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THE CRISIS AT WATERLOO.

MAJOR GAWLER'S ANSWER TO SIR HUSSEY VIVIAN'S "REPLY," &c.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

Belfast, Aug. 3, 1833.

I FELT much regret at being prevented, by some of those unavoidable occupations to which military men in active employment are subject, from replying in the last Journal to your objections. Like regret in many other cases, however, this I believe had no just foundation; for the subject at issue is not of a nature that interest in it should fade in a month, and the delay enables me to be more sure that I continue to adhere to a resolution, with which I, from the first, set out, of advancing neither assertion nor argument without good grounds and careful consideration.

The accuracy of your account of the movements and charges of your own brigade, allowing for those minor misconceptions from which, under such circumstances, no man can be surely exempt, I will not presume to question. No one then present can have a better, and few so good a claim to correctness on those points as yourself. I therefore gladly receive your details as far as they are positively defined, as valuable additions to the history of Waterloo; and will take the liberty of turning them to advantage in a future corrected account of the crisis and close. But while admitting, almost without a doubt, the correctness of your narrative of facts, I must dispute, to a great extent, the justice of your inferences; for while in matters of fact our narratives may be shown to be in almost complete accordance, in matters of inference, they certainly are at almost as complete variance; and having made public both facts and inferences, I am bound to defend either, without respect of persons, against all assailants, as far as I continue to believe them to be consistent with truth.

The *paramount* feature of inference, in which your reply differs from my account is this: You conceive, that *the crisis of Waterloo extended to the British attack upon the French position**; while I describe the crisis as terminating with the last repulse of the French from the British position. In pursuing this question, it is of course essential

* "When I had fully quitted the position, and was probably about midway towards that of the enemy," is your description of the ground on which the 6th brigade formed for its first charge.—U. S. Journ., p. 316.

never to lose sight of the fact, that, like the concluding scenes of every other well-fought field, those of Waterloo fell under one or the other of two perfectly distinct periods;—under that of *the crisis*, which, as to the result of the action, is the climax of *doubt*; or under that of *the close*, the immediately consequent period of *certainly*. Now, of all the numerous accounts of the action and portions of the action which have come before the public, until your reply, there never, I think, was one which questioned the fact that victory was *certain* to the allies from the moment the Imperial Guard was fairly beaten off the British position: all, of course, at the same time admitting that the extent of the destructive effects of that victory upon the French army was not established for some hours afterwards. You yourself, while holding forward the inference that the *certainly* of victory was not established until after the charges of two regiments of the 6th brigade of cavalry*, do not advance a single argument to prove that at the commencement of these charges, victory, abstractedly as victory, was at all *doubtful*, and your own narrative exhibits conclusive evidence of the opposite fact.

Your charges commenced *not* from the rear, or from the summit, or from the slope of the British position; from these the charge of Adam's brigade had already driven the enemy; but it commenced from about *midway between the two positions*—(this is an important statement of yours, "about midway towards that of the enemy")—and, as the valley between was not more than 500 yards across, the troops upon whom the charges were directed must have been on the first rising of the French position, (about in the line of the squares of the Old Guard, though probably much to their left,) not making any effort to restore the battle, but employed solely in covering the retreat. The remains of the enemy's cavalry your brigade gallantly dispersed, the artillery they took, and the columns of infantry *which were not attacked*, attempted no forward movement, but hastily retired from the field—it must be supposed, for nothing more is heard of them until half a mile farther to the rear they are charged by Vandeleur's brigade; and you cross and recross the ground with but two or three attendants.† And so certainly at that time was retreat the object of the whole French army, that after the first charge of your leading regiment of hussars, when a portion of it, in full success pushing forward rapidly beyond the ground at which the charge commenced, was thrown under the fire of a square of the Old Guard farther to the rear than La Belle Alliance, and half a mile in a direct line from the summit of the British position‡;

* After quoting my account of the *conclusion* of the charge of the 52d upon the columns of the Imperial Guard, you observe—"Here, you say, ended the battle (my word is crisis) of Waterloo: the subsequent movements were only directed to complete the victory. . . . but I must beg to put in a few words for the troops engaged in what *subsequently* took place,"—directly implying that you wish to extend the *crisis* to their *subsequent* charges, and your other principal arguments have certainly the same object.

† "I had with me only an orderly dragoon, and two other men of the 18th."—U. S. Journ., p. 317.

‡ "The square retired by descending into the hollow road. . . . and then proceeded up it until it reached the high road beyond La Belle Alliance."—U. S. Journ., p. 318. An attentive consideration of the plan in the July Number of the U. S. Journal, with

even *that square* was engaged in making its retreat, and even *at that distant point*, a regiment of red-coated infantry was coming close upon it in full pursuit.

The period which I have set apart as the crisis, the climax of uncertainty, is of a different character from that in which your *earliest* charge was made. It cannot be said that victory was *certain* to the allies, when 10,000 fresh and fine grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, seconded by 6000 of the 1st corps, and supported by as many more of the 2d, pressed desperately up the centre of the face of a position, on the whole length of which stood, I have said 35,000 men, but you say 10,000 less,—“a mere handful,” the greater part of them thoroughly exhausted soldiers or very indifferent auxiliaries.

It cannot be said that victory was *certain* to the Allies, when a portion of the allied force gave way before the fury of this attack, and when, at a point defended only by Maitland's and Halkett's exhausted brigades, (the first reduced to the numbers of a weak battalion, and the latter to those of a few companies,) the headmost grenadiers of the Guard gained the summit of the British position, and, still unchecked, pressed desperately forward, with deafening shouts of “Vive l'Empereur! Vive Napoleon!”

But, on the contrary, when emerging from the reverse cover of the British position, the 52d, with 900 bayonets, covered by the 71st, with 700 more, had wheeled up upon the flank of these desperate masses, had poured in a most destructive fire, had charged, broken, and driven them, with those who seconded them, in one wild mingled mass of confusion, across the whole front of attack to the rear of La Haye Sainte, and when the greater part of the French army, panic-struck at the event, was seen on the face of their position, cavalry, infantry, and artillery intermingled, and rushing in similar confusion to gain the chaussée to Genappe;—then, indeed, as to the abstract question of victory, the period of *doubt* had completely passed away, it was *unchangeably certain* to the Allies, and so decided in its character, that even from *that* moment confidence might have assumed the place of expectation in proclaiming that the sun of Napoleon had set for ever with the sunset of Waterloo.*

I hold, therefore, that there are still unshaken grounds for maintaining the passage—“*Thus ended* the grand crisis of Waterloo. From this period the success of the Allies was established *beyond a doubt*; and their subsequent movements were only directed to *complete* the victory.”

This is the *essential* point of difference between us. Compared with it, all others sink into insignificance. For you yourself have declared that the charges of your brigade were *subsequent* to the events which I have marked out as the crisis. You yourself have admitted that those events *may* have taken place as I have described them; and that if

regard to the road you describe, all, I think, bring conviction that the square charged by the 10th is very near its proper place, and you do not dispute it.

* It appears to me, on consideration, that in the Narrative the time was given a quarter of an hour too early, and that the sun really set during the repulse of the Imperial Guard. I do not say this to make a coincidence, but a correction.

† “Nor do I pretend at all to interfere with (excepting to correct what appears to me an error in distance) your statement as regards the attack of the 52d, immediately in advance of La Haye Sainte.”—Page 317.

“With

they did indeed comprehend the crisis, that, *certainly*, the glorious close of the victory is, in a very great measure, to be attributed to the 52d. regiment*: Begging you, therefore, to observe and bear in mind constantly the comparative insignificance of all the other points which you impugn, I proceed to examine these also.

To the narrative of the movements of Adam's brigade in the period which I have marked out as the crisis, you make two, and but two objections. These are on very secondary points, and arise almost entirely from inference.

You object to the passage, "the headmost companies of the Imperial Guard crowned the very summit of the position." Your grounds of objection are, not that you saw the head of the column of the Imperial Guard, and that it was repulsed before it reached the summit; but that, in front of your own brigade, the French did not crown the summit; and that, on the next day, the *mass* of the enemy's dead and dying lay below the crest. With regard to the first ground of objection, the extreme right of your brigade was probably 300 yards to the left of the point at which the Imperial Guard attacked, and the smoke was intensely thick†; it is therefore quite conceivable, that the Imperial Guard may have stood on the very summit, and not have been perceptible to you. In front of the 6th brigade, those of the enemy who beat back the Nassau troops upon your horses' heads, must, at the least, have been very close upon the summit; and it is possible that, on portions even of this front, some may actually have reached it without coming under your personal observation.

With regard to the second ground of objection, I quite agree with you that the *mass* of the enemy's dead and dying lay below the crest; and when you say further, that a few French infantry lay within our line, we are still at agreement, and you support the very fact against which you appear to be objecting: for the course of our line was rather in rear, than in front of the summit; and I think it will not be contested, that between the two great roads, the Imperial Guard and the crowd of skirmishers which went with it, penetrated at the least as far as any infantry during the day. I have not stated that many fell on the summit: those who attained it were engaged in flank with the left companies only of the 52d, and began very soon to give ground to the right and rear. What also in other places would be called many, might, on such a field, appear a few. I did not see *the head* of the imperial column, but officers and men who were on the left of the 52d have been decided in the assertion, that it really crowned the summit of the position, so that the left flank of the regiment, stationed as it was behind the summit, was almost turned when the order was given to advance. My attention on the right was principally attracted by the

"With respect to the inferences you have drawn, as indeed with anything you have stated, I have little to say, excepting only as regards the 6th brigade of cavalry."—Page 320.

* "If so, certainly the glorious close of that victory was, in a very great measure, (taking your account of the movements of the 52d to be correct,) to be attributed to that regiment."—Page 315.

† "The smoke at this moment was so dense on the side of the hill, that it was scarcely possible to see ten yards before us."—Page 313.

artillerymen in its front*, who, to the letter, were driven from their guns, by the close intensity of the musketry, for some seconds before the 52d moved forward; a circumstance which alone appears to show that the great column of attack to the left of the 52d, from which the fire proceeded, must have really gained the summit before the repulsing charge took place.

As to the other point to which you object, of the distance of some guns which enfiladed the 52d on its right flank, and were driven off by the right section, I should be happy to be able to make oath to every other detail of the action, as confidently as I could, if necessary, to this. The guns were very close for artillery,—close enough to justify Sir John Colborne's permission to attempt the driving them off, as the result also proved; and yet, not close enough for the section to open its fire with effect, until it had run about 100 yards towards them. Of these two points I am positive; and they fix the distance at between 300 and 400 yards. The circumstances were sufficiently urgent to justify a very desperate attempt. Sir John Colborne, galloping to the right from the centre, had just said, "These guns will destroy the regiment." Three field-pieces, enfilading a four-deep line with grape, at a short range, must soon cause fearful havoc. The attempt, however, was by no means of a desperate character. The guns were without any close support,—no fugitives were near. They were not (as you say) "flying in every direction," but in one close, immense mass, before the front of the 52d. A section then consisted of about ten file,—and to twenty extended skirmishers,—it is an easy task to drive off, though not to capture†, two or three unsupported field-pieces. This 400 yards did certainly, as you infer, bring the section nearly to the position "in which the reserve of the enemy was posted to cover the retreat‡;" and this is an important fact: for the section then found itself within 250 yards of the squares of the Old Guard, and found them standing on the first rise of the French position, in perfectly undisturbed steadiness. The guns, detached and firing 250 yards in their front, prove most positively, that no British cavalry were, or had been recently charging, in the immediate neighbourhood; and the steadiness of the squares,—not firing a shot or attempting to move,—but standing in the same line with cuirassiers, as steady on their right, furnishes abundant corroboration to the same effect.

It appears, therefore, not only that the precise place and limit of the crisis has been correctly stated, but that your only two secondary objections to my account of it do not hold good.

With regard to the period described in my account as the close of the action—that this period, including all the charges of your brigade, was subsequent to that which I have described as the crisis, it must be remembered, there is no question whatever between us, for you yourself positively declare it. Of the accuracy of the account of the movements

* The evidence of an officer of that battery would be very valuable on this and other points.

† "The right section wheeled up and drove them off."—Crisis and Close, &c.

‡ "Do you really mean to say that a section of the 52d quitted the body of the regiment and captured three guns, 400 yards distant from it?"—Sir Hussey Vivian's Reply, &c.

§ U. S. J., pages 314, 315.

of the 52d and 71st regiments in its duration, I feel very confident; and, for all that is said in your reply, have a right to be so, for you know nothing of the 52d *; and those of the 71st you impugn but in one point, and that very doubtfully. You say "whether those friends," the regiment that fired on the square which the 10th charged, "were the 71st regiment, or a regiment of Hanoverians, I will not presume to say, but the impression on my mind has always been that they were Hanoverians."

I have stated that this red regiment was the 71st, and while well weighing the contents of Sir Thomas Reynell's letter in the last U. S. Journal, still hold, that if any regiment of infantry was found by the 10th hussars in close pursuit of a square of the Old Guard, near the road which falls into the chaussée to Genappe, on its right side beyond La Belle Alliance, it could have been no other than that regiment, which united with the 52d in driving the squares of the Old Guard from the first rising of their position, on the same side of the chaussée, in their front of La Belle Alliance. When the 52d crossed the chaussée to pursue one of these squares along the left side, the red regiment on its right pressed after two squares along the right side, and 400 yards farther in its course must have crossed the point at which the 10th found the red regiment and the square of the Old Guard. No regiment would have left an enemy's square behind it, or if by any accident they had done so, the rest of the British infantry was at that time several hundred yards in the rear; so that, on the supposition that the 10th came up with any other regiment, your brigade must have been still less in advance than even I have described them, which you certainly will not admit.

That the 71st was the red regiment, which covered the right flank of the 52d in its charge on the columns of the Moyenne Guard, and immediately afterwards joined with it in attacking the squares of the Old Guard, I never before Sir Thos. Reynell's letter heard questioned. The 71st was brigaded with the 52d, it was in square immediately on its right in the scene preceding the great attack on the Imperial Guard, and it was near it at daylight the next morning.

The testimony of eye-witnesses has always placed the 52d and 71st together in the attack on the squares of the Old Guard. Kincaid, as I before quoted him, says—

"The enemy made one last attempt at a stand, on the rising ground to our right of La Belle Alliance; but a charge from General Adam's brigade" of which the 52d and 71st were the red regiments, "again threw them into a state of confusion."

Beauchamp, as quoted by you, says—

"The 52d and 71st regiments of General Adam's brigade soon put to flight the battalions which endeavoured to stand on the high road."

And the story has several times appeared in print, that the 52d and 71st, after turning the reserve of the Old Guard, "separated, and running on two sides of an oval, met again, and thus cut off several thousand prisoners," which, in the general fact, took place with the 52d, and some other red regiment from La Belle Alliance to Rosomme. But, if

* "I know nothing of what occurred to the 52d on the other side of the high road. . . . Nor do I pretend at all to interfere with . . . your statement as regards the attack of the 52d immediately in advance of La Haye Sainte."—p. 317.

the movements of the 71st, from the time it left the British position until it reached the farm of Caillon, were confined, as Sir Thomas Reynell appears to describe them, to the *mere pursuit at a distance* of two columns of the enemy, then am I in error, and so is history, as to the number of the regiment which united with the 52d, in a *close attack*, upon the squares of the Old Guard—squares certainly, and not columns, the flank faces fronted outwards, and mounted officers in the centre*. But whether mistaken as to the number or not, the facts of the conduct of a red regiment on the right of the 52d remain the same, and this, as a foundation of evidence with regard to other points at issue between us, is not in the slightest degree impaired. I, therefore, in this reply, leave the number 71 to represent the red regiment on the right of the 52d, having as yet no clear and concise distinction for it †.

The circumstance of that red regiment opening a fire on the square I had from yourself; and to me, this conduct in a regiment in line, pressing up a hill, and exhausted with a long and very rapid advance, appears, exactly what *would* happen, and undeserving of censure. And if, during this firing, some muskets, in the dimness of twilight, should have been turned upon an irregular body of blue cavalry coming furiously down from a flank, it can scarcely be a matter of surprise, although it must be one of regret, that this cavalry, being British, was not as such more plainly distinguishable.

Your narrative of the movements of the 6th brigade during this period of the close convicts mine of several inaccuracies; but the leading points are the same in both accounts, and the inaccuracies are not of a kind to deprive it of credit to the extent of which you complain. Your first charge is of the 10th on cuirassiers,—so is mine; your second, of the 18th on cuirassiers,—so is mine; your third, of an irregular body of the 10th, on a square of the Old Guard pursued by a regiment of red-coated infantry,—so is mine. You make the two first to be very gallant and successful, and the last to be desperate and unsuccessful,—so do I. In the main features, therefore, the two accounts coincide; but in the detail, yours states, that in the first the whole of the 10th charged; in the second, the whole of the 18th; and that the latter charged artillery as well as cuirassiers. In these things I submit to your statement, and acknowledge inaccuracies in details.

Taking the general bearing of your narrative, it appears to me evident that your brigade was not acting upon nearly the same perpendicular line with the 71st, as I had supposed, and as you also, in some

* We had in view, at the bottom of the declivity, two columns of the enemy's infantry....but they did not wait our approach, or afford us an opportunity of attacking them....I do not recollect to have seen in our advance any body of men, cavalry or infantry, on our front, but the two columns of the enemy."—U.S. J., p. 543.

† I need scarcely observe, that I am sure Sir Thos. Reynell would not, knowingly, make an incorrect statement. That, however, which he has given, appears so much at variance with my account of the achievements of the 71st in the close, that I have been compelled to meet it fully, in order, if possible, to elicit information which may enable me to see through the difficulty. While differing as to the achievements however, it must be remembered, that Sir Thomas corroborates, almost to the full, my account of the movements of the 71st.

sort, seem disposed to think; but that by the movement of Adam's brigade to the left, during its charge on the columns of the Guard, and your movement to the right* before your advance commenced, the two brigades, as to the perpendiculars of their fronts, had changed places. Your left, which had been nearly on the perpendicular line of the chaussée to Genappe, being replaced by ours; and our right, which had been on the perpendicular line of the east hedge of Hougomont, being replaced, or nearly so, by yours. This exchange of places, while it brought Adam's brigade in front of the squares of the Old Guard near La Belle Alliance, brought, I conclude, the 6th brigade in front of Reille's 2d corps of the French army, to which Adam's brigade, before the charge on the columns of the Guard, had stood directly opposed. The cuirassiers, which the 10th and 18th charged, therefore, appear to have been covering the second corps, (which did not break into irreparable confusion as soon as the first, on the defeat of the Guard, but attempted for some distance a regular retreat,) and not squares of the Guard, as I had supposed them to do. The party of the 10th, which charged the square of the Old Guard, the men of the 18th who reached the farm of Rosomme, and afterwards the whole of your brigade which re-formed near the same farm, must have cut in upon the line of advance of the 71st and 52d, by inclining to the left after the commencement of your charges, following the course of the ground;—a reference to the map will, I think, make this evident.

The only remaining important difference between us, and this is the most important of all in the period of the close, is the *comparative progress of the advances of the two brigades*. You conceive, that at the time the sixth brigade was forming for its first charge, the 52d to its left was in the same line parallel to the front of the position with it;† and that, in the interval from that time to the charge of the 10th upon the square of the Old Guard, the sixth brigade was in advance of all the allied army‡;—while I imagine that no regular body of the 6th brigade attained the same distance in advance as the 52d and 71st, until, at least, the charge of the 10th upon the square of the Old Guard. My conclusion proceeds from a principle which in itself you will not dispute:—that when two bodies, moving at different rates on direct lines from the same point, arrive at the same moment at a distant point, two things are inevitable—that the quickest was the last to commence its movement, and that it never passed the slowest on the way. The 10th and the 71st started from the same point, the summit of the British position. Their lines of advance were nearly direct. The 10th moving either at the walk or trot until it formed to charge§, and at the gallop when it charged, must have averaged, on the whole,

* "I wheeled half squadrons to the right, and moving a short distance parallel to the position, again wheeled the leading half squadrons to the left, and moved perpendicularly to the front."—U. S. J. page 316.

† "Supposing the 52nd then to have been at the period mentioned in a line parallel to that on which I was forming."—U. S. J. page 315.

‡ "The brigade was at this time so much in advance of all other troops of the British army."—U. S. J. page 316.

§ "Unless the movements of my cavalry were all at a walk, which they were not,"—U. S. J. page 315.

a much more rapid rate of progress than the 71st; and yet, by your own evidence, at the same distant point, half a mile from that from which they started, the 10th and 71st arrived together. Does it not follow of necessity, that the 10th was never until that moment in advance of the 71st? and that it could not have started from its first ground, until the 71st was far on its way towards the French position? Another point also seems to follow—that, as the squares of the Old Guard attacked by the 52nd and 71st, and the cuirassiers charged by the 10th, appear to have been formed on about the same line, the first rising of the French position—and as the 10th at a *gallop*, and the 71st at a *walk* arrived together at a point 400 yards in rear of that line—that charge of the 10th, the first made by your brigade, must not only have been *subsequent*, as you acknowledge, to the advance of Adam's brigade in the crisis, but also must have been *subsequent* to the attack of Adam's brigade in the close.

If the 10th had charged the cuirassiers, even at the same time that the 52nd and 71st were attacking the squares of the Old Guard, they must have reached a point 400 yards farther in advance, before either the Old Guard or the 71st could have got there; and if they had so done, and had thus had time for consideration, surely they would not have placed themselves so completely under the fire of one of the squares, as, losing many men, to have had no alternative but instantly to retreat or to charge? In speaking also of the comparative progress in advance of the two brigades, it should be remembered, that the 71st was a part of the *main body* of Adam's brigade, while the 10th was only a part of the *advance* of yours; for at the time you charged the square with a broken party of the 10th, your compact body, the 1st German hussars, must have been far in the rear.

It appears, then, from your own narrative, that your *advance* only reached the *main body* of Adam's brigade, at the distance of half a mile from the summit of the British position;† but still more, it appears from a fact you mention, connected with one that I have stated, and of which I am very positive, that your *main body* only attained the same line of advance with the 52nd at the farm of Rosomme, half a mile at the least still farther forward. You have said, that you had halted and re-formed your brigade in front of, and on the right of the farm of Rosomme, when you were told that the Duke of Wellington was on its left.‡ Now the 52nd had also halted in front of, and formed close column to the left of the farm of Rosomme, for some minutes before the Duke rode up from La Belle Alliance, and passed close to its right.

* "I found Major Howard with a small body of the 10th which he had collected, formed within a short distance of a French square, from the fire of which he was losing men fast. . . . I observed to Major Howard, we had one of two things to do; either to retire a little out of fire or to attack, and at that moment seeing a regiment in red advancing on my left," &c. &c.—page 317.

"I saw several of the 10th, and men of the French guards, of which the square was composed, dead and wounded on the spot."—page 318.

† I do not, of course, include straggling parties of the 18th, which, after the charge, dashed on, I have no doubt as you have described them, to the farm of Rosomme; but consider, as properly constituting your brigade, the reserve and advance with which you yourself were acting.

‡ U. S. J. page 319.

At this very distant point, therefore, fully a mile from the summit of the British position, you were only as far in advance as the 52nd. Returning, therefore, to the rule of judgment with which I set out,—your brigade, possessing the quickest rate of motion, could never have passed the 52nd by the way, and must have left the original starting point long after it.*

It is so remarkable, that while detailing the superior rapidity of your own pace, the meeting of the 10th with the red-coated regiment half a mile in advance, and the coming up of the Duke of Wellington at Rosomme, (which I had also mentioned as happening after the arrival of the 52nd,) that you should not have been struck with the unavoidable inferences at opposition to your own, that it must almost be supposed you have some mode of explaining them away; but, as such an explanation does not appear, notwithstanding the palpable bearing of these facts, there is no alternative but to conclude you were mistaken in the opinion, that your brigade was “much in advance of all other troops of the British army” at any time short of the farm of Rosomme.

The facts you adduce in support of this opinion certainly do not make it good. You solemnly assert, that from the time Sir Colin Campbell left you, until you charged the square of the Imperial Guard, you did not perceive a single soldier of the allied army. The 52d can assert, that from the time it left its place in the position, until it nearly reached the farm of Rosomme, excepting the broken part of Dornberg's brigade and a gallant old Dutch field-officer, it did not see a single soldier of any other brigade of the allied army. What, therefore, is proof for your brigade that it led the advance, is still more so for the 52d.

The shot and spherical case, which were thrown into the 6th brigade from our own guns, taking it for an enemy, do not prove it. The same smoke which concealed Adam's brigade from your view, might have hidden it from that of the artillery; or if the latter did see Adam's brigade, “mistaking you for an enemy,” they might have supposed you were coming up the hedge of Hougomont to charge that brigade in rear, while in front it was engaged with the squares of the Old Guard.

Sir Colin Campbell's directions from the Duke, that you should not “attack before the infantry arrived,” could only refer to infantry in your rear, who were hastening to assist in the attack of the enemy in your front; and not to the position of infantry, who probably were attacking another and distinct portion of the enemy's rear-guard, in another direction. The passing of your front by a portion of Dornberg's brigade, is a circumstance which deserves attention; but, as it stands, it does not prove, as you conclude it absolutely to do, that you were then on the same parallel line to the front of the position with the 52d. The same cause which separated one portion from a brigade, is likely to have separated others. What evidence is there, that that which crossed your front, and that which broke on the front of the 52d, are the same? or,

* Following as you were a routed enemy, it is not to be supposed that, until the Duke of Wellington came up, you halted any more than was absolutely necessary to preserve the efficient compactness of your brigade, and delays of this kind must of course be calculated in the average rate of progress.

if different, that the one was not some minutes later than the other? I suggest this, because you say they were mostly Germans, while in the 52d it was always the opinion that they were mostly of the 23d.

But if it were indeed the same body which broke on the front of the 52d, and afterwards galloped across that of the 10th, what evidence is there that it did not incline strongly to the rear, after passing the 52d? In its broken and harassed state, it is more than probable that such was its direction. And, after all, should it happen that an officer of the party were to come forward and say that it was the same in both cases, and that, after passing the 52d, it did move parallel to the front of the position, these assertions would not, in the slightest degree, shake the facts that the 10th did not reach the square of the Old Guard, half a mile from the summit of the position, sooner than the 71st, and that the main body of the brigade only arrived at the farm of Rosomme, half a mile farther, about the same time with the 52d.

You may have been led into misconceptions with regard to the comparative progress, by underrating the *length of the interval* at which the 52d and 71st started before your brigade, and the *rapidity* of the first part of their movement. In communication with individuals belonging to corps stationed between the Genappe chaussée and the left of the 52d, it has often appeared to me, as it does in your case, that many of those corps were not aware that the Imperial Guard, and other columns in their front, had given way, for some minutes after it had really taken place, but had supposed that this event did not occur until immediately before the general order to advance was received. To me it is evident, that this general order was never communicated to the staff until the Imperial Guard had fairly broken before the charge of the 52d; and that five or six minutes must have elapsed during the giving, carrying, and commencing to act upon it. At such moments, however rapidly things may appear to be done, minutes fly more rapidly still; and every one of these made a difference in situation of, at the least, 120 paces to the corps which were already in motion. The 52d had advanced probably 100 of the 800 yards of their charge, when the Imperial Guard broke. It was then fairly started; and I feel positive that the remaining 700 were passed over at an average rate of not less than wheeling time. The charge was down a long slope of smooth solid ground; and all who have seen British soldiers rush on in the excitement of determination and success, will readily conceive that, under such circumstances, the rapidity is not overrated. I think, therefore, that the 52d had reached nearly, if not quite, to the end of its charge, the chaussée to Genappe in advance of La Haye Sainte, by the time at which the main body of the army began to move.

Your brigade commenced its movement with the rest of the line, not before it; for you heard at the same time infantry advancing with "drums" on your left, which could not be either the 52d, 71st, or 95th, as they had no drums. You also did not at first advance, but took ground to the right, along the summit. You then moved forward in column of squadrons, and, midway between the two positions, re-formed lines to charge.

If all these circumstances be weighed, it will be easy to understand how the 52d and 71st, to your left, were, in the outset, so much in advance, as to turn squares of the Old Guard on the first rising of the

French position, before the 10th made its first charge upon cuirassiers on the same line, covering the remains of the 2d corps; and how it happened that the 71st, following the squares, and the 10th, in pursuit of the cuirassiers, did not meet until they were four hundred yards in rear of the line on which the French rear-guard made its first stand.

While urging these points, however, I admit that, to a certain extent, you object with justice to the passage,—“And Vivian’s brigade—the only cavalry in sight—was but just appearing on the summit.” It was inserted on what appeared to be good evidence, that your brigade advanced in a direct line, at a rapid pace, from the left of the Guards, towards the rear of the 71st regiment. But as your account shows that the line of its advance commenced and continued for some time somewhat more to the right; and also that, until the charges commenced, the pace was comparatively slow,—it would appear that, at the moment described, when Adam’s brigade was advancing to attack the reserve of the Old Guard, your brigade must already have proceeded a short distance down the slope of the British position, although, from being so much to the right as well as rear, unseen by the 52d, I have more than inferential evidence for believing this to be the accurate representation of things as they were.

As to the claim of the 52d to the capture of “a very large number of guns,” it is not I that bring it forward, but you. When, in the Crisis, I assert the driving off of three guns by the right section, you make them to have been captured. And when, in the close, I simply claim those which, in a hollow road, were taken as literally at the point of the bayonet as ever that weapon was used, you regard me as making common cause with a serjeant, whom you saw chalking with the number of the regiment “a very large number of guns,” some of them in a part of the field which it certainly never crossed. I have no such desire; and am further persuaded that the regiment in general is equally clear of the affair; for never, on any occasion since the action, have I heard a murmur of this pretension.

Vandeleur’s brigade should unquestionably have been placed near yours in the centre, in the place of Grant’s, which was probably much farther to the right. I cannot, however, remove Dornberg’s to the right, as you suggest, without very positive evidence, as the charge of the broken portion of that brigade came from the left. While remarking on these particulars, you do not at all disprove, but corroborate, the statement, that immediately previous to the last great attack there was a concentration of cavalry in rear of the centre.

Your account establishes, that two regiments of the 6th brigade were formed in line on the crest of the position, and it seems also to prove that the foreign troops, who gave way to the left of the Guards, were Dutch. I described them as Brunswickers, with other particulars connected with their retreat, on the authority of General Alava, who appears to speak on this occasion as an eye-witness.

In the paragraph which refers to the Prussians, you agree with me almost literally, that “they contributed very highly to the success of the day*,” and yet urge your opinion on this subject as if I held the opposite. The main points which I assert concerning them, that

* United Service Journal, p. 307.

"they did not decide the victory; neither, probably, could they have done so on *that* day, had the British failed," you pass unnoticed; and these therefore stand unshaken.

Colonel Harris's certificate attached to your reply, and Colonel Murray's which has since appeared, prove only, what I do not attempt or desire to dispute, that *the facts* described by you are correct. They do not utter a syllable in support of inferences. The numerous other eye-witnesses upon whom you call are not of course, until they answer, the slightest evidence in support even of facts; and, if it were possible, still less in favour of inferences, which may never have occurred to them until the reply appeared in print.

Your *quotations* from other authorities certainly support, not your reply, but my account; for, excepting some few sentences, the body of their evidence goes still further to establish, that the charges of cavalry were made, *not* when the enemy, in compact order, was desperately pressing on with the full hope of victory; but when, in great confusion, having lost all hope, he was seeking only to effect his retreat.

The few excepted sentences, which appear to prove that the attacking columns of the enemy were thrown into confusion *upon the British position* by charges of cavalry, are so completely contradicted by your own narrative of facts, that this alone establishes that the writers, in these few sentences, were decidedly in error.

The first quotation states, that your brigade "*charged down*" from "the crest of the English position" into "the French *columns*," while you in positive opposition declare, that your first charge was from the valley, midway between the two positions, if anything, of course, *up*, upon cuirassiers and artillery.

The French official describes the Moyenne guard, when on and attacking the British position, to be thrown into disorder by the charge of some English squadrons on its flank; you claim for your brigade no charge upon the British position, and no other charge upon the guard, than that on a square near La Belle Alliance.

The French official was besides written immediately after the action, and it is evident either that Bonaparte and his staff, stationed as they were near the hollow way in the chaussée to Genappe, did not see, in the thick smoke and confusion, the immediate cause of the defeat of the Moyenne Guard, or that, being unwilling to admit that "*La Garde*" could be beaten by a charge of infantry, they inserted the word *squadrons*, which was untrue, instead of *regiments*, which was the positive fact. At the close of the description of the defeat of the Imperial Guard, the report states facts in which we both agree, and does the British cavalry justice.

"In an instant the whole army was *nothing but a mass of confusion: all the soldiers of all arms were mixed pêle mêle, and it was utterly impossible to rally a single corps*. The enemy, who perceived this *astonishing confusion*, immediately attacked with their cavalry, and increased the disorder."

The next article describes the defeat of the Guard to be caused by "*masses of infantry, supported*" only "*by a numerous cavalry*," and after much bombast, in which the writer, like the official report, is evidently making the best of the defeat, he also comes to the truth, "*the enemy, perceiving the confusion of our troops, pushed forward a*

numerous cavalry *in pursuit* of them." I have not Gourgaud's account at hand, and cannot therefore refer to the passage preceding that which you quote; but if the general's object was truth, and not like that of his master to make the best of the affair, I am persuaded it must place the scene cited near, or upon the *French position* and *subsequent* to the repulse of the Imperial Guard from the British position. In this view you coincide with me, by supposing a part of it to describe a charge upon the 10th hussars.

The next article, the 5th, I have nothing to do with, and will give a reason presently.

For the 6th quotation I am much obliged to you; it is the precise representation I wish to give of the close of the action.

With the 7th and 8th I agree. Napoleon told truth when it did not clash with his policy or prejudices. "The charges made by the enemy's cavalry *completed the disorder*," and Count Drouot corroborates the statement.

The first fact in the 9th, the opportune arrival of the two brigades of cavalry, is unquestionably correct; but the effect of that arrival, to ourselves at least, was so far from reviving, that we were not aware of the circumstance until after reaching Paris.

The 10th and 11th also commit the greatest mistake, at perfect variance with your own account, of making your charge to take place as soon as the French gave way and the advance was ordered; instead of leaving an interval for the traversing of several hundred yards between the commencement of the advance and your charge. The 52d charged *before* the general advance was ordered, from the *summit*, upon an *advancing* enemy—the 6th brigade charged *after* the general advance was ordered from the *valley*, between the two positions, upon a *retiring* enemy. The first met Napoleon an emperor, on his march to Brussels—the other overtook him, a fugitive, on the way to the Belle-rouphon. The 12th and 13th, as well as the 5th, which I passed without comment, are quoted from compilers of general histories, who are not likely to have been *eye-witnesses*, and therefore cannot be regarded as valid evidences. I turn from them on this account only, otherwise your own testimony would nullify everything that is worth disputing in theirs.

The 14th and last quotation only repeats the great facts that, at the defeat of the Moyenne Guard, the whole French army broke into a precipitate retreat, and that the British cavalry *then* skilfully dashed forward, and overtaking the fugitives completed the disorder. It is only incorrect, in common with some of the other quotations, in seeming to represent that the infantry was broken in the earliest of these cavalry charges, that not occurring until the later period of the charges of Vandeleur's brigade.

All the objections contained in your reply have now been fairly met, and the sum of the argument between that reply and the account of the crisis and close appears to me to stand thus:—

1. In the description of details immaterial to the great points at issue, such as the positions, during the crisis, of Vandeleur's and Grant's brigades, the description of the foreign troops which gave way, and the precise mode and ground of position and formation of your own brigade, you have pointed out some inaccuracies.

2. In the description of the period considered by me as the *close* of the action, you have proved incorrectness in detail with regard to the precise character of the charges of your brigade, and the precise line of its advance, including the, to a small extent, erroneous statement of its "just appearing on the summit." But you have established the accuracy of the fact, period, general ground, and general character of those charges; have not proved, or scarcely attempted to prove, an error in the account of the movements of the 52d and 71st; and have not established, that before reaching the farm of Rosomme, a mile from the summit of the British position,—your brigade decidedly led the pursuit, or was in positive advance of the line upon which the 52d and the regiment on its right were acting.

3. And finally; against the description of that pre-eminently important period, the *crisis*, about which alone I am really anxious, and upon which, in my narrative, the weight of description and argument was attempted to be concentrated, you have not proved a single error with regard either to its great features, its minor details, or its precise limits.

You justly observe, that "a large branch of laurel was gathered on that day,"—as large a branch as ever waved beneath the glory of Britain. Let it be remembered, I endeavour to inscribe, especially, the number 52 on *one only* of its leaves,—that which was torn from the bearskin caps of Imperial Grenadiers at the grand crisis of the action. With regard to the others, I desire nothing better than that each should sparkle as brightly as diamonds in the diadem of Persia, with the precise designation of those to whom it belongs.

Since the narrative was written, I have seen as much as is completed of Lieutenant Siborn's model. This, in itself, by its chasteness and effect, the magnitude of the scale, the minuteness of its detail, and its extraordinary accuracy in levelling and measurement is, or rather will be, a most interesting and wonderful memorial. But accompanied by a really authentic and detailed history of the events which took place on the ground it so precisely portrays would constitute the most useful theoretical lesson of the tactics that ever was presented to the military student, and remain as a more rational, satisfactory, and really splendid monument of the victory of Waterloo, than is the column in the Place Vendôme of the triumphs of Napoleon.

The differences of opinion from yourself advanced in the foregoing narrative, are on a subject to which I cannot now be unfaithful.

Believe me, therefore, notwithstanding these, to remain, with great respect,

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE GAWLER, Major 52d regt.

To Lieut.-General Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart., K.C.B.

&c. &c. &c.

I add, first; a certificate from one whose long-tryed experience and cool capability of discernment in desperate circumstances are well known to most old soldiers of the Peninsular war:—

"The station of the 52d, in position before its charge, was marked by a low quickset hedge running across a part of its front.

"I could not say positively that the column of the Imperial Guard did actually gain the summit of the British position, but as far as my memory

served me, I think they must have done so, as they were desperately pressing on when the left flank of our regiment came upon them almost immediately after we began to bring the right shoulders forward. We then charged and dashed on at a very rapid pace, until our left flank nearly reached the great road to Genappe; and I am positive that, in the progress of this charge, the regiment was not crossed by the attack of any corps of the allied army, with the exception of a broken body of cavalry. Immediately after this glorious achievement, the 52d, with a regiment in red near its right, proceeded to attack and drive off two or three squares of the enefay, left, I suppose, to cover the retreat of the French army, in which attack I was wounded.

"JNO. WINTERBOTTOM, Paymaster (late Adj't.) 52d regt.

"Belfast, Aug. 9, 1833."

And secondly, an extract from a letter, for which I am indebted to the kind and very soldier-like feelings of Colonel Brotherton.

"I will with pleasure, in compliance with your request, endeavour to obtain a statement in writing from the French officer, with whom I had the conversation on the subject of the attack led by Marshal Ney at the close of the battle of Waterloo.

"If, in the mean time, the repetition of it, as far as my memory serves, can be of any use to you, you are at liberty to avail yourself of it in any manner you may think fit.

"Some years ago, not long after the battle of Waterloo, in conversation with a French officer of the staff, who had accompanied the column led by Marshal Ney at the close of the day, we were describing the relative merits of our different modes of attack. I observed to him, that to us it seemed surprising and unaccountable that our gallant opponents should obstinately persist in a practice, which experience must have taught them to be so unavailing and destructive to themselves; viz., their constant attacks in column against our infantry in line. I cited, as a last and conclusive instance, the failure of the attack at the close of the day at Waterloo, where a column composed of such distinguished veterans, and led by such a man as Ney, was repulsed and upset by some comparatively young soldiers of our guards, (for of such I understood the brigade in question to be composed,) adverting also to the singular coincidence of the Imperial Guard encountering our British Guards at such a crisis.

"Upon which he observed, *without seeming in the least to detract from the merit of the troops which the column had to encounter in its front*, who, he said, shewed 'très bonne contenance,' that I was wrong in adducing *this* instance in support of my argument, or in supposing that the attack was solely repulsed by the troops opposed to it in front; for, added he, 'nous fûmes principalement repoussés par une attaque de flanc, très vive, qui nous écrasâ.'

"As far as I can recollect, these were his very words.

"I retain all the feelings of a guardsman, in which corps I served several years, and should feel as jealous of its honours as if still in its ranks, &c."

"Cavalry Dépôt, August 2d, 1833."

The testimony of the French officer is forcible when examined by the rule you lay down, that "those who felt the blow may at least be supposed to know from whence it came*."

* U. S. Journ., p. 322.

MODERN GREECE—EXPLOITS OF KANARIS.

" Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori :
 Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
 Nec parci imbellis juventæ
 Poplitibus, timidoque tergo."

At no period of time has the moral and political world been subject to such violent convulsions and rapid changes, as during the existence of the present generation. We have lived, indeed, amidst the shock of conflicting opinions, the paroxysms of warfare, and the convulsive throes of expiring empires; and the spirit of disaffection is still in fermentation. But among all the "turns out" for constitution-making, none excited greater attention than that of Greece, although its effects were more locally restricted than those of the grander explosions in France, Poland, Spain, and Italy. During the struggle it was somewhat difficult to get a true opinion upon the question; for while the Miso-Hellenists were confined in number, the Phil-Hellenists comprehended, in addition to zealous and principled well-wishers, all the radical levellers of Europe. The first class recited the acts of barbarity, perfidy, and atrocity, by which the Greeks proved their utter want of faith, honour, and morals. The second, with ideas preoccupied by their own imaginations, consider them as the worthy descendants of the heroes and sages of old; and while one party allows them no virtue, the other will acknowledge in them no vice. Both these opinions are absurdly erroneous; they have strong capacities for both, and the inferences have been so sweeping and conclusive as materially to injure their cause. Thus, many a panting hero volunteered to join their standard, heated more by classical enthusiasm and captious vanity, than by a rational view of his undertaking; and quitting the well-organized services of the most intellectual and civilized nations of Europe, fondly dreamed of participating in the glory of again rearing on the sacred shores of Greece a political structure worthy of Solon or Lycurgus, and extravagantly expected that neither a Socrates, a Codrus, a Leonidas, nor a Demosthenes, would be wanting. Those who went abroad with such visionary ideas, and they were not a few, were bitterly disappointed; and returning home, some of them, like Stanhope, wrote dismal Jeremiads to prove the total unworthiness of the present race.

But a marvellous ignorance still pervades Europe as to the real merits of the contest, because, in the excitement of the moment, little would gain credit, but what was exaggerated against the Turks, and grossly exaggerated in favour of those who, in the mass, might very properly be termed the mongrel Greeks. The former are undoubtedly a besotted, tyrannical, and contemptible squad, as a people; but the latter are also less remarkable for any good quality, than for cowardice, treachery, perjury, and cruelty,—vices so far from resulting, as their advocates pretend, from the slavery they have undergone, that they were distinguished for them before the Turks became their masters. To a long line of sanguinary, vindictive, rapacious, and weak emperors, succeeded the barbarous despotism and diabolical policy of the FREE REPUBLIC of Venice; and so degraded had these descendants of Pericles, Conon,

Lysander, and Miltiades become, that, besides the decay of their moral energies, they had already lost many branches of elementary knowledge; and the architecture, sculpture, medals, paintings, and literature of the later Greeks, form a shameful contrast to those of their illustrious ancestors. The public character, therefore, of the contending parties cannot be held in high estimation—but among the individuals of the two people there is a remarkable difference; and it is found the Turks are the favourites of most of those who have sojourned among them, while the Greeks are generally upheld by enthusiasts acting under the stimuli of classical prejudices and religious feeling; and in true sectarian style, the latter nourished their opinions, and anathematized those of the other party, till to be anti Greek was synonymous with anti-Christian,—although it would puzzle many of the same enthusiasts to point out the quantum of real christianity existing in the Greek worship, or prove whether it is less idolatrous than that of the Turks. Throughout the late Lord Byron's letters, journals, and conversation, he almost invariably prefers the Turks to the Greeks; while in his poetry his whole energies are employed to laud the latter: the first resulted from his experience, the second was artificially inducted by education. The harrowing atrocities committed by the belligerents have been made a mode of comparison to estimate their morality by; but the statements have been much too ex-parte, and the special pleading too imaginary, to admit of a just verdict. The Turks had never recourse to the press to refute the amplified reports of the enormities which were circulated against them, as well by the Greeks in Germany and in France, as by the holders of Greek scrip in England, for the double purpose of exciting a crusade and raising funds,—assaulting at once the compassion and credulity of the public. Now, though the brutality on both sides was so disgusting as to make us—who were on the spot—wish that, like the Kilkenny cats, the parties would eat each other up,—we must confess, however unpalatable to that immaculate Hellenian, Mister Joseph Hume, that the balance of infraction of capitulations, indiscriminate butchery, and refinement in cruelty, is on the side of the Greeks. And we may also whisper to him, as well as to a few others misled by a knot of Ionian islanders who were baffled in their designs of pocketing the revenues of those states, that the cause, however *holy*, was all but lost by the folly, ignorance, and mismanagement, which appeared in the whole expenditure of the Greek loan.

It is true, that the very note of preparation, "*a Greek insurrection!*" carries an amazing prepossession in it; and the active mind revels in all the recollections of that beautiful and interesting country—in the fields of Marathon and Plataea, the pass of Thermopylae, the shores of Salamis, and the crags of Pindus and Olympus—

"Καρφας πολυδιδραδες Ουλυμποι."

But the professed object of the movement was ~~varnished~~ varnished to our own view of the affair, by a personal knowledge that a stream of Russian influence was poured through every ramification of the transaction. 'Tis true that, after the foul murder of Czerni-Georgi, this was disclaimed with due diplomatic gravity; but, without taxing the autocrat as being the whole cause of the rebellion, we can positively assert that his being the head of the Greek church, the conduct of Stroganoff at Constan-

tinople, the intrigues of old Capo d'Istria, the menacing army of 150,000 Muscovites on the borders of Turkey, and the Russian officers scattered about Greece, certainly maintained the cause. As for ourselves, when the rising had actually taken place, we most heartily prayed for its success, but without shutting our eyes to the truth, that an independent state was not likely to be a consequence. We, of course, never imagined that a nation sunk in the degradation of slavery was at once to cast off the brutifying effects of such a state, and emerge in high civilization; but we could not help viewing the point at issue very much in the light of a mere change of masters for the oppressed, and likely to form an addition to the already enormous preponderance of Russia in Europe. Then the barefaced falsehoods which were trumped over Europe were of a nature to induce distrust and circumspection: we were on the spot, and knew of but few of those brilliant victories with which the papers, theatres, and panoramas of London teemed; and in spite of the enemy being both indolent and incapable, it is probable that, but for the secret agency of Russia, and the affair of Navarino, the cause would have been lost by cowardice, disaffection, and want of talent. Nor were the resources of the insurgents so indifferent as to apologize for the inefficiency of their operations. Many of the islands had long enjoyed a literal freedom, insomuch that they entered the arena with a powerful fleet of ships, and a store of wealth acquired by unrestricted commercial intercourse with European countries. The Turkish army in the Morea was barely 5000 men, and yet it gave ample employment to ten times that number of Greeks; and whilst a disgraceful inertness stigmatized most of their military proceedings, the horrors of war were augmented, without any real advantage to the cause of liberation, by the predatory inroads of the insurgent privateers, and the barefaced piracies they recklessly committed. We, therefore, considered the construction of an *independent* Greek nation as not only improbable, but impracticable, the natives of each petty state differing as much from each other as they do from the Turks; and their statesmen being as turbulent as they are variable, and as artful as they are specious. Recent facts oblige us to retain this opinion—for after foreign powers had settled the war for them, their time has been lost in squabbles and murders; and though our ministers have kindly made England a guarantee for two millions sterling, to place a German dwarf on the mock throne, and have bought for him, of the Turks, a boundary line for another half-million, that he may repose in safety, we predict, that it will yet be some time before property is respected in Greece.

But we must now quit the considerations into which we have been drawn, and show, that while we entertain no very high opinion of the Greeks, as a nation, we are desirous of appreciating the high merit of some individuals. We have witnessed various instances of admirable devotion and patriotism; and while many were distinguished by sagacity and courage, others, possessing wealth and comfort, ruined themselves by generous contributions to the cause. It is the exploits of one of these heroes, Constantine Kanaris, that we are now about to relate,—and the story will be told in very nearly his own words. We should observe, that, at the time of which we shall speak, the Greek fleet consisted of about 180 vessels, of various sizes, and was manned by from 15 to 20,000 seamen. These ships were chiefly fitted out by the spirited

natives of Hydra, Spezzia, Psara, and Samos; but though the naval prowess of the insurgents was loudly bruited, it was but little superior to that of the Turks, who are, perhaps, the most contemptible maritime enemies that can possibly be found afloat. Instead of a decided plan of operations, the patriot sailors took to piracy, and had no other idea of conquering the naval force of the incautious Ottoman than by fire-ships, which, as an exclusive mode of warfare, must be condemned; while against the Turks, whom a strict fatalism renders singularly callous and careless of human life, it is inefficient.

The atrocious massacre at Scio, in the summer of 1822, had struck fury into the minds of the Greeks who were cruising in the vicinity; but their leaders did not seem to partake the feeling, if we may judge by their discreditable inactivity. But that horrid carnage had hardly ceased, when it was reserved for Kanaris to deal retribution upon some of the perpetrators.

Towards the close of the Ramadan, the Greek squadron returned to their respective ports, without having made any serious disposition to attack the Turkish fleet at Scio, although they had twice entered the strait which divides that island from Asia Minor, for the purpose. It was on the last of these occasions, while losing sight of the enemy in the distance, that the idea first struck Kanaris, that all had not been done which ought to have been, and of the possibility of destroying some of the ships single-handed by surprise. While pacing his deck he matured a plan, and immediately on his arrival at Psara, made a proposal to his superiors, which was most readily acceded to.

Previous to this, Kanaris had commanded the Platoff fire-ship, with such credit as to have gained general notice; and in the retreat through the Spalmador passage, he dropped astern of his companions, backed his main-topsail, and was the last out of the straits, a station of his own choice, in order, he said, to protect the rear of the fleet. This afforded him an opportunity of observing the sluggishness of the larger ships of the enemy; and from that moment he felt so thoroughly persuaded of success, that he resolved to venture at all hazards, notwithstanding two other vessels, commanded by Nicolao Apostolo, the admiral's son, had failed but a very short time before, owing, it was thought, to their being fired too soon.

Hearing the intention of Kanaris, the captain of a Hydriot-brig, Andrea Pepino, volunteered his services to accompany him, and was accepted. Their two vessels were carefully fitted for the deadly purpose, and manned with picked crews of twenty-three men each. The combustibles were of the most inflammable and inextinguishable description; and two large swift-rowing boats were given them to effect their escape in. Thus equipped, they sailed for the port of Kaloni, in Mytilene, in order, from its advantageous position to the northward of Scio, to await there the opportunity of the first northerly wind for carrying their project into execution; as well as to create less suspicion by coming from that quarter.

Owing to light, baffling winds, they were three days on their passage to Kaloni, and it was not till the third day after that they got a breeze suitable to their wishes. In the meantime they amused themselves, fishing and sporting in and about the harbour.

On Wednesday, the 19th of June, at noon (the sixth day from Psara), they sailed, with a steady breeze from the N.E., steering direct for Spal-

mador island, intending to get within the straits of Scio as soon after dusk as possible. On nearing Spalmador, they got sight of the look-out Turkish squadron of five sail, (three brigs and two schooners,) cruising to the northward of the island; on which they hauled up and shaped a course as if bound into Smyrna, but kept the yards fine, to check the vessel's way as much as possible. This deception answered, for so little did the Turks understand their duty as cruisers, that they made no disposition to follow. Another difficulty arose: an English man-of-war hove in sight, bound into the gulf, and Kanaris was well aware of the vigilance which British sailors use; he was, therefore, however perilous, under the necessity of showing his colours to her, but he hauled them down again immediately after, to prevent their being made out by the Turks.

At sunset he had lost sight of the Turks behind Karabouna, on which he altered his course, and rounded the Cape, keeping the main close on board. As he approached the entrance of the straits the wind gradually died away; and when abreast of Green Island, about 10 P.M. it fell nearly calm. Pepino, the Hydriot captain, hailed him at this time, and asked Kanaris, "What do you intend doing? do you think it safe to go on? the wind is very light; will it not be better to give it up for to-night, and take a more favourable opportunity? If we get becalmed inside the islands, the chances will be against our getting out again." Kanaris boldly replied, "There is nothing to fear; we shall have a breeze presently, and we have some time yet till daylight." A short time after, the Hydriot hailed him again to the same effect, and he answered, with something of asperity in his tone, "It is my intention to proceed, come what may; I will either do the business at once, or not at all." Some of Kanaris' crew now began to feel dissatisfied; and, hearing them mutter about the chances of being taken, and that it would be better to make the attempt on some other night, he called them aft, and upbraided them with their wavering: "Did I ask you to come with me?" demanded he; "was it not your own voluntary choice? Did not ye beg of me to take ye? If ye are tired of the thing already, and want to get home again, ye had better jump overboard and be off at once; and if that won't please ye, I must declare that ye are all under my command, and if one of you dare open your mouths again on the subject, I will cut his throat that instant." From that moment he had no further trouble with them, and they obeyed every order implicitly.

On nearing Hippo island, the five look-out cruisers were observed to leeward of Spalmador, standing across towards the main, on the larboard tack; and a large ship, on the opposite tack, was seen in the middle of the channel. This ship showed a light, which was answered by the others, each of whom showed one. This was a ticklish moment; Kanaris braced his yards in, and kept them pointed as near as the wind would allow, and on towards the Turks, to prevent their seeing him. The land here being very high, by keeping close under it, he luckily passed unperceived, and the breeze freshening up again, soon carried him out of sight.

To leeward of Hippo island the land trends down to a low point, off which lies a shoal, which he bordered up as close as the lead would permit, till, having rounded it, he braced sharp up, and hauled directly across for the town of Scio. When about mid-channel over he saw the Turkish fleet with their lights up for the festival of the Bairam: "Look

my lads!" said he to his crew, "those fellows shall have better lights before their feasting is over." * But the body of them were rather on his weather-bow, owing to the wind having drawn more to the N.W. off the hills of Scio. This was unfortunate, as Kanaris had allowed for hauling his wind from the shoal point sufficient room for passing to windward of the whole, from whence he intended to bear up and choose his object. Two of the largest ships, however, being the leewardmost, still laid within his reach, and he stood towards them, while they, having no suspicion of an enemy eluding the vigilance of their looks-out, supposed they were vessels belonging to their own fleet. It was about two in the morning, when the weathermost ship of the two, which proved to be the Capudan Pasha, hailed Kanaris as he approached, who, without making reply, steadily continued his course. Pepino, the Hydriot, now grappled this ship on the larboard side, and applying the fire there, spread consternation on board; but she was injudiciously placed, and unfortunately kindled too soon, so that the prodigious efforts of the Turkish crew at length succeeded in disengaging her, after which she was sunk. This was but a momentary respite, for the Capudan Pasha, for in a few minutes Kanaris laid him aboard athwart his bowsprit, and in that position set fire to the fatal train. In the panic, no sort of opposition was made, nor were there many people apparently now upon her decks: but notwithstanding, Kanaris, feeling anxious to escape, hurried his men into the boat; one of them, however, a fellow full of humour, begged to stop a little, something having just occurred to him, which he said he wished to tell the Turks, and catching up the trumpet, he bawled out—"There is a fire for you—put it out if you can." This timely joke added considerably to the spirits and confidence of the Greeks; and they pulled away before the wind to escape by the southern end of the straits, where, meeting no impediment, they arrived by daylight. At about 10 A.M. they got on board one of their cruisers off the little isle of Venecchia, and at sunset anchored at Psara, amidst the loud acclamations of their compatriots.

In the mean time the flames spread over the ill-fated line-of-battle ship with such rapidity, that every effort to save her was utterly useless; and within three-quarters of an hour she blew up with a deafening explosion. The Capudan Pasha, though severely wounded, was unwilling to quit his ship, but as the fire increased, his officers forced him into a boat alongside; a mast, however, which immediately fell, wounded him mortally on the head, and sunk the boat. He was brought ashore on part of the wreck, and expired within an hour after; and at 10 o'clock the next morning, at the very moment that Kanaris had accomplished his escape, was buried in the castle of Scio. With the crew, and the prisoners on board, among whom were about 80 Greek women, there were upwards of 1200 people destroyed.

This success led to a second expedition. On the arrival of the Turkish fleet off Tenedos, the Greek cruisers having previously quitted the coast and returned to their respective ports, Kanaris was appointed to disturb them. Having made all his arrangements, he sailed from Psara on Friday the 8th of November, 1822, at sunset, with two well-equipped fire-vessels, the one a brig called the Emperor Alexander*, carrying 21

* In addition to our former remarks, it is seen, that both the vessels commanded by Kanaris had Russian names. And there were many houses which we visited in the islands ornamented with portraits of the Emperor Alexander,—a proof that he was held as a patron.

men, including himself, and the greater part of whom had served under him in the former expedition to Scio; the other, a small coasting *saccoléva*, as a better deception than two square-rigged vessels, with the same number of hands, commanded by Giorgio Nicolas Brastanos. Two *settees* accompanied them as an escort, the largest having 34 men and 8 guns, the smallest 28 men and 3 guns, for the purpose of receiving them on board on the completion of their enterprise. Accordingly, on the noon of Saturday, the 9th, they were off Cape Sigri, in Mytilene, with light airs from the southward, having run about forty-five miles since the preceding evening at sunset.

At the close of day they were about half way between Sigri and Cape Baba, steering for the latter, when the wind freshening gradually, the *saccoléva* was taken in tow. Having arrived off Cape Baba, the two *settees* were sent away to rendezvous to the S.W. of Tenedos, within sight of the anchorage; there to wait, and, in the event of success, to make the best of their way, immediately that they observed the fire break out, to the edge of the great shoal on the east side of Lemnos, where Kanaris intended to pull, under the idea of escaping pursuit, if chased by Turkish frigates, by getting into shallow water. If no fire was perceived, then they were to take it for granted the fleet was not at Tenedos, in which case Kanaris was to run on through the roadstead to Imbro, where the *settees* were to rejoin him, and from thence concert further measures against the fleet in the Dardanelles.

Having parted company with the *settees*, Kanaris hauled in close under the land, keeping it as close aboard as possible, to prevent being seen by the Turkish look-out ships. They passed a corvette standing off on the larboard tack; but as she paid no attention to him, they supposed her to be French. At eleven he was obliged to cast off the tow, the breeze having freshened considerably; and, to enable the *saccoléva* to keep up, he took in his top-gallant-sails, going between six and seven knots.

About midnight they saw Tenedos; and a few minutes afterwards observed three Turkish frigates under easy sail standing off on the larboard tack. These our hero passed astern of unperceived, by hugging the shore close on board. To the northward of Scorpiata a long shoal runs off, which obliged him to keep a greater offing; and as he drew out from under the land, the frigates tacked, and one of them set her foresail as if to chase him. But this was only an inference; for the Turks, ignorant of what was being wafted against them in the darkness, took no other notice of them. In a few minutes more, Kanaris discovered the lights of the flag-ship; and in about a quarter of an hour plainly distinguished three huge line-of-battle ships riding towards the main land, with their heads to the westward, and the wind on the larboard beam, owing to a strong current setting to windward through the roadstead out of the Dardanelles. The frigates and small craft were lying more in shore, near the Troad, relying on the look-out squadron for protection.

The *saccoléva* being still astern, and Kanaris perceiving that the ship with the lights aboard (which he therefore took to be the flag) lay to leeward of the nearest line-of-battle ship, and that to get at her he must pass within hail of the latter, he decided on assigning the nearest ship, as the least difficult, to the *saccoléva*, in order that he might not be accused of acting unfairly, and that, by not lighting his own vessel

first, his companion might have a better chance of succeeding. Besides which, he drily observed, the first in command was always his quarry.

Having thus decided, he stood direct for his unsuspecting prey. Fortunately the first ship paid no attention to him, though he passed so near as to hear the voices of her crew : but instantly afterwards he was hailed by the second, who, on receiving no answer, fired two shot at him, one of which went through the head of his mainsail, and a third shot was fired from the other ship at the saccolleva. To prevent the chance of cutting away his running gear, Kanaris racked the halliards and ties aloft, and in this manner, with full way on him, and a fresh breeze, going six or seven knots, he ran his vessel on board, stem on to the larboard bow of his antagonist, under the forechains, his bowsprit luckily going into one of the ports. It was his original intention to have steered for her spritsail-yard, but observing her lying broadside on, he was afraid the fire would be too much ahead, and therefore steered a course for her foremast. As he drew near her, he perceived a multitude of people on her poop, all in fright and confusion, calling aloud to their prophet, and exclaiming, "She is a fire-ship ! a pirate ! an infidel ! Fire away ! sink her !" with other cries of terror. A great many of them at the same time leaped into a boat astern ; but when once Kanaris was alongside, no effort was made, nor even a musket fired at him.

Just as he was approaching his object, Kanaris sent his men into the boat on the larboard side of the brig, sitting himself on the larboard gunwale, from whence he conned, as she was steered to her destined position ; and when thoroughly grappled fast, lighted the train from the boat, and hailed the Turk—"We are no Austrians—(a report having reached him that he wore Austrian colours at Scio)—nor pirates, but true Psaraotes, and the same that burnt your Capudan Pasha at Scio !" The flames flew fore and aft in an instant, and the breeze being very fresh, they communicated almost as rapidly with the Turk, whence the most dreadful shrieks and yells were now proceeding from people who were shortly afterwards silent for ever.

The same instant that his own vessel was kindled, Kanaris had the mortification of perceiving that the saccolleva was very improperly fired. Being lighted too soon, as at Scio in the instance of the Hydriot, the vessel did not get a thorough hold, and broke adrift without accomplishing her object. This was just what he anticipated, and to prevent the probability of which he had so nobly resigned his own claim to Captain Brăstanoș. No sooner had he shoved off in his boat, than he observed a Turkish frigate steering directly towards him, and to avoid her he stood close in to the town of Tenedos, where she lost sight of him under the land, which he kept close on board, pulling head to wind, and when clear of the south point of the island, tossed up his mast and made sail for Lemnos, where, with the assistance of their oars and a good breeze, they arrived by eight o'clock. When abreast of the eastern point, about half an hour after he had quitted the fire-ship, he observed the line-of-battle ship entirely in flames ; her three masts, as he said, burning "like three candles." The other ships of the fleet were firing guns, and, in the greatest confusion, falling on board of each other, some with their cables cut, others with their sails loose, and some apparently on the shoal. There being a swell on, and a fresh breeze, much distress and mischief must have ensued. The

light of the brilliant flames enabled him clearly to distinguish the different objects. It was about three o'clock on Sunday morning of the 10th when he laid his desolating brig alongside.

Finding the two settees punctual to their rendezvous off Lemnos, Kanaris immediately went on board, and there being no signs of the other boat with the crew of the *saccoléva*, he sent the settee appointed as her escort to look out to windward of Tenedos, while he bore up towards the N.E. end of the island, to be ready in case the boat should have rowed through the roadstead, and had come out at that end. In about an hour after the *saccoléva*'s settee made signal of having picked up the boat, upon which they both made sail to the westward, undisturbed by any of the imbecile cruisers of their enemy, whose frigates, with common attention, ought to have caught them. The whole of this enterprise was so ably and suddenly executed, that not the most trifling casualty occurred to the Greeks, and every man returned to Psara without a hair of his head singed. Contrary winds detained the settees at S. Giorgio di Skyros three days, where they were received with the greatest joy and hospitality by their countrymen. The next evening Brastanos reached Psara, and the following morning Kanaris returned into port, under a salute from every gun in the island. On landing, he was met by a procession, which conducted him to the church, where a public and solemn thanksgiving was offered up to the Most High, for the success which had attended their hero's undertaking.

Kanaris afterwards attempted to set a Turkish ship on fire in the daytime, and while under sail; but his vessel falling astern, he missed his aim, and was obliged to retreat with the utmost precipitation to effect his escape, two of his men being killed, and himself wounded in the hand.

In 1824, the capture of Psara by the Turkish Admiral, and its recapture by the Psaraote sailors, gave ample employment to the energies of Kanaris, who was at every post where he could be serviceable. In August of the same year, the Ottoman forces having made a descent on Samos, a Greek squadron, under the command of Giorgius Taktouri, advanced to relieve that important island, when several skirmishes took place. On the morning of the 16th, the Pasha stood out with twenty-two ships and vessels, and Taktouri met him with sixteen under his own flag, and some vessels commanded by Kanaris, who had a sort of roving commission. An obstinate combat ensued, in which our hero tried all his art to hook an enemy, without being able to close. The Turks were, however, thrown into disorder and retreated. But on the following morning they again approached under a leading breeze, on which the Greek admiral ordered all his fire-ships to make sail, under the escort of the different ships of war, and there was every appearance of both sides fighting to extremity.

At 10 A.M., the brûlot of Captain Demetrius Zapli approached a heavy frigate and grappled with her, but by the freshness of the breeze and the assistance of some galleys, she escaped the impending danger. Though this attempt was unsuccessful, it afforded the daring Kanaris an opportunity of coming up with the same frigate, and he succeeded by 11 o'clock in grappling her whilst under full sail. In an awfully short space of time she was all in flames; and the devouring element penetrating quickly to the magazine, she blew up with a horrid crash, not only launching her own 600 men into eternity, but proving fatal to

several vessels inshore of her. On this brilliant occasion, Kanaris lost only two of his crew.

Kanaris is a modest man, of plain manners, and great apparent sincerity, requiring to be *drawn out* before the foregoing particulars could be elicited from him. He is the master of a merchant vessel, and occasionally acts as pilot to foreign vessels, a duty for which he is admirably calculated, from his perfect knowledge of the Archipelago. He is poor, but contented, being happy that he lives as respectably as any of his relations, and that he has not lost ground since he began the world. He has a wife and two children; the former takes a pride in her husband's career, and in the young Constantine they fondly predict an ornament to the islands. When requested to sit for his portrait, (now in our possession,) he smiled, saying, they must make the picture very ugly to be like him, "unless the artist could catch him setting fire to the train of a *brulôt*."

AN EYE-WITNESS SKETCH OF THE LATE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER OF H. M. S. —.

Quæque ipse miserrimè vidi,

Et quorum pars magna fui.

THE Christmas holidays appointed by the Colonial Legislature of Jamaica were ushered in by the observance of the usual festivities amongst the black population:—the negroes from the several parishes and from the mountains carrying the produce of their own grounds to the nearest market, to exchange them for the more grateful aliments of beef, pork, &c., or for the purchase of the more elegant possessions of civilized life. The Kingston market was unusually well supplied,—butcher's meat, fowl, and fish, that would compare with any of the same in England, and fruits of the most exquisite taste attracted attention, and the gentle fair within several miles of the vicinity, added to the elegance of the market by their presence, and courtesy to the black peasantry, while sets of dancing girls possessed the streets, in the enjoyment of that degree of hilarity almost peculiar to the blacks, in whatever part of the globe they may be existing.

Notwithstanding these demonstrations of apparent quietude and satisfaction on the part of the slaves, the experienced colonist could observe some circumstances which excited suspicion as to the reality of that contentment, of which their sportive amusements above-mentioned are indicative. The women alone were engaged in dancing and other festivities, while the men were congregating upon the neighbouring estates, the communication between which was frequent, and the leading men always confining themselves upon the properties to which they were attached, with a view to lull their owners into an idea of comparative security, from their apparently zealous attention to the estate.

"It is a remarkable feature in this rebellion," says his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, in his address to the House of Assembly in Jamaica, "and worthy of particular and attentive consideration, that the leaders and chief promoters of the insurrection appear to have been almost exclusively composed of persons employed in confidential situations on the properties to which they belong."

An idea had universally, and for a long time, been entertained amongst the negroes, that they were to receive their *free paper*, or emancipation, from England, on the 1st of January, 1832, and as a practical conviction of this fact, they were to strike work on that day: in the event of their masters withholding liberty from them, or coercing them to resume their servile labours after the holidays, the right was to be decided by an appeal to arms. They have always been taught to believe that his Majesty's commands have been signified for their liberation, and that they only continue to be held in vassalage by their lawless owners, in disregard of the royal authority. Whence this opinion could have originated it would be difficult to explain, unless from the English newspapers; in these vehicles of communication they read the fierce sentiments of anti-slaveryism, and conclude them to be the ordinances of his Majesty. However, suffice it to say, that the idea was entertained by young and old, and it was resolved that measures should be adopted for the attainment of this great object. But prior to the commencement of the new year, and during the Christmas holidays, many of the slaves expressed themselves without reserve on the eventful subject, and spoke of the approaching momentous period when the distinction between master and bondsman should cease, and already manifested such acts of disobedience and inattention, as may readily be imagined would follow upon such an alteration in the moral and political system of the West Indies.

Notwithstanding the tranquil state of affairs at Kingston, Lord Belmore, the then Governor of the colony, received information by express, that the negroes about the parishes of St. James, Trelawney, and Hanover, were disorderly to a degree of rebellion; and soon after, that the destructive measure of conflagration was superadded to their riotous conduct. A similar communication was made to Commodore Farquhar, then senior officer at Port Royal, with a request that a ship of war might be despatched immediately to those parts of the island where a spirit of disaffection had been manifested. The *Racehorse* was ordered to proceed to Montego Bay, it being hoped that the presence of a vessel of war would have the effect of restoring order and tranquillity; but very shortly after, further accounts were received, stating the very serious extent of the rebellion, when Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, commanding the troops, ordered the military to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board the ships of war then lying at Port Royal, in order to be conveyed to the western extremity of the island. It would be needless to attempt any eulogy on the activity which pervaded every department of the naval and military establishments at this important crisis; suffice it to observe that, in the course of a few hours, an adequate force was in motion to protect the lives and properties of our countrymen, and the fortunate termination of the rebellion with a comparatively small loss of lives, furnishes the most ample proof of the zeal and judicious conduct displayed on that occasion.

The — was lying at Port Royal, with the mail on board for St. Jago de Cuba, to which place she was under orders to proceed; but accounts having been received at Spanish Town, (the seat of government,) of the insubordinate conduct of the negroes menacing the safety of the establishment at Portland, we received orders to proceed to Port Antonio, at daylight on the following morning, 25th December, 1831, our Captain being desired to use his own judgment as to the necessity of remaining at Port Antonio, for the protection of the inha-

bitants, or of continuing his cruize in execution of the orders he had previously received, directing him to proceed to St. Jago de Cuba with the mail.

Having got the ship under way, and rounded Port Royal Point to run into the Eastern channel, the wind fell light, and consequently little progress was made, the surface of the sea presenting an almost glaciated appearance, its smoothness being only disturbed by the undulation of the waters in their gentle progress to the beach. A calm day in the West Indies is extremely oppressive, particularly when out in mid-ocean, where there is no object to relieve the eye from the reflected glare of the sun upon the sea, or from the dazzling brightness of the heavens, and has often reminded me of the powerful language of the inspired lawgiver in his enumeration of the curses which should attend the Israelites for disobeying the commandments and statutes of the Lord:—"The heaven that is over thy head shall be brass, and the earth that is under thee shall be iron."

After occupying three days in performing a trip which is usually made in one, we arrived off the harbour of Port Antonio, when a pilot came on board, and in reply to our inquiries respecting the state of the settlement, we learnt that the militia were under arms, and that a general insurrection amongst the negroes was expected to take place on New Year's day.

By a standing order of the Colonial Government, and as a measure of precaution, a man-of-war is despatched a few weeks prior to Christmas, to the different ports of the island, for the purpose of depositing at the several military posts and forts a supply of ball and pistol cartridges; and during the holidays, a company of the militia is called out for the preservation of order, and to overawe the numerous and unbridled assemblage of the blacks. The — had fortunately been employed on the service during the latter part of the month of November, and the early part of December, and it was on her return from the execution of this service that she was lying in Port Royal harbour, and so suddenly ordered to Port Antonio; but before entering upon the particulars of the negro rebellion in this part of the island, the parish of Portland, I would congratulate the inhabitants upon the very felicitous termination of those disturbances which, however imminent, were quieted without the loss of any lives on the part of the white and free population, and with only few executions of the blacks, which however distressing to the feelings of an Englishman, the planters were inevitably driven to, for the purpose of deterring from future rebellion, and as an example to the negroes of the neighbouring estates.

The —, as I have stated, sailed from Port Royal at dawn on Christmas-day, and arrived at Port Antonio on the afternoon of Tuesday following; under the judicious discipline of her commander, the ship's company were exercised twice a week—on Tuesday and Friday,—at general quarters, and a division of small-arm men every day; according to the standing orders of the ship; in the afternoon the crew were exercised with *blank cartridge*, this duty not having been performed for some weeks previous. Three rounds were fired from every gun in the ship, and their reverberation amongst the hills and mountains caused the report of our artillery to be heard at the distant estates, a circumstance which very materially contributed to the suppression of the rebellion, inasmuch as the negroes were by this

means made aware of the presence of a ship of war in the immediate vicinity. The blacks, in consequence, deferred the commencement of their rebellious meetings and conflagrations, in hopes of our early departure, which, it was concluded, an appearance of order and tranquillity would undoubtedly have the effect of hastening: however this temporizing policy proved fatal to the negroes; for the militia having apprehended some of the ringleaders upon the disaffected estates, intimidation took such possession of the deluded creatures, that a general development of their murderous and incendiary projects was the result. It appeared upon evidence taken before two magistrates, that immediately after the celebration of the Christmas holidays, instead of returning to the duties of the field, the negroes were to strike work generally, (such was the popular expression,) and the slaves upon an estate in an elevated part of the vicinity should kindle the first conflagration, which should answer the purpose of a signal for a general rising: having possessed themselves of any fire-arms belonging to the overseers and book-keepers, all persons, whether black or white, who were unfavourable to their plot, were to be murdered, then marching in a body to the next estate towards the town of Port Antonio, the same sanguinary and incendiary acts were to be there repeated, and so on progressively until they reached the town, which was to be the point of concentration for their forces. It would be revolting to enter into the barbarities which were then to be committed. Man, in the possession of unrestrained liberty, has never shown any consideration for the feelings of humanity, and the barbarous anticipations of the sable community prove them not to be inferior to, or more sympathizing than their brethren of a fairer hue.

Immediately these intentions were discovered, no time was lost in communicating with the —. Day and night signals between our vessel and Fort George had been previously established in the event of any sudden attack on the part of the slaves; and it was resolved that no time should be lost in forwarding regular troops and militia to the turbulent districts to disconcert their arrangements. At two o'clock in the morning, on the 1st January, 1832, the pinnace, cutter, and jolly-boat were despatched with about fifty regular troops and militia to Blue Hole, which place they reached at daylight in the morning; this pass was extremely narrow, and would have proved a highly commanding position for the rebels, if they had only shown a very ordinary degree of firmness. Here again our good fortune prevailed; for as the troops had been transported during the obscurity of the morning, it was necessary that the leading boat, having the pilot on board, should carry a light, to enable the cutter and jolly-boat to follow in her wake. This distinguishing light was seen by the negroes, who were already lying in ambush in the cane-pieces, or fields, with what fire-arms they had been able to get possession of, and the slaves again had recourse to that system of temporizing which had already proved so fatal to their machinations. The blacks were driven from their holds with little resistance—a few were seized and summarily punished, the greater part immediately returned to the estates to which they belonged.

Thus was the slave rebellion in this part of the island of Jamaica subdued; for the trifling resistance offered by some of the blacks when about to be apprehended by Maroons despatched for that purpose,

scarcely deserves to be so styled, for the offenders received corporal punishment, and returned to the estates to which they were attached.

The Maroons * may be called the native militia of the island, and had their origin amongst the first runaway slaves, who, preferring the solitude and dreariness of the mountain fastnesses, with the enjoyment of unrestrained liberty, to the duties of cultivation and domestic concern, abandoned the unnatural homes in which they found themselves imprisoned, for the more congenial habitations of the forest. After a series of years, they became remarkable for their numbers, owing to the security which the woods afforded them, and commenced a system of predatory molestation to travellers, and to slaves conveying produce to market. The Colonial Government at length considered it expedient to acknowledge the independence of the Maroons, and offered them certain rewards for the apprehension of such runaway negroes as they should detain, and for protection in the mountains, not altogether dissimilar from the system observed amongst the Pindarees in the East Indies. They soon formed settlements in different parts of the island, and became a very considerable check to absconding negroes; thus they became objects of terror to the slaves, and soon learnt to assume a degree of importance consequent upon, and natural to, a privileged order. In the first Maroon war, the island of Jamaica experienced the first ill effects of the danger with which its political existence is threatened by every temporary ebullition of anger or disaffection on the part of these powerful people. A hog having broken over one of the fences of an estate in the neighbourhood of one of the Maroon settlements, it was, after repeated notices to the owner of the offending animal, ultimately shot; whereupon the whole body of Maroons, conceiving themselves highly wronged by the injury done to one of their community, recommenced their depredations; and on the military being sent against them, manfully met their enemies with arms, and, after the most gallant conduct on the part of the king's troops, the Colonial Government was compelled to enter into terms with them. Hence the Maroons became a prominent feature in the internal strength of the island, and attracted the attention of the Colonial Legislature. They are now organized into battalions and companies, as the regular regiments of the line, having a certain annual allowance from Government, and receiving the same pay as the militia when called out for active service, or on the proclamation of martial law.

It is from this body of men that the possessors of the island of Jamaica have the most danger to apprehend, more especially should any circumstance arise to produce a coalition between the Maroons and slaves: for having been accustomed from their earliest youth to traverse the mountain fastnesses, they are perfectly acquainted with the defiles and localities of the island. They have been trained to, and acquired a degree of proficiency in the use of small arms, and, what is of much greater importance, a knowledge of that particular mode of warfare so admirably adapted to the face of the country.

The mountains in Jamaica are covered with a thick wood, offering

* An historical sketch of these people will be found in the Number for Feb. 1830, of this Journal.

very considerable obstructions to the transit of a regular army with all its appointments. The musket, from its portability, and the sword, from its aptitude for close action, even in a thicket, with a brace of pistols, constitute the entire armament, offensive and defensive, of the Maroons. They wear no established uniform, not, in fact, having need of any; but are clad in whatever garments the convenience or pecuniary ability of the Maroon may suggest. Those about Port Antonio were generally clothed similarly to our seamen, in what appeared to be coarse duck frock and trowsers, with a hat of the roughest texture, or with a coarse woollen cap. They confine themselves to the most simple parts of the platoon exercise, their other movements being a sort of military mountebankism; but when proceeding into the woods for hostile purposes, they entwine their bodies and their firelocks with tendrils and bushes, thus presenting an appearance altogether indistinguishable from the forest. They then scour that part of the mountains which it is their object to examine.

When in the immediate presence of an enemy, or of a runaway slave, whom they are desirous of surprising, their method of approach is by worming or insinuating themselves through the thickets. They lay themselves down at full length upon the ground, and resting one elbow and fore-arm upon any irregularity of the earth's surface, or upon a projecting stump of a tree, or small bush, they thus obtain a lever by which to drag the body over the ground, hauling their arms after them with the other hand. By this method they frequently spring upon the object of their search with the suddenness and celerity of a beast of prey, before the astonished and terrified slave is even aware of their proximity. It is particularly desirable that the slave should be taken without injury, as the advantage arising from his re-capture would be very much diminished to the proprietor in the event of the slave being maimed; add to which, the reward to the Maroon is considerably greater should he succeed in taking the slave uninjured.

When the presence of an active and determined enemy compels them to have recourse to the use of fire arms, the Maroons are in the habit of bending to the ground the flexible branch of a tree, to which they attach themselves; and having discharged their firelocks, they allow the returning branch to carry them to the summit of the tree, and being covered with green leaves and bushes, they are indistinguishable to the eye. Were it not for this mode of rapid and immediate evasion, the smoke occasioned by the discharge of their fire-arms would furnish a good indication of the position of an invisible enemy; a circumstance which the opposite party would avail themselves of for the direction of their missiles: as in a naval engagement during the darkness of the night, contending parties have no other method of ascertaining the object of their attack than by observing a flash.

The Maroons have an officer over them, styled a superintendent, from whom they receive all their orders and instructions upon ordinary occasions, and to whom they apply in all cases of disturbance or disagreement amongst themselves. They willingly and deferentially submit to the arbitration of their superintendent, who is received amongst them with every demonstration of respect.

THE SACKING OF BADAJOZ.

FROM THE REMINISCENCES OF A SUBALTERN.

BADAJOZ, one of the richest and most beautiful towns in the south of Spain, whose inhabitants had witnessed its siege in silent terror for one and twenty days, and who had been shocked by the frightful massacre that had just taken place at its walls, was now about to be plunged into all the horrors that are, unfortunately, unavoidable upon an enterprise such as a town taken by storm. Scarcely had Count Phillippon and his garrison commenced their march towards Elvas, when the work of pillage commenced. Some—many indeed—of the good soldiers turned to the ditch of the castle and to the breaches to assist and carry off their wounded companions; but hundreds were neglected in the general and absorbing thirst for plunder.

The appearance of the castle was that of a vast wreck: the various ladders lying shattered at the base of its walls, the broken piles of arms, and the brave men that lay as they had fallen—many holding their firelocks in their grasp—marked strongly the terrible contest in which they had been engaged, and presented to the eye of a spectator ample food for reflection; it was not possible to look at those brave men, all of them dead or frightfully maimed, without recollecting what they had been but a few short hours before; yet those feelings, fortunately perhaps, do not predominate with soldiers, and those sights, far from exciting reflections of a grave nature, more usually call forth some jocular remark, such as, “that he will have no further occasion to draw rations;” or—“that he has stuck his spoon in the wall and left off messing,”—such is the force of habit.

At the breaches, the light and fourth division soldiers lay in heaps upon each other—a still warm group; and many of those veterans from whom the vital spark had not yet fled, expired in the arms of the few of their companions who sought to remove them to a place better suited to their miserable condition. But war, whatever its numerous attractions to a young mind may be, is but ill calculated to inspire it with those softer feelings so essential to soothe us in the moment of our distress; it must not, therefore, be wondered at, that a wish for plunder and enjoyment took the place of humanity, and that hundreds of gallant men were left to perish from neglect.

A military writer*, whose book has been the theme of admiration by all that have read it,—and I hope, for their own sakes, that there are few who have not,—in speaking of this epoch, says, that three days after the fall of the town he rode towards the Guadiana, and that in passing the verge of the camp of the fifth division, he was surprised and shocked to find two soldiers standing at the door of a small shed; they made signs to him, and upon examination he found that each had lost a leg! The surgeon had dressed their wounds on the night of the assault, and although their melancholy and destitute situation was known to hundreds of their companions, who had promised them relief, they were

* Capt. Kincaid.

actually famishing within three hundred yards of their own regiment!!!

Before six o'clock in the morning of the 7th of April, all organization amongst the assaulting columns had ceased, and a scene of plunder and cruelty, that it would be difficult to find a parallel for, took its place. The army, so fine and effective on the preceding day, was now transformed into a vast band of brigands, and the rich and beautiful city of Badajoz presented the turbulent aspect that must result from the concourse of numerous and warlike multitudes nearly strangers to each other, or known only by the name of the nation to whom they belonged. The horde of vagabonds, Spaniards as well as Portuguese, women as well as men—that now eagerly sought for admission to plunder, nearly augmented the number of brigands to what the assailing army had reckoned the night before; and it may be fairly said that twenty thousand people—armed with full powers to act as they thought fit, and all, or almost all, armed with weapons which could be turned, at the pleasure or caprice of the bearer, for the purpose of enforcing any wish he sought to gratify—were let loose upon the ill-fated inhabitants of this devoted city. These people were under no restraint—had no person to control them, and in a short time got into such an awful state of intoxication that they lost all control over their own actions. What a frightful picture is this of a town carried by storm!—it is true, nevertheless, and, unfortunately for the sake of humanity, it is necessary, absolutely necessary; because if such latitude was not allowed to the soldiery, I believe that few fortresses would be carried by assault: the alternative is not, however, the less painful. If the reader can for a moment fancy a fine city, containing an immense population, amongst which may be reckoned a proportion of the most beautiful women that Andalusia, or perhaps the world, could boast of,—if he can fancy that population, and those females, left to the mercy of twenty thousand infuriated and licentious soldiers for two days and two nights,—if, I say, he can fancy this, he can well imagine the horrors that were acted within the walls of Badajoz.

In the first burst, all the wine and spirit stores were forced open and ransacked from top to bottom; and it required but a short time for the men to get into that fearful state that was alike dangerous to all—officers or soldiers, or the inhabitants of the city. Casks of the choicest wines and brandy were dragged into the streets, and when the men had drunk as much as they fancied, the heads of the vessels were stove in, or the casks otherwise so broken that the liquor ran about in streams.

In the town were a number of animals that belonged to the garrison, several hundred sheep, numerous oxen, as likewise many horses; those were amongst the first taken possession of; and the wealthy occupier of many a house was glad to be allowed the employment of conducting them to our camp, as, by doing so, he got away from a place where his life was not worth a minute's purchase; but terrible as was this scene, it was not possible to avoid occasionally laughing, for the *conducteur* was generally not alone obliged to drive a herd of cattle, but also to carry the bales of plunder taken by his employers—perhaps from his own house!—and the stately gravity with which the Spaniard went through his work, dressed in short breeches, frilled shirt, and a hat and plumes that might vie with our eighth Henry; followed, as he was, by our ragamuffin soldiers with fixed bayonets, presented a scene that would puzzle even Mr. Cruikshank.

himself to justly delineate. The plunder so captured was deposited in our camp, and placed under a guard, chiefly composed of the soldiers' wives!

The shops were rifled, first by one group, who despoiled them of their most costly articles, then by another, who thought themselves rich in capturing what had been rejected by their predecessors; then another, and another still, until every vestige of property was swept away. A few hours was sufficient for this; night was fast drawing near, and then a scene took place that has seldom fallen to the lot of any writer to describe. Every insult, every infamy that human invention could torture into language, was practised. Age as well as youth was alike unprotected, and perhaps not one house, or one female, in this vast town, escaped injury: but war is a terrible engine, and, when once set in movement, it is not possible to calculate when or where it will stop. Happy are those countries that have not been visited by its scourge; and grateful ought the nation to be that can boast of having a man—I mean the Duke of Wellington—that, by his great genius as a general and steel-hardiness *as a man*—because nothing but the latter quality, in which, perhaps, he surpasses all ancient or modern heroes, could have enabled him or his army to remain in the Peninsula one day after the invasion of Portugal by the Prince of Essling, in 1810—has kept the British empire free from such a calamity; but such a picture of this great man can be but ill appreciated by the “people,” who one day followed the triumphant car of the conqueror of Napoleon’s hitherto invincible legions and marshals, and whose deafening shouts of applause shook the metropolis of Great Britain to its basement story, and who, a few short years afterwards, *pelted him with mud in the same streets!* But war, not politics, is the subject of this “Reminiscence,” so I shall aside the latter, and pursue the former.

The day of the eighth of April was also a fearful one for the inhabitants; the soldiers became reckless, and drank to such an excess, that no person’s life, no matter of what rank, or station, or sex, was safe. If they entered a house that had not been emptied of all its furniture or wine, they proceeded to destroy it; or, if it happened to be empty, which was generally the case, they commenced firing at the doors and windows, and not unfrequently at the inmates, *or at each other!* They would then sally forth into the streets, and fire at the different church-bells in the steeples, or the pigeons that inhabited the old Moorish turrets of the castle—even the owls were frightened from this place of refuge, and, by their discordant screams, announced to their hearers the great revolution that had taken place near their once peaceful abodes. The soldiers then fired upon their own comrades, and many men were killed, in endeavouring to carry away some species of plunder, by the hands of those who, but a few hours before, would have risked their own lives to protect those they now so wantonly sported with: then would they turn upon the already too deeply injured females, and tear from them the trinkets that adorned their necks, fingers, *or ears!* and, finally, they would strip them of their wearing apparel. Some, ’tis said, there were—ruffians of the lowest grade, no doubt—who *cut* the ear-rings out of the females’ ears that bore them, when they discovered a band of marauders approaching the unfortunate beings that were subjected to such brutal treatment, and whom they feared might antici-

pate them in their infamy ; for here, as in all such disgraceful scenes, "might made right ;" and the conduct of the soldiers, during the sacking of Badajoz, is a sufficient proof, if such proof be wanting, of the dangers attendant upon anything where the multitude are allowed to think and act for themselves.

Hundreds of those fellows took possession of the best warehouses, and for a time fulfilled the functions of merchants ; those, in their turn, were ejected by a stronger party, who, after a fearful strife and loss of lives, displaced them, and occupied their stead, and those again were conquered by others, and others more powerful ! and thus was Badajoz circumstanced on the morning of the 8th of April, 1812. It presented a fearful picture of the horrors that are inevitable upon a city carried by assault ; and although it is painful to relate these disgraceful facts, it is essential nevertheless. All writers, no matter how insignificant they may be,—and I am willing to place myself at the bottom of the list of those persons,—should, in any detail which may lay claim to historical facts, be extremely cautious that they in no way mislead their readers ; and in anything that I have ever written, or may hereafter write, I shall not deviate from this principle. I feel as much pride as any man can feel in having taken a part in actions that must ever shed lustre upon my country ; but no false feeling of delicacy shall ever prevent me from speaking the truth—no matter whether it touches the conduct of one man or ten thousand !

To put a stop to such a frightful scene, it was necessary to use some forbearance, as likewise a portion of severity. In the first instance, parties from those regiments that had least participated in the combat were ordered into the town to collect the hordes of stragglers that filled its streets with crimes too horrible to detail, but the evil had spread to such an extent that this measure was inadequate to the end proposed, and in many instances the parties so sent became infected by the contagion, and in place of remedying the disorder, increased it, by joining once more in revels they had for a time quitted. At length a brigade of troops was marched into the city, and were directed to stand by their arms while any of the marauders remained ; the provost-marshal attached to each division were directed to use that authority with which they are of necessity invested. Gibbets and triangles were in consequence erected, and many men were flogged, but, although the contrary has been said, none were hanged—*although hundreds deserved it.*

A few hours, so employed, were sufficient to purge the town of the infamous gang of robbers that still lurked about its streets, and those ruffians—chiefly Spaniards or Portuguese, not in any way attached to the army—were infinitely more dangerous than our fellows, bad as they were. Murder—except indeed in a paroxysm of drunkenness, and in many cases, I regret to say, it *did* occur in this way,—never entered their thoughts, but the infamous miscreants here referred to would commit the foulest deed for less than a dollar.

Towards evening tranquillity began to return, and, protected as they now were by a body of troops, untainted by the disease which had spread like a contagion, the unfortunate inhabitants took advantage of the quiet that reigned: yet it was a fearful quiet, and might be likened to a ship at sea, which after having been plundered and dismantled by pirates, was left floating on the ocean without a morsel of food to supply

the wants of its crew, or a stitch of canvass to cover its naked masts; by degrees, however, some clothing, such as decency required, was procured for the females, by the return of their friends to the town; and many a father and mother rejoiced to find their children, who were still dearer to them than ever from the dangers they had escaped alive, although it was impossible to hide from them the fact that they had been seriously and grossly injured. But there were also many who were denied even this sad consolation, for numbers of the towns-people had fallen in the confusion that prevailed, some of our officers also were killed in this way, and it has been said, I believe truly, that one or two, one a colonel commanding a regiment, lost their lives by the hands of their own men. These calamities are, however, the unavoidable attendants on war; and a great victory, gratifying as it unquestionably is to the General who achieves it, is not without its alloy, and brings forcibly to my recollection the fine reply of the Duke of Wellington after the battle of Waterloo, to a lady of great literary celebrity in Paris. This lady was amongst the many French who were at a ball given at the time the allied armies occupied Paris in 1815. She was most pointed in her attentions to the Duke, and devoted almost her entire conversation to him in preference to the two Emperors, the King of Prussia, or the other distinguished allied generals. "My lord," said she, in the course of conversation, "do you not think the gaining a great battle a delightful thing?" "*Ne pensez vous pas, qu'une grande victoire est la plus agréable de toutes choses?*" "Madam," replied the Duke, with a degree of coldness bordering on austerity, "I look upon it as the greatest calamity—except losing one!" "*Je la regarde comme le plus grand malheur—excepte une défaite!*" It was a fine saying and worthy of him that uttered it; yet this same man has been represented as one devoid of feeling!

The plunder with which our camp was now filled was so considerable, and of so varied a description, that numerous as were the purchasers, and different their wants, they all had, nevertheless, an opportunity of suiting themselves to their taste; still the sale had not commenced in form, although, like other markets, "some private sales were effected." From the door of my tent I had a partial view of what was taking place; but for the present, I shall leave the *marché*, and describe how I, myself, was circumstanced from the period I reached my tent, wounded, on the morning of the seventh.

The two faithful soldiers, Bray and Macgowan, that conducted me there, on entering, found my truss of straw, or bed, if the reader will so allow me to designate it, occupied by Mistress Nelly Carsons, the wife of my *bât-man*, who, I suppose, by the way of banishing care, had taken to drinking divers potations of rum to such an excess, that she lay down in my bed, thinking, perhaps, that I was not likely again to be its occupant; or more probably, not giving it a thought at all. Macgowan attempted to awake her, but in vain! a battery of a dozen guns might have been fired close to her ear without danger of disturbing her repose. "Why then, sir," said he, "sure the bed's big enough for yees both, and these are no times to stand on saramony with another man's wife,—and she'll keep you nate and warm, for, be the powers, you're kilt with the cowl'd and the loss ov blood." I was in no mood to stand on ceremony, or, indeed, to stand at all; and I will venture to say that no man

ever entered a bed occupied by the wife of another with a clearer conscience. I allowed myself to be placed beside my partner, without any further persuasion; and the two soldiers left us to ourselves, and returned to the town. Weakness from loss of blood soon caused me to fall asleep, but it was a sleep of short duration. I awoke, and saw the awkward dilemma in which I was placed. I was unable to move, and was completely at the mercy of Mistress Carsons, or any freak or gambol she might think fit to play. I, in fact, lay like an infant. The fire of small-arms, the screams of the soldiers' wives, and the universal buzz throughout the camp, acted powerfully upon my nervous and worn-out frame; but having a clear conscience, and mine was certainly a clear one as far as regarded my bed-fellow at least,—Somnus conquered Mars,—at least he did so in my case, for I soon fell into another doze, in which I might have remained very comfortable had not my companion awoke sooner than I wished; discharging a huge grunt, and putting her hand upon my leg, she exclaimed, "Arrah! Dan, jewel, what makes you so stiff this morning?" It required but few words from me to undeceive her—she saw at a glance how the thing stood, and soon rendered me all the service she was capable of; tea and chocolate were soon in readiness, and having tasted some of the former, I sat up in my bed waiting the arrival of the first surgeon to dress my wound. My *bât-man*, Dan Carsons, shortly afterwards made his appearance; he led up to the door of my tent three sheep whose soft fleeces would not have disgraced the pen of Monsieur le Baron Torneaux, who sent to the mountains of Caucasus for a supply of rare sheep for the purpose of improving the French shawl manufactory. He had, moreover, a pig-skin of enormous size filled with right good wine which the Spaniards call *la tinta de la Mancha*: "And sure," said he, "I hard of your being kilt, and I brought you this (pointing to the pig-skin of wine), thinking what a nate bolster it i'd be for you while you slept at your aise;" and, without waiting for my reply, he thrust the pig-skin under my head. "And look," said he, shewing me a spigot at the mouth of my bolster, "when you're thirsty at all at all, you see nothing is more pleasant or aisy than to clap this into your mouth, and sure won't it be mate and dhrink for you too?" "Oh! Jasus!" responded Nelly, "he's kilt out and out; see, Dan, how the blood is in strames about the blankets."

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

so—under certain circumstances—is a little laughing! Dan Carsons and his wife made me laugh so immoderately, that a violent discharge of blood from my wound nearly put an end to my career in this world; and had it not been for the arrival of Dr. Grant, the staff-surgeon of the division, who just now made his appearance, I doubt much if any of my readers would ever have had the pleasure of reading these my reminiscences. But I must have done with myself, Dan Carsons, and his wife Nelly; and resume my narrative of the sale of the plunder with which our camp was, to use a mercantile phrase, glutted.

Early on the morning of the 9th of April, a great concourse of Spaniards had already thronged our lines; the neighbouring villages poured in their quota of persons seeking to be the purchasers of the

booty captured by our men, and each succeeding hour increased the supply for their wants, numerous and varied as they were, and our camp presented the appearance of a vast market. The scene after the taking of Rodrigo was nothing in comparison to the present, because the resources of Badajoz might be said to be in the ratio of five to one, as compared with her sister fortress, and, besides, our fellows were, in an equal proportion, more dexterous than they had been in their maiden effort to relieve Rodrigo of its valuables. It may, therefore, be well supposed, and the reader may safely take my word for it, that the transfer of property was, on the present occasion, considerable. Some men realized upwards of one thousand dollars, (about 250*l.*) others less, but all, or almost all, gained handsomely by an enterprise in which they had displayed such unheard-of acts of devotion and bravery; and it is only to be lamented that they tarnished laurels so nobly won by traits of barbarity that it would be difficult to find a parallel for in the annals of any army. But such atrocities are ever the attendants upon anything where those, hitherto dependent upon their superiors—whose station in society enables them to be the most competent judges of what is proper—are allowed to think and act for themselves; and a licentious army, although not by the half so bad as a licentious mob, is nevertheless a terrible scourge. The sale of the different commodities went on rapidly, notwithstanding we had no auctioneers; there was no king's duty," but, most undeniably, if the Spaniards paid no "king's duty," they paid the piper! While the divers articles were carried away by the purchasers, the wounded were carrying away to the hospitals and camp, and the lamentations of the women for their dead or wounded husbands was a striking contrast to the scene of gaiety which almost everywhere prevailed.

Mr. Richard Martin, now a member of parliament, whom I before mentioned as having been a volunteer with the 88th, and as badly wounded while gallantly mounting one of the ladders against the castle wall, had with him his own private servant: it was not possible to persuade this man that his master had not lost his senses, and his lamentations for the fate that had befallen him were of the most extravagant sort. He would sit on a rising ground, that overlooked the town, and wringing his hands in an agony of grief exclaim, "Och! Jasua, so I was once more back in sweet Connamara, sure the devil himself wouldn't tempt me to lave it, but sure it was *he*—and none other!—that tempted my poor dear masha to quit his twinty thousand good acres, with no one to lay claim to them at all at all; and now see how he's kilt with the rest, thriving to get the houlty ov a dirty spot that doesn't cover more ground than he'd give, to a dacent boy for a potato-garden. Och! murther, murther!" Martin's servant had decidedly good "ground" for his lamentations, because I believe, since the days of knight-errantry, never was there a parallel to his conduct. He came out as an amateur, but fulfilled the functions of a soldier, taking his tour of duty in the trenches, six hours out of the twenty-four; he was one of the foremost in the assault, and declined receiving a commission, which was offered him by the Duke of Wellington for his gallant conduct;—but he was unnoticed by General Picton, and what I now write of him is, I believe, the first intimation the public, or perhaps many of his acquaintances, have of his conduct at Badajoz. In any other army except the British, a

thing of the sort would be blazoned forth, and the man who had so distinguished himself lauded, and deservedly so, by the general in command of the troops to which such a hero was attached; but it was not so, shamefully not so, with us: it was, however, only in keeping with the treatment—the chilling treatment—the 88th experienced for nearly four years of their services in the peninsula. These observations, which I regret being obliged to make, lead me on to others, touching the gallant behaviour of some who fell unnoticed, and others who survive unrewarded.

Lieutenant Whitelaw, of the 88th, led the advance of the ladders; he lost his life in so doing, but his name nowhere appears, except in the list of killed! Lieutenant William Mackie, the neglected and discountenanced leader of the forlorn-hope at Rodrigo—was most conspicuous during the assault of the cable of Badajoz, and was one of the first—if not the very first, to enter it, yet no mention is made of him. Captain Seton, commanding the regiment, and commanding such a fine fighting regiment as the 88th, on *such* an occasion too, got no rank—except in his turn. Lieutenant Macpherson, of the 45th, was the first to mount the round tower, upon the top of which floated the tri-coloured flag; he got a company, but the rest I have mentioned—all 88th men, were never *even noticed*; and although it would not be possible to reward every act of bravery in an army like the British, or in a regiment like the Connaught Rangers, it is, nevertheless, chilling to those who have deserved it, and enough to damp any ardour in those who may follow in their footsteps, to know that such facts as I write have taken place.

In the space of three short months, the following officers of the 88th were passed over,—their services unrewarded,—and they were not even noticed by their general. The first of these was Major Thomson, commanding the battalion at the storming of Rodrigo; the second, Lieutenant William Mackie, leading the forlorn hope; the third, Lieutenant Whitelaw, leading the advance of the ladders at Badajoz; the fourth, Captain Oates, in the attack of La Picurina; and the fifth, Captain Seton, commanding the regiment on the night of the storming of Badajoz. Surely a change should be made in the system, or how can a regiment, much less an army, be supposed to work with good-will? When, in after-times, the details of these eventful epochs shall be read, if any person was bold enough to state that such a series of slights had been put upon the brave men who bore so conspicuous a share in their accomplishment, would he not be looked upon as a fool or madman? Undoubtedly he would; but as the writer, of these “Reminiscences”, conceives himself to be neither the one nor the other, he gives them to the army and the world, and he challenges any person to disprove one scintilla of what he says. There are many still alive who have taken a part in those memorable combats, and the writer feels confident that they will bear him out in what he asserts.

Towards the evening of the 9th, our camp was nearly emptied of all its saleable commodities, and the following morning was occupied in getting rid of the many Spaniards who still hovered about us, endeavouring to get a bargain of some of the unsold articles. By noon, all traffic had ceased, and the men began to arrange themselves for a fresh combat with Marshal Soult, who was advancing towards Badajoz. The appearance and demeanour of the soldiery in no way warranted the idea

that they had been occupied as they were for the last ^{three} weeks, but more especially for the last three days. They were the same orderly set of men they had been before the attack on the town, and were just as eager to fight Soult as they were to storm Badajoz: the only change visible was their *thinned ranks*! In my regiment alone, out of 750 privates, 434 had fallen; and of the officers, who, at the commencement of the sieges counted 24, but five remained unhurt!

The wounded by this time were all brought to the different hospitals; and those of the dead, which had not been drowned in the ditch near the breaches, or at the Ravelin of San Roque, were buried; and but few paces were to be found that did not show traces of the grave-digger's hand. The men of the Connaught Rangers, or, as they called themselves, "the Boys," had, nevertheless, their joke, and the merits and demerits of the enterprise were regularly canvassed by them. The following conversation, which I am about to relate, will give the reader a slight insight into the view *they* took of the matter. Ten or a dozen of "the boys" had got together near my tent, where I still lay wounded, and after they had made themselves tolerably comfortable over a large camp-kettle of spiced wine, one of them—a man of my own company—named Paddy Aisy, having fairly discussed the merits of the contents of the camp-kettle, began to give his opinion of our late operations. "Well!" said he, "now ids all past and gone, and wasn't it the devil's own dthroll business, the taking that same place; and wasn't Long-nose (meaning the Duke of Wellington) a quare lad to sthrive to get into it, seeing how it was defendid! But what else could he do, afther all? didn't he recave ordhers to do it; and didn't he say to us all, 'Boys,' says he, 'ids myself that's sorry to throuble yees upon this dirty arrand; but we must do it, for all that; and iv yees can get into it, by hook or by crook, be the powers, id 'ill be the making ov yees all—and ov me too!' and didn't he spake the thruth? 'Sure,' says he, 'did I ever tell yees a lie, or spake a word to yees that wasn't as thrue as the Gospil? and, iv yees folly my directions, there's nothin can bate yees!' And sure, afther we got in, was he like the rest, sthriving to put us out before we divarted ourselves? Not he, faith. It was he that spoke to the 'boys' dacently. 'Well, boys,' says he, when he met myself and a few more aising a house ov a thrifle, 'well, boys,' says he, (*for he knew the button*!) 'God bless your work! ids myself that's proud to think how completely yees tuck the concate out ov the Frinch 88th, in the castel last night.' 'Why, Sir,' says I, (forgettin to call him my Lord,) 'the devil a Frinch Connaught Ranger ever was born that the Irish Connaught Rangers isn't able to take the concate out ov;' and ids what he said upon the same, splittin his sides with laffin, that it was thrue for me there wasn't; and blur-an-ouns, boys, aint he the man to stand by? Don't he take the rough and the smooth with us, and wouldn't it be a pitty not to give him his dew? don't he expose himself to the wet and the cowld with us, and lie out on the grass at night, like any other baste? and aint he afthur kicking the Frinch before him, just as we'd kick an ould foot-ball? Be the powers, whin I see him cummin next or nigh me, my heart gets so big that my body isn't big enough to hould it, and it jumps up clane into my throat—to get room! And don't think that I'm *romancin*, when I tell yees how he said we tuck the concate out ov the Frinch 88th; he said every word ov it, and

more too—iv I could repate it *in his own words*!” “Why,” replied Corney Fagan, “what you say is perfectly thrue; we ought to stand by him,—and didn’t we? Sure yees remember how Mither Mackie ran up the laddher as nimble as a cat, and poor Mither Martin thought to do the same, till he was kilt! and didn’t Captain Seton owe his life to his being so thin that the French couldn’t see him undher the gun? and whip we have such a man to direct us, and such officers to lade us on, why, what else can we do but folly them through thick and thin?”

The sound of the drum for roll-call put a stop to any further colloquy; but rude as was the dialect, and homely the language, *much* might be gathered from it. It gave to the hearer the unsophisticated opinion of those *men*, whose deeds, in a great measure, tended to settle the European contest. What was uttered by those few obscure individuals, in their own rude phraseology, was the opinion of the entire army; and they who would strive to efface those impressions, which were imprinted upon the hearts of the Peninsular soldiers, might as well strive to efface the sun from the heavens.

While we were occupied as I have described at Badajoz, Soult was busied in collecting a force sufficient to ensure the safety of that city. On the 1st of April, placing himself at the head of 25,000 men, he broke up from Seville; on the 8th he arrived at Villa-Franca, only two marches distant from Badajoz, but yet two days after its capture. Mortified beyond measure at this unlooked-for misfortune, he wished to press onward, and, by a brilliant success, wipe away the disgrace; but he was in no condition to act as his zeal prompted him, because his own force was inadequate to the task; and Marmont, instead of co-operating with him, frittered away his time before Rodrigo and Almeida, or in the dispersion of a few thousand wretched Portuguese militia. The bulk of our covering army being thus under no apprehension of being molested, passed the Guadiana, and established itself on the right bank of that river. Soult retired back upon Seville, and Marmont, closely pressed by our horse, retired upon Salamanca. Thus terminated our operations before Badajoz, which, as may be seen, were of no common description. Four thousand prisoners, a considerable quantity of ammunition, with one hundred and seventy-two pieces of cannon, and one hundred thousand shot, were found in the place. Our loss exceeded five thousand men; and although no officer of a higher rank than colonel was killed, it is a singular circumstance that every general was wounded on the night of the assault. Picton, Colville, Kempt, Walker, and Bowes, all heading either brigades or divisions, were wounded; yet the men, notwithstanding, went through their work well; which proves what I have always said, and said from long experience, and an intimate knowledge of the materials which compose our army, that troops storming a breach are as well, if not better, when left to their own officers. A soldier of the old Peninsular army (but where can we expect to see, during our sojourn in this world, such a specimen of what a true British soldier should be?) was ever ready to lay down his life at the bidding of his officer—and what more can any man do? But the countless gallant exploits that have been achieved by our army in Portugal and Spain, without the aid of generals, are sufficient to illustrate the truth of what I have so frequently repeated.

All writers that have written upon the taking of Badajoz, whether

French or English, agree that it was one of the best connected, one of the most gallant, as well as one of the most bloody, exploits recorded in history. So secret were the arrangements of Lord Wellington before he invested the place, and so prompt and straightforward his operations after he had taken that step, that we are at a loss whether most to admire his strategy or daring. Even Soult himself, the most celebrated of Napoleon's captains, was under no apprehension for the safety of this fortress. Count Phillipon's fine defence of it the preceding year, a garrison of six thousand men, and the formation of numerous outworks, appeared to be a sufficient guarantee for his confidence. The place was, moreover, amply provisioned for three months; and all those causes, if to be combated by another sort of man than him that was at the head of the British army, would have been sufficient to ensure the safety of the place; but, as it was, they only made its loss the more certain, because Soult, with that presumption which scarcely any Frenchman can divest himself of, relied too firmly on his own dispositions, and the quality of his soldiers, while he held those of his antagonist, as well as the sort of troops which he commanded, at too cheap a rate: his mortification must, therefore, have been at the greatest height, when he found himself out-generalled by the one, and out-fought by the other.

General Lery, chief engineer of Soult's army, and he who superintended the arrangements for the defence of Badajoz, was so utterly confounded upon hearing of its fall, that he wrote to General Kellerman respecting its capture. "The conquest of Badajoz," said he, "costs me eight engineers. I am not yet acquainted with the details of that fatal event. Never was there a place in a better state, better supplied, and better provided with the *requisite* number of troops. There is in that event a marked fatality. I confess my inability to account for its bad defence. Very extensive works have been constructed: all our calculations have been disappointed; and Lord Wellington, with his Anglo-Portuguese troops, has taken the place, as it were, in the presence of two armies, amounting together to about eighty thousand men. In short, I think the capture of Badajoz a very extraordinary event"—(and he was right)—"and I should be much at a loss to account for it in a clear and distinct manner."

Now this is plain speaking, and says more in praise of our men than any British writer could do; but the air of mystery which Monsieur Lery strives to throw over the affair is amusing enough. No person can deny that the French are good troops, and that at this same siege they fought well; and there cannot be a shadow of doubt,—at least there is none on my mind,—but that they would have been successful, *had not our men fought better than they did*; and thus may the mystery be solved.

[To be continued.]

THE DEATH.

On the evening of the 1st of March, 1816, one of his Majesty's vessels employed in the British Channel for the suppression of smuggling, and of which I was then first-lieutenant, was lying safely moored in the snug and beautiful harbour of Dartmouth. We had just put in from a short cruise; and the work of the day being finished,—the ropes coiled up, the decks swept, and everything ready for going through the usual operation of "*holy-stoning*" the following morning;—a proportion of the officers and men were preparing for a cruise on shore, while the "ship-keepers" were equally intent on having a *skylark* on board. At this time, when fun and frolic were the order of the day with all, I received a letter from the captain, informing me that a smuggling vessel was expected on the coast, and directing me to send the second-lieutenant with the galley armed, to look out between Torbay and Dartmouth during the night. The order was, of course, a "*damp*" to the good humour of many; and on no one did it appear to have a greater effect than on my brother officer, who was that evening engaged to a tea party, where he expected to meet a young West-country beauty, whose sparkling eyes had brought him to, and a broadside of charms and accomplishments had so completely riddled his heart, and effected what a random shot from her "*bow-chasers*" had commenced,—that report said he was fairly in the "*doldrums*;" and, judging from the sudden dropping of the brails of that part of his countenance elegantly termed the "*under-jaw*," I was inclined to think report, for once, had laid aside her "*tooth-drawer's*" propensity. Sympathizing, therefore, in my messmate's disappointment, and not being that night very deeply in love myself, I volunteered to undertake his duty on the occasion; which offer, with very little pressing on my part, and *lots* of thanks on his, being accepted,—the necessary orders were given, and we each retired to our respective cabins to prepare for our different occupations; and in a short time both re-appeared in the gun-room: he, as complete and as sweet a nautical Adonis as a new swab, a new gang of rigging, and a pint bottle of lavender-water could make him; and myself, with the assistance of a suit of "*Flushing*" over my usual dress of a round jacket and trousers,—no bad representative of the celebrated "*Dirk Hatteraick*."

The galley was shortly after hauled up alongside, and the arms, bittacle, and other necessary articles being deposited in her, six seamen, one marine, and myself, took our seats;—the painter was cast off,—and with muffled-oars we commenced paddling her out of the harbour, so silently, that not even a ripple was heard under her bows to interrupt the mournful "*All's well*" of the sentry, as it swept along the glassy surface of the Dart. As the boat slowly increased her distance from the latter vessel, that lay like a seamew on the water,—her rigging, that resembled a spider's web spread between us and heaven,—gradually disappeared: the lights of the near and overhanging houses, for a few short minutes, shone brilliantly between her masts and yards, like winter stars through a leafless tree; but long before the battlements of the romantically-situated church of Saint Petrox were distinguishable ahead, naught remained in view astern, save the lofty black land, and

glittering lights of the elevated town ;—for the poor little “*Parkey*” had vanished from our sight, never, alas ! to be again beheld by the greater part of my ill-fated crew.

Pursuing our course down the harbour, we soon gained the “*narrows*,” and passing almost withip oar’s length of the rocky point on which stands the hostile-looking church of “*Saint Petrox*,” and the adjoining fortifications, we left the opposite shore, together with the remains of the humble tower, known by the imposing name of “*Kingsware Castle*,” on our larboard side, and shortly after reached the wild anchorage called “*Dartmouth Range*.” From thence we passed through the Sound that separates the stupendous rock named the “*Dartmouth Mewstone*” from the Main, and rowing easily alongshore to the eastward, rounded the “*Berry Head*,” and entered the beautiful and spacious roadstead called “*Torbay*.” On arriving off Brixham, (the spot I considered most likely for the smuggler to attempt,) four of the oars were run across ; and, while the major part of the crew dozed on their tliwarts, the galley was kept in her position by the two remaining oars ; the helmsman and rowers looking out brightly in every direction, and occasionally “*laying on their oars*” altogether, in order to catch the sound either of the flapping canvass or of the rippling of the water under the bows of the expected vessel, as the darkness of the night rendered it probable our ears might serve us better than our eyes on the occasion.

In this manner we continued some time ; and in addition to the coldness of the night, suffered much from passing showers ; but as smugglers generally choose dirty weather for their operations, this only increased the probability of a landing being attempted. The hopes, therefore, of making a seizure kept us in good humour, and enabled us to “*grin and bear*” the inclemency of the weather tolerably well. And after the lapse of some hours, these hopes were for a few seconds elevated to the highest pitch. About midnight, as we lay benumbed with the cold, and half-drenched with rain, the faint splash of water was heard on the larboard bow ; all eyes were in an instant turned in that direction,—and through the obscurity of the night, we thought we observed an object on the water. Shortly, the splashes were distinctly heard ! The sound appeared to impart heat to our bodies, and the cold embrace of our wet garments was no longer felt. The order “*Give way, lads, off all*,” was given in a whisper, and obeyed with alacrity, in silence : the galley sprung under her oars,—and darting like a falcon on its prey,—we, in a few seconds, found ourselves, “*head and stern*” alongside of a galley belonging to H. M. R. C. ———. Our disappointment was great, and I may add, mutual ; as the other crew were on the same “*scent*” as ourselves : growling was however useless. We therefore had a *dry* laugh at each other’s expense ; and after a quarter of an hour’s whispering together, we parted company, with the friendly wish on both sides of, “*If we don’t fall in with her, I hope you will*.” More courteous landsmen would, in all probability, have expressed the wish without the proviso. “*Jack*,” however, confines himself to saying only what he means.

The ———’s galley on parting pulled deeper into the bay, and we, in order to double the chance of falling in with the expected smuggler, pulled farther out ; where, after lying some time, and

having neither observed nor heard anything to excite suspicion, I determined on shaping my course homewards, intending to paddle quietly alongshore, and in the event of reaching "Dartmouth Range" before daylight, to remain there on the look-out during the remainder of the night: for, as my information did not specify the exact "spot" of the smuggler, my chance, for what I knew to the contrary, was as good at one place as the other. The weather, moreover, looked threatening, and I wished, in case it freshened, to be sufficiently near my vessel to insure my getting on board shortly after daylight. The galley was accordingly pulled towards "Berry Head;" on reaching which, my fears of a change of weather appeared about to be realized; for, although there was no wind to speak of at the time, yet a very heavy ground-swell seemed to announce that a gale was not far distant.

We had some difficulty in rounding the pitch of the "Berry;" for (as is almost always the case with headlands) there was rather a heavy sea off it, occasioned by the tide; and we shipped several green seas over the stem head, before we *unfortunately* accomplished our purpose. On our clearing it the sea ran fairer, and the breeze, that had blown in puffs round the head, as if in pity to warn us not to proceed, died away, and left us to our fate. Our situation was, however, melancholy in the extreme, for all was silent around, save the roar of the breakers inside of us. A solitary star only occasionally gleamed between the heavy clouds that sailed past it. The galley rose slowly and mournfully over the mountain-swell, under her muffled oars; and wet, cold, and weary as I was, it required but little stretch of the imagination to metamorphose the black profile of the flat-topped, elevated, and remarkably formed "Berry,"—edged beneath with a broad belt of foam,—into the white-bordered, sable pall of a gigantic coffin. Indeed, I know not now exactly whether the melancholy catastrophe that shortly after took place gave birth to the idea or not, but it has ever since appeared to me that there was something particularly marked and ominous in our rounding the head. Would to God, for the sake of the unfortunate men then under my command, the warning had been taken!

Following the "lay" of the coast, we continued pulling to the westward, with "death," as Jack would say, "on one side, and no mercy on the other;" for, on our larboard side we saw nothing but a dirty horizon, and in the opposite direction naught presented itself save breakers and an "iron-bound" shore; and even these were occasionally lost sight of, as the boat slowly sank in the deep hollow of the swell that rolled from the south-west.

At about half-past one,—for my watch had stopped at that time,—we reached the entrance of the Sound, that separates the "Mewstone" from the Main; and as I had never observed any danger from the vessel in our frequent visits to the harbour, nor had seen anything particularly dangerous in the passage a few hours before, I steered directly through it; taking the precaution to keep as nearly in mid-channel as possible,—giving directions to the bowman to keep a good look out,—and, of course, keeping my own eyes about me in all directions. In this manner we half threaded the passage; and the "Ay, ay, Sir!" of the bowman, to my oft-repeated order of "Keep a good look out forward!" was still sounding in my ears, when to my great surprise, the boat struck on something forward, and the bowman at the

same moment hastily called out, "There's a rock under the bows, Sir!" "Back off all!"—"Jump out, bowman, and shove the boat astern!"—were the orders instantly given. Neither, however, could be obeyed; for the descending swell immediately left the boat suspended by the gripe; and she being of that class appropriately called "DEATHS!" instantly fell on her broadside. The next sea, instead of bearing her up, which would in all probability have been the case had she had any bearings, rushed over the starboard quarter, and with the last words of the order—"Throw the ballast-bags overboard!"—on my lips, she sank under me; while, for a second or two, the men forwards appeared high and dry out of the water. It was but for a second or two! She slipped off the rock—sank—and not a splinter of her was ever again seen, that I know of.

On first feeling the boat sink under me, I of course knew our case was a desperate one; and that (to make use of a sailor's expression,) "it was every man for himself, and God for us all." Swim I could, —much better, indeed, than the generality of people,—and I had, moreover, that confidence in the water, that very few have; but benumbed as I was with cold, at such a distance from the land,—on such a coast,—and with such a sea on the shore,—it appeared that little short of a miracle could save me; and all thoughts of endeavouring to assist others were entirely out of the question. My first object was to avoid the grasp of my drowning crew; (more particularly that of the unfortunate marine, whom, but a few seconds before, I had observed comfortably nestled, and apparently fast asleep behind me;) therefore, while the poor fellows sprang and clang, instinctively, to that part of the boat that was still above water,—probably with an idea of finding footing on the rock,—I seized the strokesman's oar that lay on the water near me, and giving myself what little impetus my sinking footing would admit of, I struck out over the starboard quarter of the boat, in quite the opposite direction. After a few hasty strokes, I ventured to look behind me to see whether the poor dreaded marine was near me, when a scene presented itself, that may have been the unfortunate lot of many to behold, but that few have lived to describe. The "Death" was gone! The treacherous cause of our misfortune had never shown itself above the water! But, as I rode on the crest of a long unbroken wave, the sparkling of the sea beneath me, and the wild shrieks that rose from the watery hollow, but too plainly pointed out the fatal spot, and announced that the poor fellows were sinking in each other's convulsive embrace. For a few seconds a sea rose between us and hid the spot from my view; but, on my again getting a glimpse of it, the sparkling of the water was scarcely discernible, and a faint murmur only crept along the surface of the leaden wave. Another sea followed! As it rose between me and heaven, I saw on its black outline a hand clutching at the clouds above it,—a faint gurgle followed, the sea rolled sullenly by,—and all was dark and silent around me!

I had just beheld within a few yards of me the dying struggle of—as I then thought—my whole crew; and everything seemed to announce that my own life was prolonged for only a few short minutes; for, allowing I succeeded in reaching the shore, the surf threatened my destruction on the rocks. And, should a miracle enable me to weather that danger, the precipitous coast promised only a more lingering death

at a cliff's foot. Notwithstanding all this, however,—thanks to the Almighty!—my presence of mind never for a moment forsook me. I felt grateful for my escape from the death-grapple of the poor marine, which appeared a presage of my further escape: a ray of hope flashed across my mind, in spite of the apparent hopelessness of my situation; and I as calmly weighed all the chances against my reaching the shore, and prepared for the attempt, as if I had been a looker-on, instead of an actor in the dreadful scene.

I have already stated, that at my leaving the vessel I had a suit of “Flushing” over my ordinary dress of a jacket and trousers, in addition to which, at the time the boat struck, I was enveloped in a large boat-cloak; the latter I had thrown off my shoulders the instant the danger was apparent; and now that I no longer feared being grappled, my first object was to get rid of the former. I accordingly, with the assistance of the oar, (that supported me while doing so,) stripped off my two jackets and waistcoat; and my two pair of trousers would have followed also, had I not dreaded the probability of the heavy “Flushing” getting entangled round my ankles in the first place,—and in the second, considered that both them and my shoes would preserve me from being cut by the rocks, should I succeed in reaching them. Thus lightened, and with the oar held fore-and-aft-wise under my left arm, I struck out boldly for the shore; and after remaining—God only knows how long, in the water—for to me it appeared an age,—I got into the wash of the breakers; and after receiving several heavy blows, and experiencing the good effects of my “*Flushing fenders*,” I eventually secured a footing, and scrambled up above the break of the waves.

As I lay on the rock panting, breathless, and nearly insensible, the words—“Save me, save me, I’m sinking!” appeared to rise with the spray that flew over me. At first, stupified with exertion and fatigue as I was, I fancied that the wild shriek that had accompanied the sinking “death” still rang in my ears; till the repeated cry, with the addition of my own name, aroused me from my state of insensibility, and on glancing my eyes towards the surf, I beheld a man struggling hard to gain the shore. Never shall I forget the sensation of that moment! I can compare it to nothing but the effects of the most dreadful nightmare. I would have run any risk to endeavour to save the unfortunate man; but, if the simple lifting of a finger could have gained me the Indies—the Indies would have been lost to me, so completely was I rivetted to the spot. At this moment, the oar that had saved my life fortunately floated into the exhausted man’s hands; and after a hard struggle he appeared to gain a footing;—he lost it!—Again he grasped the rock! The next moment saw him floating at some distance in the foam!—once more he approached, and clung to the shore! My anxiety was dreadful!—till rising slowly from the water, and scrambling towards me, the poor fellow’s cold embrace informed me I was not the only survivor; while his faltering exclamation of—“The poor fellows are all drowned, sir!” too plainly assured me that we alone were saved!

“Misfortune,” ’tis said, “makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows;” and just then I had every reason to acknowledge the truth of the expression: for, whether my shivering comrade thought my com-

mission had gone down with the boat, and, that having been so nearly brought to an equality, we had every right to continue on one;—or whether, which is more likely, he wished to subtract any little animal heat I might have had yet remaining in my body, I know not; certain I am, however, that no miss in her teens ever got a closer, or a longer embrace; and expecting to profit by it, I must confess I was not at all coy on the occasion; although, in the state we were in, I believe neither of us derived any great advantage from the experiment. After a time, we recovered sufficiently to gain the use of our legs; and then, what with stamping on the rock, and flapping our arms across our chests, we contrived to knock a little warmth into ourselves; and that point gained, we commenced our attempt to scale the face of the cliff that hung lowering over our heads. By mutual assistance, and with some difficulty, we succeeded in mounting between twenty or thirty feet; and I had just begun to solace myself with the idea, that the undertaking was not altogether so difficult as from appearances I had been led to suppose it was, when, on reaching out my arms, to catch a fresh hold of the rock before me, I found my eyes had deceived me as to its distance, and falling forwards, I with great difficulty saved myself from pitching headlong into a chasm that yawned beneath me, and through which the sea was dashing violently. In fact, the high land had deceived us. *We were only on a rock!!!*

Whoever may take the trouble to read this narrative can form but a very faint idea of the state of my feelings at that moment; for I can safely say that this unexpected discovery—made, too, at the very instant I had begun to entertain hopes of deliverance,—affected me more acutely than anything that had yet taken place. Nature had formed me to wrestle with—not “grin and bear”—my misfortunes; and now that I saw no alternative but to remain where I was till chance sent a boat to my relief, or death took that office on itself, my heart sank within me. For a few minutes I gazed eagerly around me from the peak of the rock, in hopes of seeing some possible way of extricating myself; when observing nothing but a circle of foam, I descended to the nearest ledge in the deepest despondency, and casting myself alongside my now blubbering companion, sat in silent despair.

I remained in this miserable state only a short time before I discovered that a six years' drilling between the tropics (for I had only recently returned from abroad) had rendered me a very unfit person to remain drying on a rock half a winter's night, near the “Chops of the Channel;” for my shirt clung with icy coldness to my body, and notwithstanding we huddled together as close as possible, my shivering frame plainly told me I was rapidly losing the little warmth I had acquired through my late exertion,—in fact, I felt assured that, if I remained where I was, daylight would find me a corpse. What, therefore, was to be done? To remain was certain death!—Death appeared equally certain should I attempt to leave the rock! still, however, by adopting the latter course, there was a chance in my favour; and drowning I knew from experience on one or two occasions (for when a man has lost his senses I presume he has known the worst) could not be worse than dying by inches where I was.

I therefore resolved to gain the main, or sink in the attempt; but on making my determination known to my fellow-sufferer, and on asking

him whether he would accompany me, the poor fellow appeared so thunderstruck at the proposal, so earnestly pointed out the danger of the attempt and his own weakness, and, clinging to me, so pathetically entreated that I would remain where I was, that we might at least have the consolation of dying together, that I not only ceased from urging him, but appeared to give up the idea of leaving the rock myself. This, however, was only done to elude his grasp; for a few minutes after, under the pretence of looking for a more sheltered place, I left him, and descending the rock, reached the edge of the channel that separated me from the main.

There a scene presented itself that plainly pointed out the desperation of the undertaking. The distance across, indeed, was not very great; but the whole channel was one sheet of yeasty foam, along the edges of which appeared the long black tangle that adhered to the rocks, except when a heavy black sea, rolling through the passage, drove the one before it, and flowed over the other; an apparently perpendicular cliff hung lowering over the whole. It was an awful sight! For a moment my heart failed me. There was, however, no alternative; for my own fate and the fate of the poor man above me depended on my reaching the opposite side; so, watching a "smooth," and commending my spirit to the Almighty, should it part company with my body on the passage, I sprang forward, and found myself nearly in the middle of the channel. A few strokes brought me to the cliff's foot; but neither holding nor footing could I gain, except what the tangle afforded. Again, and again, did I seize the pendant slippery weeds, and as often did the drawback of the sea and my own weight drag me with a giant's force from my hold, and rolling down the face of the rock, I sank several feet under water.

Bruised, battered, and nearly exhausted, with the sea whizzing in my ears and rattling in my throat, I thought my last moment had at length arrived. Once more I rose to the surface, and digging my nails into the rock, I seized the sea-weed with my teeth, and clung in the agonies of death. The sea left me, and my death-grasp kept me suspended above it. Another sea rose, it was a tremendous one, and as it violently rushed over me, I was forced to quit my hold, and I rose on its surface along the face of the rock. It reached its greatest height; and in the act of descending, I caught a projecting point above the weeds, and at the same instant my left leg was thrown over another. The sea again left me, and, gasping for life, I now hung over the sparkling abyss once more. Enraged seas followed, but only lashed the rock beneath me, as if enraged at having lost their prey. I once more breathed free; hope revived; the dread of being again torn away stimulated me to make an almost superhuman effort. I gained a footing; and, climbing upwards, in a short time even the spray fell short of me. God be praised! I was safe.

Having ascended about thirty or forty feet—for then only—and, indeed, hardly then—did I consider myself beyond the reach of the waves, so dreadful was the impression of what I had just undergone in my mind, I ventured to stop and rest. There I remained a short time, and between the roar of the breakers, occasionally distinctly heard the shrill shrieks of the poor isolated wretch beneath me; and the frantic, and oft-repeated exclamation of—"Mr. ———, for the love of God, don't leave me!" I endeavoured to console him, by telling him, that

if I succeeded in getting up the cliff, I would procure him immediate assistance; but, as the cries still continued as shrill and frantic as before, I presume I was neither seen nor heard, and again commenced my ascent. Panting, and almost breathless—sometimes with tolerable ease, and at others clinging to the perpendicular face of the cliff, and hanging over the pitch-black, and apparently fire-bound ocean, I continued ascending, till not only the cries of the man were lost, but even the roar of the sea was only faintly heard, and at length reached the summit of the cliff. At that critical moment exhausted nature sank under the fatigues of the night! On suddenly seeing the heavens all around me, I appeared for an instant air-borne—my heart sickened—my brain whirled—and my eyesight failed me! The idea of my dreadful elevation flashed across my mind, and I made a convulsive effort to throw myself forwards;—my legs sank under me, and I fell rapidly, head foremost, I knew not where!—I believe I shrieked.—My senses left me!!

How long I lay insensible, I, of course know not; suffice it to say, that on opening my eyes I was agreeably surprised to find myself in the centre of a furze-bush; and, at the same time, so overcome with sleep, that, on being assured of my situation, I immediately closed them again, with the intention of taking a nap. Fortunately, however, I had but very recently read an account of the Russian campaign written by a French officer; and to that beautiful work I may say I am indebted for my life;—for his description of the drowsiness that seized the soldiers, and which, if indulged, was always followed by death, immediately recurred to me; and I saw, as if in a dream, poor Napoleon's pride lying frozen around me; and, at the same time, if I ever heard anything in my life, a small silvery sounding voice whispered in my ear,—“*If you sleep, you wake no more!*” This aroused me from my lethargy, and awoke me to a sense of my real situation: but the spirit alone was awake—my body was almost as lifeless as if in the grave! No person but he who may have experienced the effects of the nightmare,—to which I have already alluded—can form any idea of my feelings at that moment. I wished to rise—indeed, my very existence depended on my doing so; but I felt as if an iceberg lay on my bosom, and my limbs appeared like blocks of marble of such gigantic dimensions, that on my first getting my hands together, every finger seemed of the size of a “*setting fid*!” The ground beneath me fortunately had a rapid descent from the sea (which had occasioned my heavy fall, and led me to believe I was falling down the cliff,) and with some struggling, I worked myself out of the furze-bush, and rolled downwards some distance. This, in some degree, broke the spell that appeared to bind me to the spot—and taking the precaution to keep my head in-shore, I kept tumbling about till the blood began to circulate;—and shortly after, I began to feel that acute pain, that none but persons who have been frost-bitten can form any idea of. At length, I also felt the prickles of the furze-bush, with which I was covered all over like a porcupine; and, I can with truth say, that that moment was about one of the happiest of my life!

Having gained some little command over my benumbed limbs, I stripped off my “*Flushings*,” and left them *and sorrow hanging on a furze-bush together*; and thus mentally and physically lightened, and

directing my course inland, I went staggering along like a drunken man, till I got into a ploughed field, which, after a little consideration, as I could see no signs of a house, I proceeded to skirt, expecting to find a pathway on one side of it; and I had not gone very far, before the marks of cart-wheels assured me I had hit on the very best way for falling in with a habitation. Resolved to follow the wheel-ruts, lead where they would, I went, sometimes on my feet, and sometimes on my knees, through two or three fields, and got as many heavy falls over the gates that separated them. At length, I caught sight of a barn before me, and shortly after found myself close to a good warm dung-hill; while the smell of cows assured me a cowhouse was not far distant. The sight of a *gallooner* could not have given me greater pleasure!—and the warmth and the warm smell were delightful! For a moment I stood doubtful which of the two snug berths I should occupy; but the thoughts of the unfortunate fellow behind me again spurred me forward, and I shortly found myself at the foot of a wall in the rear of a house. There I called lustily some short time, but getting no answer I scrambled round to the front, where I found a high wooden gate, railed on the upper part, which separated me from a very respectable-looking house a few yards distant, and finding the gate secured, I clung to the rails, and again commenced calling for assistance as loud as I was able. “My stars!”—thought I—“*how people on shore do sleep!*”

I called till I could hardly call any longer; and I was just thinking of taking a berth till daylight on the dunghill, or in the cowhouse if I could get into it, when one of the upper lattices slowly opened, and I heard the gruff interrogatories—“Who the devil’s that?—what the devil do you want?” Aware that the duty I had been employed on was not very popular alongshore, and not knowing my man, I thought it might not be exactly prudent to answer the first of the two; so merely said in reply, in as doleful a strain as possible—(and, indeed, there was little occasion to sham,) “That I was a poor cast-away seaman, and wanted shelter for the night.” “Cast away, eh! where were you wrecked?” said he in a milder tone. “Under the cliffs, in the direction of the barn.” “Did you get up there?”—“Yes.” “Ha, ha, young fellow, that story won’t do,—a cat could not get up there! Get out of that, or I’ll soon settle you;”—and here my interrogator chuckled, at the ingenuous manner in which he thought he had caught me tripping. In short, to top all my misfortunes, I was now taken for a thief!!!

Thrown flat aback by the suspicions of the good gentleman at the casement, and consoling myself with the idea, that they would never have entered his head, could he but have seen my pretty, honest countenance, I remained for some time, anxiously expecting to be warmed with a dose of small shot; till the lattice—that appeared hinged on my heart—grated on its hinges in the act of being closed; when, with chattering teeth, I again struck up on a mighty low key:—“I assure you, Sir, I am not a thief;”—(natives of every country in Europe, with brother Jonathan at their head, might here have said—“twang;” *for I had made a great deal of prize-money in my time*)—“Indeed, indeed, I’m not a thief! but if you won’t let me in, will you have the goodness to tell me where I can procure shelter?”—“Go to Kingsware.” “How far off is it?”—“A mile and a half.” He might as well have said—go

to New South Wales!—"I cannot walk twenty yards farther; so if you won't give me shelter, you will find my corpse at your gate in the morning!" This pathetic wind-up had no sooner escaped my lips, than I heard a feminine voice say—"My dear, do go down and see who it is!" Never before or since did lovely woman's voice sound sweeter to my ears!—Heavens! could I have only flown through the casement, and had my ability only seconded my inclination, what a squeeze I would have given the fair speaker!—the pressure of a jack-in-the-box would have been child's play compared to it! Bless the pretty creatures! I have liked to hear them talk ever since; and love them *all* so much in consequence, that I have never been able to love *one* in particular!

This humane expression was immediately followed by—"Well! I will come down, and see who you are." The lattice then closed. I will not compare my situation just then to that of a lover watching his sweetheart's window, because I never tried the experiment, having always found it the handiest way to get in at the door;—but certainly, I think Doctor Herschel never watched the growth of a cauliflower in the moon with greater solicitude, through his great, long telescope, than I watched the lately closed lattice through the rails of the gate. In a short time, repeated flashes, accompanied by as many click-clicks, told me there was a desperate squabble between the flint and steel; and I sympathized with the tinder, for every spark appeared to warm me. Presently, I saw a pale, flickering light for a few seconds, and again all was darkness: the blower appeared flurried or asthmatic,—I wished him in better wind with all my heart! Again, and again, did I observe the same phenomenon!—"Confound the match!" said I to myself—"there's no brimstone on it;" and I blew involuntarily, as if the tinder-box had been under my nose. Shortly after, however, a bright steady light assured me all was right;—it vanished—again appeared through a lower lattice—bolts grated—the door opened—and I saw to my great delight, a respectable-looking middle-aged gentleman, in his shirt and "inexpressibles."—Never saw a nicer-looking man in my life; nor one whose appearance gave me one-thousandth part the satisfaction!

Holding the light above him, to prevent its glare from dazzling his eyes, he at first cautiously poked his head out, and at the same time looked warily around, as if he expected to have seen all the robbers in the United Kingdom congregated round his dwelling; when, observing nothing to excite suspicion, he advanced slowly towards the gate, and thrusting his arm through the rails, felt my wet shirt, and at the same time looked me anxiously in the face. Now, whether my pretty, honest countenance, as aforesaid, or my wet shirt worked the charm, I know not; but certain I am that suspicion thawed in an instant, and a look of the warmest benevolence beamed in its place, while, with the exclamation, "Well, dang it, poore vellow, you are in a bad way zure enough!" the gate flew open. This movement, however, nearly upset everything for a second or two—at any rate it nearly upset me, who had been hanging on it for support—for the good gentleman, seeing me, as he thought, spring forward, and thinking, I suppose, that I wished to make a *grab* at him, very naturally sprang back in the opposite direction, and appeared very much inclined to try the weight of the candlestick on my *braincase*. Seeing, therefore, on my recovering myself, that he was again rather *dußersome* (as Jack would say) of his

visiter, I assured him the accident proceeded from weakness alone, and begged him not to be alarmed; and he, perceiving the truth of the assertion, with "Oh, dang it! I bea'n't at all afraid of you, young vellow," kindly gave me his arm, and we toddled up to the house as cozily together, as if we had sailed round the world in company, and I shortly found myself on the *right side* of the threshold.

Having effected a "lodgment," (as I believe our friends in the army call it,) my first thoughts were about the poor fellow on the rock. I accordingly immediately made known who I was, and related every thing that had taken place, and requested that men might be sent to remain on the cliffs with lights during the remainder of the night; for, although I was well aware that they could render him no assistance, yet I thought the bare sight of the lights, and the noise of their shouts, would cheer up his spirits, and enable him to hold out till daylight. My request was instantly complied with; and from the kind attention of all around me, I found I had lost nothing by the communication, for everything the house afforded was eagerly pressed on me, and could I have eaten gold, I feel assured I should have been treated with a dish of seven-shilling picces at least, notwithstanding the bad state of the markets.

The good lady, who I may say was the first cause of my admittance, immediately proceeded to brew her hyson and gunpowder, while the plump, kind-hearted maid piled such a heap of faggots on the fire, that in a few minutes the house was in a blaze, and a looker-on would have been led to believe it was insured above its value, and that she wished to make a bonfire of it for the amusement of the underwriters. The kind owner of the mansion was as busy as the rest, for he shortly appeared with dry clothes and the brandy bottle; the latter received strong proofs of affection, and I also shipped a dry shirt and a shooting-jacket, after I had disposed to my satisfaction of some of the bristles with which I had been accommodated by the furze-bush; but, as my worthy friend had nothing but *inexpressibles*, an article of rigging which I had never sported in my life, and which I feared would disable me from reaching the vessel after daylight, I preferred drying my trousers by the fire, before which I consequently sat, smoking like a lime-kiln.

As soon as I had sufficiently recovered the use of my fingers to enable me to write, I dispatched a note to the commanding-officer of the vessel, acquainting him with the accident, and directing him to hoist the cutter out, and send her alongshore for the relief of the man; and having done all in my power, I then, and not till then, (barring the brandy, however,) quietly enjoyed all the good things before me, to the infinite delight of my kind host and hostess. May they meet their reward, and be living to read this!

The people sent to the cliffs continued shouting and showing lights during the remainder of the night; but, owing to the height and steepness of the land, they were neither seen nor heard, as we afterwards discovered. At daylight, however, they saw a boat pulling to the westward, which, on being waved into an adjoining cove, proved to be the same one we had spoken in Torbay during the night. The crew, being informed of what had taken place, continued pulling as close to the land as prudence would admit, and at the same time narrowly watched the foot of the cliff; but had not proceeded far before they discovered something on a rock that looked like a bundle, and which,

on nearing, they found to be my unfortunate late companion. He was almost lifeless, and the sea was too heavy to allow of their landing. They had no alternative, therefore, but to throw him a rope, with a long bowline knot at the end of it, which he had barely sufficient strength to put under his arms, and he was then hauled into the sea, and afterwards into the boat. On being taken on board he was confined to his hammock many days, and it was three weeks before he resumed duty. Had I remained with him, neither of us, in all human probability, would have been found alive.

I have already said that not a splinter of the boat was ever picked up that I know of; some of the gear, however, was; for a day or two after, the crew of a Torbay boat were rather surprised at seeing a spar floating *an end* in the water near them. On sending their punt to pick it up, it was discovered to be a boat's mast, with a corpse hanging to the end of it by one hand firmly clenched round the tie! The body was buried in Brixham churchyard.

Another remarkable circumstance was, that of the other five hands who were drowned, two were Maltese, who swam like fishes; to which I may add that report said the poor marine had been upset but a little time before, and had been the only survivor of *eleven* hands! Surely he was our Jonah!

Having thus feebly related the way in which, in the short space of less than three hours, I escaped drowning twice, breaking my neck twice, being frozen to death once—(I'll say nothing about guns or candlesticks)—I have only to add, that the rascally rock that caused our misfortune (and which, as if ashamed to show its ugly face, only shoved its peak above the surface at dead low water, and was consequently almost unknown, *even to the fishermen*,) has since been called —'s rock, as I was informed some years after, when I went into Dartmouth harbour in a "copper-bottomed *sarpent*"—(she deserved the name for more reasons than one)—that I then commanded. I was also informed, at the same time, that pic nic parties visited the cliff in summer, and that the part I scaled went by the name of —'s pass; and both it and the rock will, in all probability, continue to bear the same when the melancholy accident that occasioned their being so called shall have been forgotten, and when the writer of this lies low in the grave. In other words, when the name, as far as I am concerned, shall no longer pass current at the Pay-Office for twenty-three pounds at the end of a *long* quarter, and when it shall consequently have disappeared from Mr. Murray's list of "Luffo," which it may yet grace twenty years hence, if I am neither "burked" nor "cholera-morbused" before; for, notwithstanding I have served his Majesty (good luck to him!) and those of glorious memory who rode at his present moorings before him, almost without intermission ever since I parted company with my *grandmamma*, and have ever been ready for anything from manslaughter to *tub* and *chaw-hunting*, I begin strongly to suspect that—thanks to Waterloo, (I can't bear the very sight of the nasty medals—what a number of good spoons are spoilt!)—it will never shine on any other

"'Till He who all commands
Shall give, to call life's crew together,
The word to pipe all hands."

SCENES AND SPORTS IN THE DECCAN.

THE following pages may perhaps give the fire-side readers of the U.S. J. some idea of those unfrequented wilds in the N. E. of the Deccan, known by the name of the Warangul and Cummernait jungles, and of a remarkable superstitious notion entertained by the natives, as connected with a particular spot of those remote districts.

The cold season of 183— was nearly over, and with it had ended all the bustle it calls forth in the extensive cantonment of Secunderabad. The numerous reviews of the different corps stationed there, together with their concomitant balls and dinners, were concluded, the public rooms and amateur theatre were closed for the season, the races were at an end, and even the gaiety of the Residency was at a stand still; in short, the god of heat and dulness appeared to reign paramount, and to hold undisputed sway over the whole Hyderabad subsidiary force.

It is during this time of universal stagnation that I beg to introduce myself to the reader, together with my chum and brother sub, Lieutenant Cygnet, as we were both lazily reclining on our camp chairs, with our legs (as usual in India) on the breakfast table, which important meal we had just concluded. Cygnet was doing his best to reduce to vapour a Trichinopoly cheroot, and I was listlessly gazing on the rafters of the bungalow, and inwardly cursing a couple of sparrows, that had taken up their position on them, and whose constant chirping considerably disturbed the course of my meditations.—“ I wish, Cygnet,” cried I, losing at last all patience, “ I wish to God we could get rid of these cursed birds, they will fairly drive me mad.” “ They are certainly a great nuisance,” replied he, “ but, talking of driving, what say you to a drive down the lines this morning? I have two or three calls to make, and by the time I have finished my cheroot, it will be late enough to start.” “ Why,” answered I, yawning, “ I should not mind accompanying you, but that this weather ’tis such devilish hot work to go about in a red jacket, calling on the women. I vote we put on our shooting traps and try the snipe ground at Lalpett; though rather late in the season, we may yet find a few brace of stragglers.”

We were still discussing these knotty points, and had not determined which course to pursue, when the tramp of sandals in the verandah announced the approach of somebody, and a hasty “ under aou” (come in) produced a tall gaunt figure, whose natural darkness of hue was not a little enhanced by the fatigue and exposure which his appearance implied.

We had, however, no difficulty in recognizing old Lingou, the confidential servant of our mutual friend Lessterre, who, in his professional pursuits, had been several months absent from Secunderabad. After the due number of salaams, Lingou approached and informed me, that his master and party were then about two hundred miles off, and that he had been despatched into the cantonment to get fresh supplies, &c., with strict injunctions to deliver to me the following letter, which I annex for the benefit of the reader.

My dear —,

I take the opportunity of Lingou’s going to the cantonment, to remind yourself and Cygnet of your promise to join our party this year, and you cannot have a better opportunity of performing it than the present,

as we are about to proceed a second time to the Perkhali Lake, to which place Lingou would serve you as a guide. We were there some time ago, and the accounts I had previously heard of its extent and the romantic beauty of its banks were in no way exaggerated. I shall not, however, by attempting a description, anticipate the pleasure I am sure you will feel on beholding this fine sheet of water; but, in order to tempt you to undertake the trip, I shall say a few words as to the sport to be had in its vicinity.

I have no hesitation in saying that at this time of the year it must be excellent; but at any other period, except during the dry season, it is not at all practicable, owing to the great height of the grass and rankness of the vegetation. While encamped there I am convinced that I was frequently within fifty feet of a herd of elk, without once getting a shot or even a glimpse at them; in fact, the grass was so high above my head, that I might as well have been in a pit. You must have heard the shrill bleating noise these animals usually make; this was my guide on these occasions, and a precious "will-o'-the-wisp" it invariably proved; leading me over bogs and morasses, till I could have almost sat down and cried with vexation; it appeared to me that the brutes never moved till they heard me rustling in the grass, and then went deliberately off, at least, if I might judge from their confounded bleating, which always appeared near enough to induce me to go on. However, as the grass is now nearly all burnt up, I have no doubt we shall do considerable execution in the shooting way in the neighbourhood of the lake.

The natives have several ridiculous superstitions regarding the lake; amongst other things, they say that its banks are haunted by demons and spirits, and I, at last, began to believe that my friends the elks, with all their vanishing qualities, appertained to the lake's species.

What think you of my having failed in an attempt to shoot a wild buffalo, while encamped at Sceevaporem, a village a few miles from the lake? The aumildar paid me a visit for the express purpose of requesting me to do what I could towards the destruction of an enormous buffalo, which had been the terror of the neighbourhood for the last three or four years, during which time he has been in the habit of constantly sallying out whenever he beholds a flock of tame buffaloes, and after killing or completely disabling the males, (which his very superior size and strength enables him easily to effect,) he follows up his victory by driving away the females into the jungles. The aumildar concluded his description by assuring me that two herdsmen had been killed in attempting to drive him off, that several others had been severely wounded, and that he had killed or disabled fifty or sixty male buffaloes; that several attempts had been made to shoot him, but, from their uniform want of success, they actually began to think he possessed a charmed life; he had lost an eye, and received innumerable flesh-wounds, but on such occasions he always retired to some secluded spot, and lay in the water till his wounds healed.

I, of course, believed about a tenth part of this, and treated the rest as idle nonsense, but as he promised on the following morning to lead me to the spot the animal frequented, I engaged to do my best to despatch him.

I accordingly went to the place agreed upon, where I found an im-

mense posse of natives assembled, who requested me to take post on a tree they pointed out. I had scarcely made good my footing when I heard a roar, followed by a rushing sound amongst the trees, and presently appeared my friend the buffalo, the beaters flying before him in all directions, and scrambling up the trees like so many squirrels; I allowed him to come within fifty yards before I fired, when I gave him my rifle ball, which I distinctly saw took effect a little way behind the heart; on receiving it he stopped short, and trotted back a few yards—as I was afraid he was going off altogether, I gave him a shot from my double-barrelled gun, which I think struck him on the flank, as he immediately stopped, and either licked or put his mouth to the part; my second barrel missed fire. While reloading he charged up close to the tree, several times, but finding nothing within his reach, he at last went off to a considerable distance with head and tail erect and looking defiance at us all. The villagers took advantage of this to drive off two female buffaloes I forgot to mention before, which he had seduced from a herd the preceding evening. While anxiously expecting his return, an officious beast of a sepoy, who had sneaked unseen up a tree in front of me, marred all our sport by firing from a distance at which his shot could, I should hardly think, take effect. He, however, swore he could see two wounds, one of which he of course claimed as his own. Be this as it may, it drove him off altogether, as I immediately afterwards saw him trotting away in the distance, apparently as fresh as when we first beheld him. The natives said there was no chance of his dying of his wounds, as he has been repeatedly hit in the same way, but invariably returns perfectly well, after a short absence.

Should he therefore be in existence when you come to the lake, we will have another rap at him. If I had had time I should then have awaited his return. He is certainly the finest animal of the kind I ever saw; his front and horns are splendid. From the specimen I have had of his extreme toughness, I would rather face a tiger than stand his charge on level ground, unless I were armed with something in the shape of a six-pounder.

I got a shot at a bear the day before yesterday, but as he immediately disappeared in the jungle, I know not whether he was struck or not. The boat has exceeded all my expectations; we sailed all over the Perkhel Lake in her. I shall now conclude by hoping in a short time to see Cygnet and yourself, and remain yours ever,

LESSTERRE.

The contents of this letter roused us at once from the listless apathy in which we were sunk, and converted the whole bungalow into a scene of bustle and confusion. Of course we decided on going, and indeed at that moment a far less inducement than the wild buffalo, elk shooting, and the pleasant company of our friend Lessterre, would have taken us farther than the Perkhel Lake, which was only 150 miles distant.

In ten minutes, our application for a couple of months' leave was duly drawn out and sent to the Colonel; and, in anticipation of its being granted, our respective servants were summoned, and received instructions to have everything in immediate marching order, as they were to start the next day with the baggage, Cygnet and myself intending to follow on the succeeding morning. The necessary preparations were not completed without blackey's usual noise and confusion on like occa-

sions. Tent-pegs were found missing, liquor baskets out of repair, baggage-bullocks were not to be had, horses required shoeing; in short, fifty difficulties were started to delay the departure. However, as we obstinately persisted in its taking place on the following day, all obstacles were at last surmounted; and having received our leave, we had the pleasure on the following day of seeing our tents, baggage, and servants make a fair start, and slowly bend their steps towards Boanghir, a hill-fort about twenty-five miles distant, which we intended to make our first day's march.

The next morning, at the early hour of two, Cygnet and myself, under the guidance of old Lingou, and by the light of a bright moon, were following the same course; but owing to our mistaking the road, we did not reach Boanghir till near ten, when we found our tent pitched under the shade of some mangoë trees, at the foot of the black and bare mass of granite on which the fort is placed.

The rock is of great height, and can be seen from a considerable distance; from whence its naked and dark mass, destitute of the least sign of vegetation, may be aptly compared to the huge back of the leviathan, protruding from the ocean of jungle with which it is surrounded. Like most hill-forts of the Deccan, that part which is in the least accessible is defended by successive tiers of stone walls flanked by towers; these extend until they reach that portion of the hill, or rather rock, which, from its perpendicular nature, is in itself a sufficient defence. A pettah, or small town, is built at the foot of the rock. It contains a bazar, and its inhabitants appeared to be numerous. Amongst them might be occasionally seen the swarthy and warlike countenance of an Arab, or the ragged person of one of the Nizam's irregular infantry, who compose the small garrison kept up in these peaceable times.

Nothing worthy of notice occurred to us till we left Hunnamcondah, the capital of a district about eighty miles from Hyderabad. Hitherto we had travelled through a fine country, sprinkled with villages, and partly covered with low jungle, in which we found antelopes, hares, and partridge; but after leaving the latter place, the scenery changed at every step; the signs of habitations rapidly decreased, the jungle gradually assumed the character of a forest, amongst the many unknown trees of which we could frequently distinguish the majestic teak. It was also apparently frequented by quite a different sylvan race. We no longer beheld the graceful antelope, but were frequently surprised by the spotted deer, or elk, darting across our path, which, where the nature of the soil permitted it to retain the impression of footsteps, often bore evidence of being frequented by more dangerous visitors, as the prints of the tiger's claws were seen distinctly marked in the sand.

The morning cry of the partridge was also more seldom heard, and was succeeded by the screech of the pea-fowl, or the call of the jungle-cock. In short, on reaching Gheezcondah, about twenty-five miles from Hunnamcondah, we were transported into quite a new region, different from anything I had hitherto seen in India.

Here, on summoning, as usual, the Potal, or head man of the village, to inquire what "sheekar*" was to be had in the neighbourhood, he pointed to a hill about a mile off, and said we were sure of finding a

* Shooting or hunting.

tiger on it. Cygnet and myself were too much accustomed to receive false information on this head, to place much reliance on the words of our friend the Potail: however, having nothing better to do, we sallied out in the evening, and bent our steps towards the said hill. On our ascent, objects met our view which fully aroused our attention. We fell in with several bones, and the remains of a sheep; and near the summit of the rock, in front of what was apparently a deep den, we observed a quantity of tiger's hair on the spot where he had probably been lying basking in the sun.

Thinking it likely he was in the den, and would make his exit in the course of the evening, we resolved to lie in ambush on some rocks immediately above its entrance, and thus, in the event of his coming out, get a shot at him before he should be aware of our presence. We had not been stationed here five minutes, when a rustling in the bushes directly opposite intimated the approach of something; and ere another second elapsed, a royal tiger, emerging from the cover, advanced towards us in all his terrific majesty. Not an instant was now to be lost; he was within eight yards of us, and should he make his spring, one or both of us were certain of immediate destruction.

These thoughts must have actuated us both at the same moment. We both fired instantaneously. The monster rose on his hind-legs, as if to spring forward; but falling suddenly backwards, he rolled, with a tremendous crash, down the rocky and perpendicular side of a ravine, upwards of twenty feet deep, carrying with him the protruding fragments of granite which he came in contact with in his fall. We had effectually done his business, one bullet having struck him between the eyes, the other taking effect in his loins.

At Hunnamcondah we had received intelligence from Lessterre, that he would await our arrival at Seevaporam, a short distance from the Perkhall Lake, and about twenty miles from Gleezcondah. On the following day we accordingly pushed on, and joined his party by breakfast-time. A hearty welcome awaited us; but we were not a little surprised at the change effected in the appearance of Lessterre, and his assistant Barbell, by four months' exposure in the jungles. The former was completely tanned; and as to the latter, it was impossible to tell his colour, nearly the whole of his face being hidden from the vulgar gaze by a beard that would have done honour to a Mussulman.

As this was the place of residence of the wild buffalo, Lessterre had sent out scouts to bring intelligence of him, in the event of his being seen in the neighbourhood. Accordingly, two days after our arrival, a villager brought us the joyful intimation that he was then grazing in a meidan*, four or five miles distant. We immediately put ourselves under his guidance, and proceeded to the spot, which was a large open space, of about a square mile in extent, covered with long grass, and surrounded by dense, high jungle.

Lessterre, Barbell, and Cygnet, armed with their double-barrels and rifles, were to commence the attack on foot, whilst I was to act as skirmisher, and, remaining mounted, was to draw off his attention from their party, and follow him up in the event of his making off. Having made these arrangements, we emerged from the cover, and beheld our

* A plain.

antagonist quietly grazing, at about three hundred yards' distance. I immediately made a circuit, and galloped up to within twenty or thirty yards of him, the remainder of the party at the same time advancing under cover of some bushes, to about eighty yards, when they gave him a volley.

Hitherto the huge brute had remained quietly gazing at our proceedings, with the most sullen indifference; but on receiving the first fire he staggered considerably, a ball having struck him on the head, but apparently glanced off, for he recovered immediately, and shaking himself, I imagined he was going to make a charge, when, suddenly turning round, he made off at full speed. I only waited till they had given him a second volley, and then, putting spurs to my horse, went after him full tilt.

I now expected to have it all my own way, as I was tolerably well mounted. I was, however, mistaken, and astonished to see the speed with which he went over the ground; and it was not till he was on the point of entering the line of jungle, that I succeeded in closing, and giving him a thrust with my spear; but I might as well have made a thrust at the sevenfold shield of Ajax, for the point scarcely penetrated the skin, and merely served to accelerate his course, which he continued through the thick jungle, bending like reeds the smaller trees that impeded his progress, at such a rate as soon obliged me to relinquish the pursuit. I never saw so fine an animal. In size he far exceeded the largest bullock, and his horns, at their base, were nearly as large as a man's thigh, and of great length. The shot he received must have affected him considerably, or it is probable he would, as usual, have shown fight, instead of making so hasty a retreat.

The natives informed us, that, in consequence of being wounded, we should see nothing more of him for a considerable time; we therefore resolved to proceed, without further delay, on our visit to the lake.

As we advanced, the country assumed a wilder aspect than any we had hitherto witnessed. We had long since abandoned all signs of habitation, and the goat-track we now pursued insensibly led us into the recesses of a deep forest, composed of the greatest variety of large and, to us, unknown trees, some bearing fruits of the most tempting appearance, others adorned with the most beautiful foliage. The whole connected by a variety of lianes and creeping plants, formed a canopy completely impervious to the rays of a powerful noon-day sun, and afforded a secure footing to the troops of large monkeys that carried on their gambols over our heads. The scenery had quite lost the character of jungle so peculiar to India; indeed, scarcely any underwood was to be seen, if we except the waving clumps of the bamboo, or the graceful turmeric plant, that adorned the banks of the numerous streams and rivulets we had to cross.

Nature appeared here in all her native luxuriance, undisturbed by the hand of man; and it was not without experiencing certain feelings of intrusion that we encroached, as it were, on her domains. The very report of our fowling-pieces, as they resounded under this dark and verdant canopy, and faintly died away in repeated echoes amongst the tall trunks of the trees, called forth sensations hitherto unfelt, which, however, did not prevent us from continuing our sport, in the pursuit of which we were led frequently far from the narrow footpath where our

people were threading their way through the apparently endless mazes of this wilderness. Evening was fast approaching; and we were beginning to feel some anxiety as to the distance we might still be from our tents, when, on surmounting a small eminence, the Perkhal Lake burst suddenly on our view. The effect of this vast sheet of water, embosomed amongst hills covered with tall forest trees, whose shadows were thrown by the setting sun on its unruffled surface, was truly magnificent, and we paused in silent admiration, until the sun had gilded with his last rays the summits of the opposite hills, ere we proceeded to our tents, which were pitched on the banks. Here a good dinner awaited us, to which, like true sportsmen, we did ample justice, and spent the evening in discussing sundry bottles of cool claret, and in anticipating the sport we were to have on the succeeding day, in sailing over the lake and shooting the alligators, several of which we had remarked lazily floating, like logs of wood, on its surface.

Although it was late before we separated, I observed that my head-servant, an old Mussulman, appeared very reluctant to leave the tent, and after considerable hesitation, addressed me as follows:—"Saheb," said he, "intends to go in the boat to-morrow with Captain Lessterre?" "Yes, Ahmed, such is my present intention." "Saheb, I would represent," replied he, "that this is a bad place: the banks of this lake are frequented by 'sheitans' (devils) and 'deos' (demons); but there is one 'jinn' (a spirit), in particular, said to inhabit an old ruined pagodah near this, who reigns over the lake, and is sure to put to death any one who dares to venture on it, unless his anger be averted by the sacrifice of a child."

"Pooh! Pooh!" answered I, "where did you learn all this nonsense? Besides, has not Captain Lessterre been already on the lake, and I am sure he has not sacrificed a child to this formidable jinn."—"Saheb," rejoined old Ahmed, shaking his head, "the time may yet come when Captain Lessterre will repent him, for having braved the Talāb Kā Jinn (the Spirit of the Lake); at present, Sir, if you wish to listen to the account I have heard of it from the people of the villages, I will relate it."—I gave a nod of assent, and he continued. "It is said that, many years ago, the banks of this lake were covered with villages and rice-fields: as the inhabitants were all Hindoos, there were many pagodas, but the one most frequented was that of Goundum, a few miles from this spot. One of the officiating Brahmins of this pagodah had a very beautiful wife, and an only child; in a sudden fit of jealousy, he stabbed the latter and threw it into the lake; the disconsolate mother precipitated herself into the water after her son, and was either drowned or carried off by an alligator.

"Shortly after this event, the form of a woman, shrouded in her 'duputtah,' or long veil, enveloped in mist and carrying in her arms the bloody corpse of a child, was frequently, towards evening, seen gliding along the surface of the lake, or issuing from the dark entrance of the Goundum pagodah; it was however remarked, that whoever had the misfortune to behold this vision, invariably sickened and died in a short time. These casualties at length occurred so frequently, that the surviving inhabitants gradually abandoned so dangerous a neighbourhood, and the surrounding country became what it is at present, an uninhabited wilderness."

I could not help laughing at the implicit belief the old man appeared to place in this story, and giving him leave to retire, was soon fast asleep; nor were my slumbers disturbed by "the Spirit of the Lake," with whose story I amused our party not a little next morning when we met at breakfast. We determined, however, to visit, when we had leisure, the abode of this evil genius, and in the meantime occupied ourselves in boating, shooting, &c.

The day of our visit to the Goundum pagodah at length arrived, we embarked early, and after two hours hard pull, succeeded in making the point where it stood. It presented the usual sombre appearance of a Hindoo pagodah, increased by the gloom thrown over it by the high trees with which it was surrounded, and was evidently of very ancient construction; for although the massive manner in which it was built of large blocks of granite, supported by pillars of the same material, prevented it from crumbling into ruins, yet the bastard banyan trees, which shot out from every part of the masonry, fixing their roots in the interstices between the slabs of granite, plainly testified that time was laying on it its slow though unerring grasp, while the rubbish which encumbered the interior, and the strong and disagreeable smell of bats, which were now its usual inhabitants, bore evidence to its having been long since abandoned.

We passed the day as time is generally spent on similar occasions, in shooting, reading, or lounging about, till a late Tiffin brought us together, in discussing which, time passed away so fleetly, that ere we were aware of it, the lengthened shadows proclaimed the approach of evening, and we were preparing to depart, when old Ahmed hurriedly entered the pagodah, exclaiming, "Saheb, a mist having risen from the lake, the people are afraid to remain, on account of the 'Tālāb Kā Jinn.'" Whether the alarm of the rest of our people exceeded that manifested by Ahmed is a matter of doubt; but whatever faith we might repose in his intimation, as to the approach of the "Jinn," it was evident that a dense fog was slowly rising from the surface of the lake, which by decreasing the short twilight of a tropical evening warned us of the necessity of immediate departure.

We accordingly proceeded to the spot where our little skiff was moored, and hurrying on board, directed our course towards the camp; — as the shades of evening darkened, the fog grew more dense, until it became impossible to ascertain the direction we were to hold.

As they beheld the mist wreathing itself into fantastic forms along the smooth surface of the water, the alarm of our people increased to such a degree, that after declaring it was the Spirit of the Lake, with all its attendant demons, the Lascars threw down their oars, refused to pull another stroke, and sat in despair, recommending themselves to the *Ramāh Sāmeē*. Old Ahmed, the only Mussulman present, was equally well employed in vociferating *Allāh! illāh!* and invoking every saint in the Mahomedan calendar.

All that now remained for us to do was to arm ourselves with patience, and make up our minds to spend the night in our present uncomfortable situation. But fate had decreed otherwise; the mist began to clear gradually away, but only to expose to our view a sky of the most threatening appearance, which intimated the approach of one of those sudden and violent storms peculiar to a tropical climate. Nor were we kept long in suspense; the dismal moaning of the breeze, as

it swept by us, preceded by a few large drops of rain, the dark aspect of the heavens, partially illumined by the forked lightning, that played from every quarter of the horizon, made it plainly manifest, that we could not escape the threatened danger. In a few minutes it burst on us in all its fury, accompanied by torrents of rain, whilst the waters of the lake becoming gradually agitated, presented at last, the appearance of a stormy sea, leaving our little bark at the mercy of every wave.

All our exertions were now requisite to weather the gale, as the natives were perfectly useless; sickness having added to their former terrors, they lay like corpses at the bottom of the boat, lamenting their hard fate in thus becoming victims of the "Tālāb Kā Jinn." By dint of baling we managed to keep afloat, and fortunately for us, were drifted towards the camp, to which we were directed by the shots fired by the Sepoys of our guard. After much trouble we landed, and proceeding towards the tents, found here another scene of confusion. Nearly all the tents, having been carelessly pitched were lying prostrate on the ground; the grass huts our people had built up were also demolished by the violence of the storm, which continued to rage with unabated fury; the baggage-bullocks were adrift, and all the camp followers were crowding for shelter around the only remaining tent that still continued to brave the elements.

Our first care was to get on dry clothes, which we with difficulty procured; our next, to get the tent properly secured; and having accomplished these important points, we set down quietly to await the course of events, over our grog and cheroots.

I shall never forget the appearance of our tent on that eventful evening, occupied as it was by such an heterogeneous group, composed of coolies, seapoys, bullock-drivers, palankeen-boys and servants; as many of whom had crowded in as the space would admit, all trembling with cold and terror, for it was their universal belief that the whole of this "fracas" had been caused by the much-dreaded Spirit of the Lake;—whilst in one corner lay rolled up in horse-cloths and blankets such of the crew as had suffered most from fear and sickness, under the influence of which, and of a tolerable quantum of brandy, with which we had dosed them, they lay void of speech and motion; amongst them was conspicuous the grizzly beard and withered phiz of old Ahmed, protruding from beneath a heap of carpet.

The adventures of the evening should certainly have concluded here, but it was written otherwise; we had not been long in the situation above described, when a sudden yell which rose loud above the contending elements, announced some new event, and was followed by a rush from those outside the tent, accompanied by the cry of, Bāgh! bāgh! (a tiger) which startled all the inmates. On inquiry, we found that a tiger had approached the camp, probably in quest of some of the stray bullocks, but had been scared away by the abominable yell set up on his appearance. On hearing this account, Ahmed gave an incredulous shake of the head, and muttered something about the Tālāb Kā Jinn, which was solemnly re-echoed by all around.

The following morning, the sun rose in unclouded splendour, the air had been cooled by the storm, and all nature appeared revived. Before noon our tents were repitched, and for two or three days every thing went on as smoothly as it had done before our expedition to the Goun-

dum pagodah—at the end of that time, however, a malignant fever broke out amongst the followers, which gradually extending, at last attacked our friend Lessterre.

He held out for some days, but finding it increase in violence, Cygnet and myself at last prevailed on him to return to Secunderabad, whither we accompanied him, leaving Barbell to carry on his duty. He lingered on for some time, until at last his continued ill health, obliged him to leave the country, more dead than alive; ere this happened, I was one day surprised at receiving a message from him, requiring my immediate attendance; as I feared he might possibly be worse, I lost no time in complying with his request. On arriving at his house, I found him standing, pale as death, before a palankeen in the verandah, to which he silently pointed: but what was my horror and surprise, on recognizing in it the corpse of poor Baubell; it appeared to be nearly in a state of decomposition; the countenance was quite black, to which the long beard and hair gave an appearance at once ghastly and revolting.

It appeared that he had been taken ill shortly after we left him; that the fever increasing, he ordered his bearers to carry him in as quickly as possible; but as he was totally in want of medical assistance, he died when within three days' march of the Cantonment.

These events confirmed the belief of our people in the existence of the "Spirit of the Lake," if it were not already fully established by the circumstances of the mist, the storm, and subsequent visit of the tiger; and they readily attributed to supernatural causes what was in reality occasioned by the natural and well-known insalubrity of the dense jungles we had visited, accelerated perhaps by our imprudent exposure to the sun—under these circumstances, my being taken dangerously ill, a short time after Barbell's death, caused old Ahmed little surprise—a sick certificate to return to Europe was deemed necessary to the recovery of my health, and as, supported by Ahmed, I crawled towards the Mussoulah boat in which I was to cross the surf, his last words were, "Ai! Saheb, this is all owing to the Talab Kā Jinn."

I cannot conclude without remarking on the neglect or paltry economy evinced by the Madras government, in not furnishing the Hyderabad survey with medical assistance. The party consists of two European officers, five or six assistants, with their attendants, a havildar's (serjeant) guard of sepoy; the whole, including camp-followers, amounting to upwards of one hundred persons. This body, from the month of October till May, is constantly in the field, frequently in the most unhealthy parts of the country and two or three hundred miles from any medical assistance; and strange to say is not even supplied with an apothecary or a dresser.—Should human life be no object, at least the good of the service here imperiously requires attention; delays having frequently taken place in the survey of different parts of the country, from sickness having obliged both officers and their assistants to desert their posts, and return to cantonments.

That this evil is not imaginary, can be testified by the annals of the Hyderabad survey; within the last few years, three or four of the officers in charge of it having been obliged to return home with the total loss of health, and one having died, as above described.

The query is, whether these evils might not be partly avoided, by the possibility of obtaining medical aid, when required, on the spot?

E. N.

FRENCH PRIVATEERING IN THE WEST INDIES.

Can sons of Neptune, generous, brave, and bold,
 In pain and hazard toil for sordid gold?
 They can! for gold too oft, with magic art,
 Subdues each nobler impulse of the heart.

FALCONER.

DURING the late wars, from the facility with which private vessels of war could be fitted out in the ports of the different islands belonging to France and Spain in the West Indies, the Caribbean Sea teemed with small privateers, which, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of the officers commanding British men-of-war, committed great depredation upon our trade.

Our merchants and ship-owners, although they knew that such a system of privateering existed in the West, from feeling its effects, yet they were, perhaps, ignorant of the pertinacity with which it was carried on by the numerous daring commanders of the enemy's private armed vessels; and, I dare say, have often thought and complained of a want of activity in our cruisers, at the very time that the greatest exertions were used for the capturing and destroying those picaroons: these recollections may serve to explain the matter briefly; and to show that our naval commanders had to deal with a most subtle and clever enemy, that often bade defiance to all their skill and perseverance.

The Spaniards engaged in this pursuit were never equal to the Frenchmen who embraced the same line of employment; they were deficient in that activity and skill possessed by the latter; and were more intent upon petty predatory exploits, such as landing upon the unprotected coasts of Jamaica and stealing negroes, than running any hazard by attempts to capture our vessels at sea: a resolute disposition on the part of our merchant ships to contest for victory, generally had the effect of driving them off; but it was very different with the Frenchmen; they were not to be frightened so easily by a display of courage on the part of our merchantmen.

Of the war of 1794, Pierre Olanget was considered one of the most clever and resolute commanders of French privateers, but he appears to have been a great scoundrel. In the last war, Jacques Mathieu (by the privateer's-men themselves called Jacca Matu, and by our sailors Jack Mathew) became notorious for his enterprise and success on the Jamaica station. I shall here relate, briefly, one of the tricks he played off, which may give some idea of his expertness, skill, and intrepidity:—A British sloop-of-war fell in with a small felucca commanded by this man, and by dint of carrying sail off the wind, brought her alongside. Mathieu lowered his sails, and the ship hove-to; whilst a boat was preparing to take possession of the prize, the captain of the sloop-of-war went into his cabin to take some refreshment, but had scarcely seated himself when he was surprised at hearing the discharge of several cannon, the balls from which broke his cabin windows and swept the decanters and glasses off the table! Hastening upon deck, he had the mortification to see the daring Frenchman *luffing* his little vessel so close as nearly to touch the ship's quarter: all sail was soon set, and chase given to the privateer, but she having had time to gain the wind,

from superior sailing *close-hauled*, and under cover of the night, after a long trial, effected her escape! I have often heard the captain relate this circumstance, and he said that, although he never had more cause, in his encounters with 'privateers, to be surprised and chagrined, yet he could never revert to the subject without laughter, it was altogether so unexpected, and placed the ship-of-war in such a ridiculous light,—a lion stung by a mosquito; besides, at every turn he took upon deck he met "long faces," which, but a few minutes before, were drawn out quite the other way by smiles at the golden prospect. The fellow certainly deserved to escape, the *ruse* of lowering his sails and appearing to give up all as lost, in order to put his enemy off his guard, was one of those clever tricks *Jacque* had often played off on British men-of-war. Long before this he had displayed, under very trying and hazardous situations, an extraordinary promptitude of action in taking advantage of the slightest circumstance that afforded a chance of escape; and with the exception of Captain Love, who was the king of the picaroons, Mathieu was certainly the most enterprising, audacious, and successful among the French privateer's-men.

At night it was a very difficult matter to catch one of those "low, sneaking-looking things," as the sailors termed the *Ballahous* and other small vessels of the enemy; it was by no means easy to retain sight of them, even with the aid of good night-telescopes, they were such small objects on a wide horizon; especially as they were constantly trying some manœuvre to deceive or elude the vigilant eyes they well knew were aching in keeping them in view; and sometimes when they were even under your bows they would steal away, and puzzle you exceedingly to catch another glimpse of them; indeed, I have known an instance where one of these vessels, after nearly carrying away a frigate's flying-gibboom at noon-day, actually effected her escape. At times, when the moon shone brightly, they would "lead you a dance" almost round the compass, until they arrived at the sweep of the horizon which was most obscure, when they would lower down every sail, so that, in an instant, the person in the chaser employed with the night-glass would lose sight of the chase, and in nine cases out of ten not see her again! At other times they would allow the light in their *binnacle* to be seen by the man-of-war in chase, and then dropping a cask with a lantern suspended to a pole fixed in it, extinguish their own light, alter their course, and laugh in their sleeves, in anticipation of the chagrin which the English captain would feel in taking possession of an old tar-barrel instead of the expected privateer!

Until you had actually removed the men from one of these French craft, you could not be sure she was your prize, although under your stern, crossing under your bows, or, indeed, in any position; this has been proved in several instances besides that which I have just related. I recollect a schooner in the *Mona Passage*, (between Hispaniola and Porto Rico,) giving us, in a corvette, a chase of twelve hours, during which time, at night, we described a circle: that is to say, from before the wind to a close hard-on starboard-tack—tacked—close haul on larboard tack—then gradually off until before the wind again! At daylight the point of the schooner's gaff-top-sail was alone visible above the horizon. The object the commander of the schooner aimed at, and which ultimately was successfully gained, was to try our rate of sailing upon

all points, and that which gave him the advantage of distancing us, he followed. To those unacquainted with naval affairs, I may remark, that all vessels do not sail equally well upon all points; some holding their superiority only off the wind; others alone by the wind; whilst some few sail swiftly both by and large.

Heavy squalls intervening during a chase, the privateers often bear away before the wind, and, if seen, of course draw the chaser upon the same point of sailing; at such times, the air being loaded with aqueous vapour, the sight is obstructed even to within a short distance, and objects consequently hid from view; under such a cover, when the cunning privateer's-man calculates that his enemy is drawing nigh, he *yaws* his vessel either to the right or left for some distance out of the direct line he was pursuing, and then lowers all his sails; the man-of-war under a press of sail, carrying through all obstacles to come up to the chase, unknowingly dashes past her! When the squall ceases, and the atmosphere becomes again clear, the captain of the English ship is surprised to find himself running a race with the wind; the vessel he *was* in chase of, on looking about him, he observes two or three miles "dead in the wind's eye of him!" Perhaps there is nothing which provokes a testy skipper more, than to be outwitted in this manner by a mere French picaroon, or to be teased for a whole day by four or five of these saucy fellows, without being able with all his skill, powder, and ball, to catch one of them; and truly, I think, albeit they who command others should know how to command themselves, there is great excuse for it: sailors are not philosophers—and *nemo mortalium*, &c. It has happened, however, that, from due want of care on the part of the privateer's-man—from the man-of-war having made a reciprocal movement—or from mere accident, the vessel of the former has been run down, and the crew lost: this was the fate of the celebrated Captain Love, and two or three others of less note.

Jacque Mathieu, in his little *ballahou*, the Maringouin, or Musquito, has often annoyed our ships of war, particularly the — frigate, for a whole day. Confident in the swift-sailing quality of his vessel, Jacque would heave her to the wind, and there lie in the most unconcerned manner, until the ship of war had worked up so far to windward as to be within gun-shot, when the wily rover would fill his sails, shoot off like an arrow, and, by making one or two tacks, be sufficiently out of reach of the guns of the English ship to heave-to again; and so on alternately until the cover of night, when he would slip away unperceived! •It must be observed, that all the labour and anxiety were on our side; such as setting and trimming sails, trimming the ship, working the guns, &c. — whereas the Frenchman, in his petite barque, had nothing more to do than to draw in or ease off his sheets, and to put his helm down. In the intermediate time, the crew were lying about in perfect repose, smoking cigars!

On the north side of St. Domingo (Hayti), to the eastward of Cape François (Cape Haytian), there is a singularly-shaped hill, or rather rock, stretching into the sea, and almost insulated. It has been named by the Spaniards Monte Christo; but is, with more propriety, by the French called La Grange. There is a small port here, which afforded shelter to the privateers when cruising off the coast. Whenever chased, they made directly for it, and sought protection under the guns of the

fort. Our boats, however, in 1803, more than once, in despite of this protection, cut out several vessels under a formidable fire. In January, 1804, the — frigate chased two privateers into this anchorage; and although every stitch of canvass that the ship could bear was set, we had no chance of success with them, as, unfortunately, the frigate, which had been at a former period a swift sailer, no longer retained that first-rate quality; and we had often the mortification of being baffled in our pursuit of the enemy's light vessels in consequence. Our frigates generally were not so successful as the smaller classes of vessels of war on this station, in capturing privateers. In fine weather and light winds, it was difficult for a square-rigged vessel, even under a crowd of sail, to catch one of these little schooners, with no more than four or five sails set. The majority of instances, however, were unfortunate. In very heavy weather, indeed, and by the intervention of some fortuitous circumstance, some of these, it is true, were taken, even by two-decked ships. I may observe here, that the little schooners built at Bermuda, (such as the Pike, Bream, Cuttle, &c.), carrying four guns, although well constructed, were not a match for the larger privateers, nor, indeed, for the smaller classes, when cruising, as these did often, three, four, and five in consort. Even the *Supérieur*, carrying twelve or fourteen guns, under the gallant Lieutenant Fromo, got severely handled by two or three privateers off St. Domingo; and the *Gracieuse*, and another schooner, met with a spirited resistance from Jean Marie in the *Vengeance*.

Two days after our unsuccessful essay (as stated above), we spoke an American schooner, the master of which informed us that, six hours before our speaking him, he had seen a French privateer capture a British ship, and make sail with her to the westward. This intelligence instantly acted like a talisman; and although we had found such authority not always to be depended upon, yet, in a short time, our gallant ship was under a press of sail in pursuit, according to the received information. Among the naval evolutions, there are, perhaps, none which produce a more beautiful effect than those of making and shortening all sail, when performed by a well-disciplined crew. Our Yankee informant, who was leaning listlessly over the quarter bulwark of his little low vessel, close to us, seemed perfectly astounded at the rapidity of our movements. Indeed, the mere casual spectator, who views the slow and (from want of hands) awkward manner in which a merchant vessel sets and reduces her sails, can form no conception of the rapidity and simultaneous movement with which those of a man-of-war can be loosened and set, or reduced and furled. Jonathan appeared quite delighted at the noble appearance of the frigate, with her studding-sails aloft and aloft, and, as we dashed by him, greeted us with a wish of success. During a delightful moonlight, and a fine, steady breeze, the old ship pressed her way to the westward. Many an anxious eye strained towards the horizon of that quarter: not a speck, however, met the view, until the open morn presented, directly in our line, a lofty sail. In an hour's time we were alongside of her. This vessel proved to be an English letter of marque, and had not been molested by any of the enemy's cruisers; consequently, she was not the ship alluded to by the American. We therefore made all sail again, and in the forenoon captured a French felucca, having on board two thousand dollars. This

little privateer had but recently been fitted out; the crew were novices, and her capture was occasioned by their want of skill.

In March of the same year, we discovered a privateer under the land of Cape St. Nicholas, on the west side of St. Domingo, and immediately chased her. During the night, we got sufficiently near to fire several shots at her, and were congratulating ourselves upon our unusual good luck—her capture appearing certain—when, most provokingly, the wind died almost away, and the arch rogue very soon evaded us by the use of his sweeps. The next day, to our surprise, we saw her at a long distance outside of us, when we had expected to find her hemmed in between the land and our ship. Our partial success the evening before had inspired us with vain hopes; and the moment the sea-breeze permitted, we again made all sail in chase, and continued it for thirty-six hours, until we reached Cape François, when she fairly run us out of sight! In this chase, there was a fine display of what can be performed by nerve and good seamanship. Our worthy young captain, now, unhappily, no longer among us, with the sterling quality of a thorough seaman, possessing energy, activity, and intrepidity, in an eminent degree, conducted the duty throughout this long chase. We had, what was then considered unusual, a westerly wind; and in following the privateer, we got close in with the western part of the island of Tortugas. The little fugitive barely weathered it; but having done so, went off with a flowing sheet. Her object, that of drawing us so much into the bight as to oblige us to make a tack, had nearly been accomplished. Up to the last moment, it was doubtful whether the frigate would weather the point. To take the channel between the island and main would not do, as the privateer would, on seeing this, haul her wind, and leave us, on emerging from the eastern extreme of the channel, dead to leeward, as the wind then was. The master thought the old ship could not accomplish the weathering of the point;—try it, however, the captain was determined. “She must do it,” was often repeated; after which all was silent expectation until within a biscuit’s throw of this bold projection; when, all being in readiness, the helm was promptly put down, and in a few seconds, after “shaking her cloths in the wind,” and gallantly showing her stern to the rocks, the “Old Lady” was again in the wake of the astonished Frenchman, parallel with the shore.

The night set in; the moon, with her silvery light, was up behind the hills aback of Cape François; and the ship lay becalmed in the shadow of that huge promontory, which, in its contour, at a certain point of view, bears some resemblance to the celebrated rock of Gibraltar; but its shape varies remarkably at almost every point of bearing. From one position, it appears a huge mass of rocky land, with several conical peaks; at another, it forms a saddle mount, and again, altering the line of view, it looks lengthened out like a vast lion reposing.

The grey morning had scarcely dawned upon us, ere the mast-head-man reported, with a cheerful voice, “Sail, oh!” and in a moment after, another, and another; and by the time the horizon became clearly exposed to view, we found no less than five privateers surrounding the ship, like as many sharks their expected prey. They doubtless had seen the ship at the close of the last day, from their anchorage at Monte Christo, and believing her to be a merchantman, had sallied forth during

the night, in expectation of pouncing upon a good prize at day-break. They were, however, very soon undeceived, and began to exert all their nautical skill in manœuvre for their individual safety:

The sight was beautiful, and interesting to us in no common degree, but the bad sailing of the ship gave us little hope of success; nevertheless, as soon as the sea-breeze afforded the opportunity, we set all sail possible in chase, and soon commenced firing from the main-deck guns upon those that were within reach. By trimming, and suspending the chests and shot-lockers, sending part of the crew to bed, in order to make the ship more lively, her sailing was wonderfully improved; she tacked with unusual celerity, and afforded us occasionally some gleams of hope. In this state of anxious uncertainty we continued until noon, when the whole of the men were ordered down, for a few minutes, to their dinner: at this time we had one of the privateers on our lee-bow on the same tack, who, in the most prompt and skilful manner, put about with the design of trying for the weather-gage by crossing our haue! It was a bold and hazardous attempt, but it was the only chance she had of escape, and she succeeded! The intrepidity of the French commander upon this occasion can never be obliterated from my memory: he sent all his men below, and took the helm himself—there he stood, like a hero and a veteran warrior, unmoved amidst the showers of shot that fell around him, ripping up the decks of his little bark, and tearing his sails into ribands—there stood Jacques Mathieu himself, alone, and undismayed! Steadily he approached, and so close under our bows, that some of his ropes caught our flying-jib-boom and made it bend like a bow; the instant this temporary check ceased, she sprang, as it were, from us, and was soon out of reach of our shot; the fore-castle guns, and all the marines blazing away at the little floating thing. Jacques was in his glory—it was in hazardous and difficult situations that this clever and intrepid seaman shone most conspicuous, differing essentially in this point from the generality of his countrymen;—a man of less nerve and presence of mind would not have attempted it, and the correctness of his eye and the soundness of his judgment may be here inferred, from the success that attended his manœuvre. His escape depended upon the possibility of crossing to windward of the frigate without falling on board her—he had a moment only to decide, and the boldness of his conception and promptitude of action carried him through all; and as he slid rapidly by, he waved his hat, accompanying the action with a loud and steadily delivered “*Bon jour, Messieurs!*” This was most admirably performed, and every body laughed at the fellow’s coolness, and admired his abilities, and turned their attention to the next nearest: she, however, not daring to follow the example of the gallant Jacques, soon convinced us that her commander was not equal to the difficulty he was placed in; by bearing round away, as a dernier resort, and running up all his flying-sails he committed an error in judgment, that cost him his vessel, although, as it was, she held us a tug until six o’clock in the evening, when we had the satisfaction of capturing a very beautiful vessel. She was subsequently scuttled and sank into the bosom of the deep, as we could not spare men, without weakening the ship’s crew, to navigate her to Port Royal, thus sacrificing, and very properly, individual profit for the public good.

Resuming our station off Cape St. Nicholas, we again fell in with a

French schooner privateer, and chased her into the Bight of Leogane. As the night drew on, the cunning rover kept his vessel close to the shore, not only because he knew we could not follow him in the ship, but in the hope that we should lose sight of him in the shade of the land; but our night inventing glasses were excellent, and the eyes at them well practised. At half-past eight, the wind having died away, and perceiving that the chase had lowered her sails, the ship's anchor was dropped under foot, and the boats manned and armed sent after her. The opportunity appeared glorious to the young midis; their push-forward-zeal knew no bounds; I never saw a pack so elated; the feeling whilst the uncertainty lasted may be defined, something like delight mixed with anxious impatience. Happy fellows—thrice happy days!—who would wish to grow old and wise, that could live on as cheerful and as thoughtless as a mid? From a splashing in the water we found that the privateer was using her sweeps; this gave increased energy to the boat's crews, and they pulled away most lustily. At nine, the sound of the sweeps was no longer heard: we had now no guide, but pulled on as near as we could guess along the line of shore: in a few minutes after, a strong smell of garlic and tobacco-smoke warned us that we were near our enemy. Directly after, the indistinct appearance of her masts told us her position, and a smart fire of musketry was opened upon her, which was spiritedly returned. At this moment there was not a breath of wind stirring; the schooner, which was long and low, lay motionless—her sails down, and her sweeps hauled in, in readiness to repel the boarders, and to act when the land wind came off. All our party were confident of success; the boats approached, and were in the very act of hooking on under a tremendous fire of muskets and musketoons, when in an instant, the whole of the schooner's sails were spread, a cold air from the land filled them, and she glided away in the most astonishing manner. The effect was singular; one could almost swear the thing was endowed with life;—the shade of night added to the effect that sort of sublimity which darkness throws over objects and scenes in themselves unpossessed of that character. The oars were got out as speedily as possible, and the men pulled with great spirit after the fugitive; at this time the frigate passed us under all sail, firing her guns in rapid succession, some of the balls from which made a grand clatter among the rocks on shore. The noble frigate as she dashed past our pigmy vessels like a huge leviathan, had something very grand and imposing about her as seen through the dubious light; apparently, her size was greatly augmented; and the long white horizontal line of her painted side, just distinguishable through the obscurity, glided past like a winged serpent darting through ether. As we advanced towards the open sea, the breeze became fresh, and in a little time we lost sight both of the ship and the schooner, and as the cannonading had ceased, we were in doubt whether the chase had surrendered or escaped. On getting on board the ship at midnight, we found that the privateer had really escaped, although, at one time, completely under the guns of the frigate;—as the breeze freshened she drew away surprisingly fast, and at last she was suddenly lost sight of, when it was concluded that she had gone down.

A nearer chance of capture never, perhaps, occurred; the boat I was in had fairly got alongside the enemy's schooner, and another boat

in the act of hooking on, by the rudder, to haul up, at the moment I have described that she slid past us, as it were, by magic! Our third lieutenant, lieutenant of marines, and several seamen were wounded. A day or two afterwards, we learned from an American, that he had spoken the privateer almost in a sinking state making her way to Monte Christo; great part of her deck was torn up by the 32-pound shot from the frigate's quarter-deck guns, and many of her men were killed and wounded; but the spirit of the commander remained unsubdued: he could not be brought to our old acquaintance Jacque.

(To be continued.)

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

“ Le premier qui fut roi fut un soldat neureux,
Qui sert bien sa patrie n'a pas besoin d'yeux.”

THESE lines, so flattering to the noble profession of arms, bear upon two points, differing in their nature, yet equally honourable to the army; the one proves that the hero needs no ancestry to ennoble him; the other shows that the nobility ought to be the natural defenders of the crown, the natural guardians of that country, in which they have the largest stake, in that legislature of which they are the highest branch under royalty; and if the soldier of fortune (designated by the French, l'officier de fortune) is encouraged by this hope of advancement and of elevation not only in military, but in civil rank, the nobleman and gentleman are called upon to be the champions of their king and country: * the former, by joining the martial ranks, adds dignity and weight to the profession; the latter, by devoting himself to the service, blends the nobility and gentry in that happy union, so necessary to a monarchy like ours, and gains a livelihood at once fraught with respectability and honest pride. The army is bread to some, others are bred to the army; the accomplished officer should partake of both, the profession affording at least decent means, and a thorough military education fitting him for all ranks, from that of the subaltern to the highest grade—from the duty of obeying, to the high office and trust of commanding. The younger sons of our aristocracy and gentlemen of moderate fortune form, perhaps, the most natural and desirable nursery for the line. We might say the same of the navy, but that this article is exclusively (from its motto) dedicated to the military; and the reason why these junior patrician branches and gentlemen of moderate fortune seem to be such, is because, whilst they partake of all the feelings flowing from high blood and independence, the profession offers them an additional pecuniary resource and an emulative expectation of rising to higher honours and emolument, in which career, all that is chivalrous, animat-

* When Louis XVI. signed the act of the abolition of the nobility, the Viscomte Mirabeau, (brother to the Count,) being in a court dress, drew his sword and broke it against the wall, exclaiming, “ Quand un monarque brise son sceptre, un gentilhomme doit rompre son épée.”—When a monarch breaks his sceptre, a gentleman ought to smash his sword; indicating that the noble-born man, id est, the nobility and their descendants form the rampart of the throne, and that royalty compromised, “ Othello's occupation's gone.”

ing, exciting, high and ornamental, affords a powerful auxiliary. The standard, or colours, at once the ensign of royalty, the badge of nationality and the mute monitor to stand by and do our duty; the gorgeous trappings, the bristling of arms, the glittering of steel, which bespeaks bright polish and daring deeds, the brilliancy of intellect and the vigour of execution; then again the stately war-horse eager for the fight, and lastly the heart-stirring sounds of martial music, soothing, beguiling, encouraging and elevating the soul by turns: nor is the sulphurous canopy under which the soldier has to fight, nor the cannon's roar, less a stimulus to deeds of arms than the necessary offensive and defensive means of conquest.

These adjuncts assist and raise up alike the soldier and the chief, but the more highly educated and refined the martial youth entrusted with leading on his men is, the stronger will these accompaniments of war operate upon his conduct and courage; nay, if love and romance (and they are inseparable) inhabit his breast, prodigies of valour may be expected from him. Speaking of courage, the great Turenne was heard to say that the officer ought to be "*cent fois plus brave que le soldat*," because he has not only to avoid disgracing himself, but he has an example to set, on which not only a battle of life may depend, but on which the records of posterity must report, which will add lustre or sully the name and house to which he belongs. Nothing has ever been found more animating to the soldier in the hour of fight than reminding him of name, country, locality, former reputation and the like. "*Voilà le Soleil d'Austerlitz!*" said Buonaparte to his troops on an after occasion—this was enough to ensure similar bravery in his men. What did the sight of the Empress Marie Thérèse not do when, with her imperial infant in her arms, she showed herself to the grenadiers? The wings of victory from that moment hovered over them; for sentiment is a tower of strength—a female voice and royal suffering—a wonder-working engine on a noble mind! These forceful appeals are electric to the heart beating under worsted lace,* as well as to that surmounted by the epaulette; but *Honneur et patrie* need not be on the star—it is engraven in the heart's core of the nobleman and gentleman who enters the service. To the first class, the device of the order of Saint Lazare was peculiarly appropriate, "*Atavis et armis*." Alas! the order has almost disappeared with the reign of chivalry, but the seeds of chivalrous daring are not lost, and they have sprung up and fructified in our three dear united kingdoms until they have produced a rich harvest of laurels.

It may now not be out of place, in conformity to our device, to examine what materials are most calculated to form a fine army; the dazzling splendour of royalty, titles, riches and power; him whom the vulgar and base call *the poor gentleman*; or the valiant private, and the hardy, experienced veterans, who are *les officiers de fortune*, and who rise by merit to distinction and command. We would unhesitatingly say, that none of these would do exclusively, but that a judicious commingling of all three would be most likely to produce real invincibles: of the first,

* At the battle of Lugo, the French having most furiously attacked the right of the line, one regiment, (the 51st) being driven back behind the walls, Sir John Moore, at the head of his staff, perceiving them fall back, rushed forward with his hat in his hand, exclaiming, "Recollect, men, I was your lieutenant-colonel!—follow me!" when gallantly leading them, they rapidly drove the French before them.

the proportion should be comparatively small to the second, and the third still smaller, because we have seen, in foreign countries, the worst results from titled children of staff rank, sickly diminutive lieutenant-colonels and colonels without talent, martial education and experience, calculated to bring the profession into contempt; and because *la haute noblesse* cannot devote a whole life to a military career, nor even sacrifice time and pleasure enough to form a scientific soldier's education; whilst the third class lacks in study, accomplishments and other useful and ornamental acquirements, what he makes up for in personal bravery, discipline, and practical knowledge, and therefore is incomplete, less fit to command than to obey, less effective in the cabinet than in the field, and wholly ignorant of various branches of education which give perfection to the officer and the man; mathematics, for example, geography, military and other history, languages, the graces, and those exercises which are attractive in society and of great utility in a campaign.

The nobility and gentry are, according to the accustomed laws of the country, both civil and military, formed to command, the inferior ranks to obey, yet this does not preclude transcendent valour or talent from mounting to higher rank. A royal name, illustrious ancestry, ancient title and good fame are becoming to the military man, but the mere possession of riches is no recommendation, and an extravagant officer, either from habit, or from thus having an extensive command of money, is no advantage to the regiment nor to the service; a certain degree of honourable and becoming economy being the very soul of a military life. Whilst, however, we praise the economist, and consider the officer who devotes his life to, and depends, in a certain degree, on the service, we are very far from thinking the gayest cavaliers, the very votaries of fashion, are so enervated as to be unfit for the profession of war. Men who take the greatest care of their person out of the field are found to be the most regardless of it in it, and the most courtly youths in the high circles, both of ton and town, have been found the first in the ranks of danger, and ever ready to be an example to others; of this the *véaux militaires* abroad, our Household brigade, and our crack pattern regiments, hussars, lancers, &c. at home, present a striking proof.

The perfection of an army is the mixing up of great men as a high example to others; the general main body being composed of highly educated military noblemen and gentlemen of minor means, whose early studies have been directed to their profession, and a third portion being open to the *officier de fortune*, tried and approved in the field, and owing to practice only what the former derives both from the theory and practice. There cannot be a greater error than the idea of a rough soldier and a rough sailor being a better warrior than a thorough-bred child of Mars, a man of high blood, an infant brought up in honour's school. How will the scholar, the linguist, the historian, the travelled man, the fine draughtsman, the able horseman, the fencer, the gymnastic scholar, feel his pre-eminence in all the stages of a military life! And these advantages (we speak it with all deference and high approbation) cannot belong to him who is raised from the ranks; nevertheless it is acceptable to find him as a companion in the harvest of laurels. It may, perhaps, not be amiss to add one more remark to military qualifications, namely, that in those countries where the nobility serve as cadets, or volunteers, for a certain time, they become at once soldiers

and officers, and this we have a substitute for in our military schools, and in our best regiments where the drill extends to this duty. We have seen, in the olden time, in Germany, princes *en faction* (as sentries), and observed their respect to their superiors.

The last consideration in amalgamating the materials of an army, and the mixing up the soldier of fortune with his titled and fortune-having comrades, is, that as brethren in arms are not only to combat, but to associate together,—not only to meet on parade and drill-ground, at home and in the battle-field abroad,—not only to march, but to mess together,—the gentleman is as often called into action as the soldier; and there polish and brilliancy of mind will avail more than pipe-clay and heel-ball; the social and companionable virtues and qualities will be found more necessary than a loud, commanding voice, a sharp, quick, and detecting eye. There, the chief and the campaigner, the martinet and algebraist, will merge into the convivial brother and the man of anecdote and taste. These properties will equally endear brother-soldier to brother-soldier, and promote an inviolable harmony amongst men, who have, on one side, virgin, unsullied honour to direct them, and, on the other, a variety of vicissitudes to share with the corps to which they belong, which thus becomes a noble and united family, respected in quarters, and looked up to in all the scenes of a campaign, of which life is a mere picture; for we enlist in its warfare, glitter in the promised advantages of youth, sleep one day in the bed of roses strewed by pleasure, and another, bivouac in adversity's cold and hard field. Our time, our quarters, our existence, are uncertain; climate or common accident, the bullet or the war of the passions, all conduct us alike through the skirmish. Virtue, honour, and glory, ought always to be our aim, and will alone gain us promotion here and hereafter.

We return to the soldier of fortune. To the difficulty of mounting on the scale of promotion, (not being educated for its higher steps,) is superadded the consideration, that such advancement does not always bring with it the comfort which is essential to the happiness of the fortunate individual. Our private is not a conscript, who is as likely to be a gentleman as a peasant; or rather, who has a chance, in the number, of being such; nor is he educated like the soldat Français, so full of pride, conceit, and military romance. He attends no regimental dancing-master and fencing-master, nor can he bear being made free with by his superiors, without being spoiled. There is no talking over battles, and drawing plans of sieges, no familiar conversing speculatively on military events with our men: they are content to obey, satisfied with doing their duty; and although they have their passions, like other men, and though none are braver, yet there is no *l'amour et la gloire* ever in their mouths, as with the French soldier. In this point, John Bull and Monsieur le Caporal are different beings; and one should as soon think of seeing the former cap in hand, to demand the honour of waltzing with some sprightly brunette, as we should expect an elephant to sing an adagio; neither do we ever find a private, after rising respectfully to salute an officer, sit down by his side, and continue reading the newspaper or a novel, which we have witnessed at the Chaumière at Paris. The promoted soldier, highly honourable as his feelings are at receiving the price of his deserts, has been known to regret the companions of his barrack-room and mess, and the humble

pleasures and pastimes of the pot and pipe, and therefore is always more at his ease if promoted in another corps, where a new life and society are chalked out for him. But they manage these matters far otherwise in France; and particularly when the rapid promotion of Napoleon skipped over grades to elevate the daring soldier to the pinnacle in the shortest time; an instance of which existed in a lieutenant-colonel, whose greatest pride was to be called Napoleon's Corporal, from which station he rose. The ex-emperor had, nevertheless, some prejudices; to wit, against any one who had *battu caisse*, (had beat the drum,) or was tinged with the blood of Africa; so that a certain major, long quartered at Calais, and who was decorated with the Legion of Honour's distinction, and the Cross of St. Louis, received this encomium from Napoleon:—"Vous avez deux fois mérité le prix de votre valeur, je vous le donne (the Legion of Honour's badge), et je vous avoue que votre couleur a été contre vous." This the major repeated in the presence of the late Lady Hamilton. And here we must remark, that so much is warlike honour the soul of our neighbours, that the battalion-man actually thinks himself a cubit higher in society when he becomes a "gren-a-dier," which he syllables thus. "Honneur aux braves!" say we; with which ejaculation we shall conclude this imperfect sketch, preferring our own manners and customs, and wishing that the army may neither be made a trade of, nor the rich merchant and trader ever forget what the army has done for them in the hot hour of sanguinary trial; how it has carried the destructive war into the enemy's country, allowing the happy and affluent to repose peacefully in beds of down.

AN OLD LIFE-GUARDSMAN.

ON "LETTING WELL ALONE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR,

Having seen the admirable doctrine of "letting well alone" most ably advocated by one of your correspondents, and being myself a great upholder of that respectable old principle, before which all official men, with whom whatever is right, perform the *kotoo* nine times a day, I think it right to send you, in an extract from the Rhine Graff Von Felsenstien's *Reminiscences of the Thirty Years' War*, a most striking illustration of our ancient doctrine, and a proof that it was long since known and acted upon by high military authority. How the valuable *Memoirs* from which this is taken came into my hands need not at present be told; let it suffice that they contain many curious and interesting disquisitions on love, war, religion, and politics, some of which I may, perhaps, send you when occasion calls, as the author appears evidently to have been a most acute and observing person.

Speaking of the period that preceded the great battle of Leipzig, he relates the following anecdote; which, constituting the illustration, I beg to submit to you.

I am, &c.

DUGAL DHU MACDIRK.

EXTRACT.

“It was one day, shortly after the storming of Magdeburgh—which, thanks to the saints! had fallen before our victorious arms—when our worthy general, Count Tilly, of pious memory, had just inspected Falshimer’s regiment, and was in the act of listening most mildly and attentively to Count Pappenheim, who, with his usual impetuosity, was again urging an immediate advance against the Swedes, that an officer of inferior grade stepped forward, and solicited permission to speak to our excellent leader. This man, who was stated by the few cavaliers of rank that knew him to be a mere soldado of fortune, had been present at the onslaught of Werben, and some of the other encounters which had taken place between the Swedes and Imperialists. He was said to have a knowledge of a certain science called tactics, the object of which I pretend not precisely to understand, as it refers to matters below the dignity of men of station and family, who are entitled to military rank and command by their birth alone, and who naturally leave all matters of inferior detail to the care of the *trill-meisters* and their assistants. This tactician, then, having advanced and made his military obeisance to the general, spoke nearly as follows:—‘Having served in some of the late onslaughts, I think it right to acquaint your Highness, before you proceed to meet the Swedes, that these heretic soldiers have adopted a system of tactics entirely different from that of the excellent Count George Basta, according to whose method the Imperial armada has been trained and instructed. The Swedes have intermingled small divisions of pikemen and musketeers in a manner I will not here detain your Highness by explaining, but so contrived that they can move with facility from one place to another; and can, without any change in their order *de battala*, employ either pike or musket as occasion may require. The men are also, individually, expert in the use of arms,—an advantage that has already cost the lives of many of our soldiers, and one that your Highness may perhaps deem it expedient to communicate to the Imperial armada before proceeding to engage these new adversaries. It was by neglecting to render the Macedonian phalanx more moveable, and the men individually more skilful in the use of arms, that Perseus was defeated by the Roman at——’

“‘Sir Cavalier,’ said Count Tilly, taking off his hat, and making a polite reverence, for Tilly was a courteous man, ‘I also have conned Livy and Polybius, but do not find in either of these writers that the Greeks or Romans knew anything about guns, or gunpowder, so I do not see what good we can here derive from their example. As to the other matters you have mentioned, I thank you for the information you have brought me, and laud your zeal in wishing to improve our tactics; but the system that always made us victorious when contending against the bravest enemies in the world, though commanded by such great generals as Anhalt, Mansfield, the Duke of Brunswick, and Christian of Denmark,—that system, I say, is quite good enough for me, who am always for *letting well alone*.’

“The princes, generals, and staff-officers present, taking their tone from the complaisant smile with which Tilly concluded his triumphant reply, were exceedingly facetious at the expense of the obscure soldado. The Butler jested in Irish, the Campbello and Campo-bello in Italian, the Macdonells in Gaelic, the rest in German and Slavonic. The

object of these taunts bore himself right calmly, merely saying as he withdrew, that he hoped the valour of the troops and the skill of the officers would amply atone for their tactical deficiency; and that he further trusted the gentlemen present would all be as facetious after their meeting with the Swedes as they were at the present moment; concluding with the French line,

‘La raillerie est belle après une victoire.’

“Little was thought of the matter at the time, and it would most likely have soon been forgotten, had not subsequent events too painfully impressed it on our recollection. The facility, in fact, with which the Swedes moved, and the skill with which they used their arms, enabled them alone to defeat our valiant armada, even after their Saxon allies had been routed. Flight alone saved those of our host who escaped. Amongst the most distressed on this occasion, was naturally our hitherto unconquered commander: having performed wonders of generalship, he was at length obliged to fly the field, closely pursued by a Swedish ritt-meister, known, from his length of limb, by the name of Long-legged Frank. The pursuer had already wounded the noble Tilly by firing a pistol at him, and was endeavouring to despatch our chieftain by striking him on the head with the butt-end of the weapon. At this moment there passed, at full speed, an Irish ensign, a gentleman of ancient family, and who promised to be himself the father of a long line of descendants: his name was Morgan O'Dogherty; and he was well known in our armada for his great discretion, and for the sharpness of his spurs. To him the general applied in his distress, calling upon him for instant aid against the heretic Swede; but the ensign never allowed his chivalrous feelings to get the better of his discretion: he therefore kept on his course, merely replying, ‘Thank your grace, thank you, my own head is quite well, and I am always for following your grace’s maxim of—letting well alone; long life to your honour!’ ‘A plague of the Irishman,’ said Francis, Duke of Lüneburgh, who came up at the time, and saved Tilly by shooting the Swedish ritt-meister through the body; ‘and may the fiend drive his maxims out of his head.’ ‘The butt-end of a Swedish pistol will do that just as well, my dear duke,’ answered Tilly; ‘I have just felt its effects, and can answer for its being a knock-down argument—*sans réplique.*’”

ON TERMS EMPLOYED BY PRACTICAL GUNNERS, AND ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT PRACTICE-TABLES, &c.

“As a confusion of terms in the theory or practice of gunnery is to be deprecated as having a direct tendency to perplex inquirers, it is believed that any attempt to apply new meanings to old terms must be pernicious in the degree in which such attempt prevails; and it is imagined, that the truth of this proposition is so axiomatic, that any deviation from the rule resulting from it must be attributable to inadvertence, since it is not to be supposed that any man taking the trouble, or attempting to elucidate difficulties, would, in the very effort to do so, intentionally and unnecessarily generate others. It is therefore trusted, that the observations which may follow will be attributed, not to captious criticism, but to a desire to assist,

in a degree however limited, in promoting the benefit of the United Service.

The term *range*, in the British service, as applied to the effect of guns, has hitherto, at all elevations, conveyed an idea of the first graze of the shot on the plane which coincides with that tangent to the gun-wheel or truck which would be parallel to the axis of the bore were it laid at 0 elevation.

At page 367 of this Journal, (No. for July) J. H. has inserted a practice-table for 32-pounders, in which *range* is made to express, at all elevations, what the French term *le but en blanc artificiel*, at elevations exceeding that of the line of metal; that is, the point where the trajectory of the shot cuts for the second time the plane coincident with the centre of the mouth of the gun. So long as terms are not apt to be misunderstood, their selection is a matter of no essential consequence: perhaps the sense applied to *range* by J. H., if universally adopted, or rather, if adopted from the first, might have obviated some difficulties which now present themselves, particularly as the height of the bore of the gun above the plane on which the range is measured, would cease to be an object of consideration; but it would be difficult, from practice, to establish ranges upon this principle; the shot not telling upon the object aimed at, would afford no criterion, as the height of the trajectory at a particular point, not the amplitude of the curve, would be the subject of enquiry. A series of screens would, therefore, at all times be necessary; and it must be obvious, that the adoption of this change would lead to confusion, for by comparing the table of J. H. with previous practice, a great disparity must appear, particularly at elevations under 5°, since the ranges measured on the plane on which the gun stands, ought to be greater than those measured "by a line supposed to be extended horizontally from the mouth of the piece," exactly to that extent which the shot would pass over in descending the space between the parallel planes.

The naval service, in adopting tables constructed from practice made ashore and according to the ordinary acceptation of the terms *range* and *point-blank*, have only to lay their guns at a point in their adversary's side three feet and a half above the water line; then, supposing the results follow which the practice-tables promise, will the shot take effect exactly upon the water-line?

J. H. has also revived the idea of a right-line range, the limits of which he fixes at one hundred yards, as, he observes, the shot's trajectory at that distance nearly coincides with the horizontal line; and he asserts, "that the term point-blank conveys, generally, a notion of a right-line projection; and that most practical gunners understand it to be so much of the first portion of a shot's trajectory as coincides, or nearly coincides with a right line, when the piece is directed horizontally. Now, it is apprehended that, with the present race of practical gunners serving in the artillery, the term point-blank has never conveyed such a notion. The point-blank range is understood by them to be the range ascertained by the point whereat the shot, by its first graze, cuts the plane which coincides with that tangent to the gun-wheel which is parallel to the axis of the gun. If the axis of the bore be horizontal, the point-blank range is defined by the first graze on the horizontal plane on which the gun stands*.

J. H. may probably be a naval officer, and therefore have referred to that respectable body of men, naval gunners, who have hitherto, perhaps, been more remarkable for bravery and seamanship, than for any knowledge of the principles which influence the trajectory of shot, although the establishment recently instituted for their instruction will, no doubt, speedily anticipate every desire which might be formed for their improvement.

* We have before attempted a definition of *point-blank*; it may, therefore, be less incumbent on us to enlarge on this term. See Vol. vii. p. 76. At page 78 of that volume, 24th line from the top, for *first*, read *for the second time*; and at page 478, 4th line from the top, for 2384, read 3384.

It is said, that the idea of a right-line range is revived, because, towards the close of the seventeenth century, such an idea was very prevalent. Anderson, in the year 1713, published a work, in which he contended, that the first part of the course of a shot was actually in a right line; that this right-line projection was equal at all angles, and that from the end of it, the trajectory bent into a parabola. However inconsistent with a right-line projection, he was equally strenuous in support of the parabolic system, but it would be difficult, in the present day, to produce many practical gunners who would attempt to maintain either one theory or the other.

That a cannon-shot does not descend in the ratio which the laws of gravity would ascribe to it has been long admitted. J. H. properly observes, that it cannot be adequately accounted for, "from the resistance produced by the velocity of the shot's descent," by gravity, and he suggests the idea that it may be attributable to the density of the air by compression, arising from the great velocity with which shot are projected, and the resistance opposed to this dense air by the unyielding material of the earth's surface. It is very possible to imagine that the cause here suggested may influence the trajectory of the shot; if established, it would, in a great measure, account for the difficult and uncommon, though well-attested fact, that persons when standing near some unyielding material, as the mast of a ship, have been killed by what has been termed the wind of a shot; the shot having passed between them and the unyielding substance.

In addition to the ordinary resistance of the air, it may be considered, that at the velocities with which shot are commonly projected from long guns, a vacuum is created behind the ball, which, as it advances, will occasion a rush of the particles of air at a velocity exceeding 1300 feet; and, when attempting to make any inference from the laws of gravity, it may be well to remember that the theory which supposes that spaces descended are as the squares of the times of descent, also premises that the body descends freely by its own weight, and that the motion commences from a state of rest. Now it cannot be contended (setting aside the ordinary resistance of the air) that a projectile descends *freely* by its own weight when urged in any direction with the velocity given to cannon-shot; neither can it be asserted that the motion commenced from a state of rest, since it is certain that the gravitating force commences when the shot possesses the utmost velocity with which it is discharged from the gun. Notwithstanding the great advances made by Mr. Robins and Dr. Hutton in ascertaining the true trajectory of the shot, the truth of the assertion of the Genevese philosophers must still be admitted: "*Vernæ trajectoryæ descriptionem adeo perplexam esse, ut ex illa vix quidquam ad usus philosophiæ aut mechanicos accommodatum possit deduci.*" Dr. Hutton has no doubt gone far to fix the laws of the resistance of the air, and to establish rules by which we may obtain very near approximation as to the velocity and range of shot, but he does not appear to have entered upon the movement of shot *horizontally*, in connection or combined with the vertical descent by gravitation.

From the practice on Sutton Heath in 1810, under that best of good fellows, Sir George Adam Wood, which was conducted, as to ascertaining the exact range, with more than ordinary care, each ten yards being pegged on an horizontal plane, it appears, by the average, that the point-blank range, or first graze of a 24-pounder, at 0 elevation, is 297 yards. The gun being loaded with $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight of the shot, the initial velocity may be taken at 1640 feet, which, at 297 yards, would be reduced to about 1300; the time of flight may be considered $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second; the vertical descent by gravity due to which would be $5\frac{1}{10}$ feet: but as the gun was mounted on a garrison carriage, the height of its axis above the plane on which the graze was measured was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Again, the flight of the shot would be, as before observed, very near $\frac{1}{10}$ of a second, whereas the time corresponding to the vertical descent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is somewhat less than $\frac{1}{10}$. It is very easy to show aided by the discoveries which have been made as to the velocity

of shot, and the resistance of the air, that a shot does not move in a parabola, but the endeavour to trace its true course and to reduce it to fixed rules is beset with very great difficulties; it has baffled such men as Newton, Galileo, Bernouilli, Halley, Robins, Euler, Lombard, Hutton. It is not on this account to be despaired of, but ought rather to excite the inquiry and to stimulate the exertions of men of science; and it is in the power of practical men, *de nous autres*, to aid their endeavours, by affording minute and correct returns of practice, such as, it is to be regretted, do not now exist.

The practice at Sutton Heath, however carefully the ranges might have been determined, may, notwithstanding, be quoted to illustrate the little advantage which can be derived from the data commonly afforded by practice-tables, and may corroborate the opinion formerly offered in this Journal, that the windage and the *éprouvette* strength of powder, as well as other particulars, should be noted. We have seen, that the point-blank-range of a 24-pounder, charged with $\frac{1}{3}$ weight of shot, is 297 yards; now the point-blank of an 18-pounder, also charged with $\frac{1}{3}$ weight of shot is, by the same authority, 385 yards. By theory, and indeed by actual experiment, guns alike charged, that is where the weight of powder for each gun is in the same ratio as their shot, should have equal velocities: how then is this difference in the range to be accounted for? It may be conjectured, perhaps relied on, that it arose from a difference of windage. The old and new gauges for 24-pound shot vary $\cdot 109$ of an inch; the 18-pounder only $\cdot 031$. The windage of a 24-pounder, with old or new pattern shot, may vary from $\cdot 239$ to $\cdot 348$; of the 18-pounder, from $\cdot 218$ to $\cdot 249$ only. Unsatisfactory as the information afforded by the practice in question is, in some respects, it tends very powerfully to confirm one principle of considerable importance: heavy shot with less velocities may, with certain elevations, range farther than lighter shot with greater velocity. The following is an abstract of the media of the practice of the 24-pounder and 18-pounder, the charge being one-third the weight of shot; the metal on garrison-carriages, and therefore equally, or nearly so, above the plane on which the ranges were measured; the length of each gun nine feet six inches.

Elevation.	P.B.	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	10°	15°	21°
Range of { 24-pdr.	297	720	1000	1240	1538	1807	2870	3510	4000
18-pdr.	385	881	1060	1340	1603	1730	2632	3190	3610

At 5° it may be observed, that the range from each gun was equal; at 10° that of the 24-pounder exceeded more than 200 yards; at 15° more than 300 yards; and at 21°, nearly 400 yards. These results are perfectly accordant with theory, and depend upon the well established rules, that the resistance of the air is as the surfaces or as the squares of the diameters of shot; but the weights of shot (or their power to oppose the resistance of the air) as their cubes.

Σ.

NAVAL GUNNERY.

THE rules for the practice of artillery are distinguished by horizontal and oblique planes; practice upon horizontal planes applies to gunnery at sea.

A fluid surface is so nearly horizontal within a circle of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius, that the following hypothesis may be safely assumed: two bodies floating at sea, and not exceeding the distance of 5000 yards from each other, are in the same horizontal plane; and if right lines be drawn from one to the other at corresponding heights from their lines of floatation, such lines, being parallel to the surface of the water, are in a horizontal position.

The horizon, when visible, is, to the naval gunner, a correct guide by which he can determine the direction of a gun with respect to its elevation above, or depression below, the horizontal line; and it is by the horizon that a ship's artillery may be pointed preparatory to action, so that, when the guns are brought to bear, they will require none, or at most a trifling adjustment.

It is suggested; therefore, that upon approaching an enemy's vessel, to lay the guns by the horizon; if, for instance, it be intended to engage within the right-line range of the guns, level them by their dispart-sights at the horizon: for it will be found when they are brought to bear, that they are directed at such parts of the enemy's vessel as are the same height as the guns from the surface of the water: and, consequently, if the two vessels be of like dimensions, the guns on the respective decks will point at those on the corresponding decks of the enemy. Recourse may be had to the horizon should the distance exceed the right-line range; elevation in such case being necessary, the index of the tangent scale must be placed to the height required, and the aim directed to the horizon, as in the case of the right-line range. If the distance at which action is likely to commence cannot be accurately judged, it will be better not to elevate to hit the object at first graze, but try the effect of ricochet.

When the horizon, from darkness or other causes, is not visible, perhaps the following expedient may be resorted to: make, with a piece of chalk or pipe-clay, two marks, exactly on the middle of the base-ring, one nearly on the top, and the other as low down as it can be seen by a person standing about three feet from the side of the gun; let such person be supplied with a plumb-line, which must be held so that the plumb hangs freely and perpendicularly, the sight being directed by the line to the base-ring: when, by the roll of the ship or movement of bed or quoin, the two marks on the base-ring are brought to coincide with the plumb-line, the axis of the gun will point horizontally. This simple method may be as correct a guide as any that has hitherto been proposed to obtain accuracy of fire under certain circumstances, as when an enemy's ship is hidden by smoke, and her position determined only by the flashes of her guns: in such case the bearing may be known, and the guns can be accurately trained; but there is no other guide for the elevation than that which can be obtained by some pendulous instrument. In using the means here suggested, the horizontal direction of the gun can be ascertained without reference to a detached instrument. The person intrusted with the management of the plumb-line should, at the instant the gun attains a horizontal direction, (the gun being previously trained to the object,) give the word "fire!" to the man appointed to pull the lock-lanyard or to apply the match.

J. H.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HANOVERIAN KNAPSACK.

BY CAPTAIN KINLOCH, 68TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

IN the United Service Journal for October, 1830, we gave a full and accurate description of the improved knapsack invented by Captain Heise, of the R. H. Jäger Guards. The subject has been lately taken up by Capt. Kinloch, 68th Light Infantry, who, having recently visited Hanover, has had a good opportunity of judging of its advantages,—advantages which have induced him, at his own individual expense, to fit out his own company with these knapsacks. We have therefore much pleasure in laying before our readers the result of that officer's experience; and shall, no doubt, also stand excused for repeating the description and other particulars as furnished us by Captain Kinloch.—Ed.

In the course of a military tour in Germany, last year, I was struck with the appearance of the knapsacks of the Hanoverian infantry; and on learning from the officers that they had found them much superior to those worn by the British troops,—and which they had, until lately, made use of themselves,—I was induced to bring over one of them to this country, as a pattern worthy of imitation.

This knapsack met with the most unanimous approbation of the Colonel and officers of my regiment, also of many other most distinguished and experienced officers in Dublin; and the knapsacks I found in use appeared so much inferior, after being accustomed for some time to see the Hanoverian, I requested permission of the General commanding-in-chief to allow a trial of the Hanoverian knapsacks to be made by my company of the 68th Light Infantry, which his Lordship was pleased to accede to. His Lordship was further pleased to grant me leave of absence to go to Hanover, and order the knapsacks to be made; and I took this opportunity to institute the most minute and particular inquiries respecting the wear of these knapsacks, of the material of which they are made; and, at Hamburg, made further inquiries as to the supply of that material.

The result of these inquiries was, in every way, most satisfactory, and I am most sanguine in my opinion that the experiment will prove equally so; and that the advantages of the Hanoverian knapsacks being now beyond doubt established, our gallant infantry will be relieved from the oppressive and unsightly pack with which they are at present burdened, and that by this means the health, comfort, and efficiency of the soldiers will be mainly benefited.

The very great inconveniences of our present regulation knapsack are well known to all our officers of infantry; and although many alterations and improvements have, at different times, been made, and many others suggested, it still possesses many faults; the most, if not all of which may now be obviated by at once adopting the excellent knapsack of the Hanoverians, and such as may be seen in wear by my company in the 68th Light Infantry.

Those persons who carry the knapsacks must be the proper judges of which is the best method of carrying them. Our soldiers must carry theirs according to regulation, however inconvenient they may find it.

In Germany, pedestrianism with knapsacks is practised to a much greater extent than in this country; every tradesman must, during his apprenticeship, travel a certain distance, and visit certain parts of the country to learn and practise his trade, before he can set up shop and work for himself. These persons cannot afford any means of travelling but on foot, and they carry their goods, clothes, or other necessities in knapsacks. They can, of course, wear their packs in whatever manner they please; but one mode of carrying them is universally adopted, as being found by long experience to be the easiest for carrying a load any long distance on foot. This mode of

carriage, principally owing to the arrangement of the shoulder-straps, has been closely imitated in the knapsack now adopted by the Hanoverian infantry. It was first proposed by Captain Heise, of the Hanoverian Jäger Guards, an experienced and gallant officer, who has seen much service in the campaigns during the Peninsular war, and those of 1814 and 1815, in the 1st Light Battalion of the King's German Legion, to whom I am much indebted for the interest he has taken in my introducing this knapsack into the British army; and he has rendered me the greatest assistance in superintending the manufacture of the knapsacks for my company, and afforded me every information on the subject. This knapsack was submitted to a board of officers at Hanover, appointed to fix upon a new regulation pattern for the infantry, and it was approved by the board, after having been tried for some time by experienced non-commissioned officers and privates, who unanimously declared its very great superiority to the old regulation knapsack, the same as that still worn by our infantry; and eight years' experience has realized, beyond their most sanguine expectations, all the advantages that were expected from it.

I cannot better describe the peculiar merits of this knapsack, and the details of its construction, material, &c. than by quoting principally from a pamphlet written by Captain Heise, and addressed to "the Adjutant-General of the British Army," in 1828, when he proposed a knapsack to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, but a new regulation pattern having at that time been fixed upon, it was not tried in our service. The pattern which was then chosen, however, not having answered all that was expected from it, being still very faulty, and the Hanoverian knapsack being now further improved, from some alterations suggested by experience, and adopted with advantage, I trust that its superiority will entitle it to an early and universal adoption in the British army, where an improved knapsack is so much required and looked for by the infantry.

"Although experience has fully supported the judgment of the board, and the pattern might simply be referred to in proof of its good qualities, I shall proceed to detail the reasons which influenced me to suggest so considerable an alteration in the material and construction; and I trust you will feel satisfied that the design has not been founded upon any crude theory, or untenable hypothesis, but upon principles deduced from practice, and facts established by experience.

"The fundamental properties of a good knapsack appear to me to be three in number:—

"1st, The exterior construction.

"2d, The interior construction.

"3d, The material.

"1st. Of the *exterior construction*. The shoulder-straps form the most important part: these should be such as to enable the soldier to carry his knapsack without *impediment to his action*, or *injury to his health*.

"2d. The *interior construction* should be such as to enable the soldier to pack and unpack his knapsack with *the greatest ease*, and in the *least possible time*.

"3d. The *material* ought to combine the qualities of *durability on service*, and *imperviousness to wet and damp*, to the *highest possible degree*.

EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION.

"The shoulder-straps are fastened to the upper part of the knapsack in such a manner as to prevent it moving from its proper position, either by lowering itself or hanging back, at the same time their construction renders the *breast-strap* superfluous,—an effect which may be considered as the most important advantage of this construction.

"In order to ascertain the comparative facility of carriage of the knapsack proposed by me, and those already in use, the board of officers at Hanover, to whom the investigation was entrusted, directed a detachment, consisting

of experienced non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of an officer, to make trial of the several patterns. This detachment was provided with knapsacks of every known form and construction, with and without breast-straps, &c.: and these several knapsacks were alternately changed from one to the other of the men, and minutes taken of their observations. The trial was carried on for fourteen days over all varieties of country, and at the end of this period the men unanimously declared their preference for the new pattern.

"It must be allowed that the person who carries the knapsack is the best judge of what lightens his labour, and what increases it. During the Peninsular war our men were furnished by government with knapsacks with breast-straps; these straps were generally either unbuckled by the men, and thus rendered non-effective, or detached and thrown away."

This is still the case at the present day: on a march the men generally loosen the breast-straps; and most of them would be thrown away altogether, but for the regulation which obliges them to be worn*.

Many a soldier's health has been permanently injured by these breast-straps. I have heard old Hanoverian soldiers, who have served in the King's German Legion, declare, that if they had worn these new knapsacks during their campaigns in the Peninsula they would have been saved from many a painful march, and they were sure that our soldiers would be greatly benefited by adopting the same, instead of those which they now wear.

The *lower ends* of the shoulder-straps of the Hanoverian knapsack are fixed much lower on the knapsack than in ours, and, by this means, do not cut the soldier underneath the arms, which our present shoulder-straps do, to a very painful degree: his arms are frequently benumbed and deadened by the pressure of the shoulder-straps, which stop the circulation of the blood, and render him unfit to make proper use of his firelock. I have heard men say, "that they scarcely knew if their arms were off or on." Every officer must have observed, on parades, field-days, or other military occasions, how frequently men fall out sick and faint. These men invariably complain of the straps of the knapsack as the cause of it. Captain Heise says, "Our men generally declared that the pressure of the old shoulder-straps was *double* that of the new."

The shoulder-straps of the Hanoverian knapsack give to the soldier the free and unimpeded use of his arms. The weight of the knapsack is, for the most part, on the front of the shoulder, where a man can bear more than on any other part. Those men, who *tow* or *track* vessels on a canal or river, attach the traces by which they pull so as to press in front of the shoulder, as the straps of the Hanoverian knapsacks are made to do. Both shoulder-straps are fixed in the centre of the upper part of the knapsack, behind the poll of the man's neck; they then separate, and are attached to the outer corners of the lower part of the knapsack.

"The angle of separation of the shoulder-strap should be regulated by the size of the man; broad-shouldered men ought to have the straps separated one inch more than men with narrow shoulders. If this precaution be neglected, the knapsack will acquire too high a position, lie too tight on the neck, and not derive its main support from the shoulders!"

The *left* shoulder-strap is fastened to the knapsack at both ends, the *right* one at the top only; the other end is furnished with a ring, by which the soldier may put it on, or take it off a hook, attached to the lower part of the knapsack on the right side. By hooking on the ring, the knapsack is

* The Prussian infantry wear their breast-straps as well as their other belts very broad, the King of Prussia conceiving that they will prove a considerable protection to his *Fantassins* from the sabres of an enemy's cavalry. These broad straps are very oppressive to the man's chest, prevent a proper circulation of air, and, on a march in warm weather, the Prussian infantry suffer more than the troops of any other nation, as they become nearly suffocated by the pressure of the breast-straps.

firmly put on, and will remain immoveable in the proper position on the man's back; and he may take it off, after unhooking the ring, by slipping the knapsack over his left shoulder, *with the greatest ease, and without any assistance*.*

This is particularly convenient on a line of march; the soldier can slip off his knapsack in an instant every time there is a halt, (which it is customary to give the men for a few minutes in every hour,) and he can thus rest himself and yet resume his knapsack, without any delay, when ordered to "fall in." The difficulty of taking off and putting on again the present regulation knapsacks, prevents a man from relieving himself of his load during these short halts; and therefore, in order to rest himself, he will lean against a bank or wall, or prop himself up behind on the end of his musket, which, after all, will not rest him nearly so much as if he could take off his load altogether.

During a late march in Ireland, a *part* of my company only was provided with the Hanoverian knapsack. Every time the men were halted, those who carried them acknowledged the very great relief they found in being able to take them off so easily; and those men who were not yet provided with the same, expressed an anxious wish for the rest of them to arrive from Hanover, and begged the other men to change packs with them.

By this mode of wearing the shoulder-straps of the new knapsack, its weight, pulling upon these straps, tends to press back the man's shoulders, open his chest, and improve his upright carriage; whereas the old shoulder-straps, and the *breast-strap* in particular, tended rather to contract his chest, give him a stoop, and round shoulders.

These new shoulder-straps are much simpler than the old *straps* with *slings*, which, from being sewed together in so many places, and being much more complicated in their construction by innumerable buckles, are more liable to become unsewed, and out of order, and of no use in carrying the packs, for which they are intended. The new knapsack rests so firmly on the man's back, that non-commissioned officers of squads are not at all necessary to inspect and alter the arrangement of slings and straps, to see that they are placed properly *parallel* and *perpendicular* to one another, as is the case with our present arrangement of the shoulder-straps with slings. Thus much trouble and annoyance are saved, both to the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Hanoverian knapsack is three inches narrower than our present regulation, which is of very great advantage to the men when standing, or moving in closed ranks.

In the first place, the men can go to the *right* or *left-about* without jostling, and knocking against the men on each side of them; and, in the *half-face* and *diagonal march*, the men can preserve their proper front, without incommoding their neighbouring files.

The men can "secure arms" without striking the butts of the firelocks against the bottom of their knapsacks; and when "*secured*," they can keep the muzzles straight to the front, instead of inclining them across the body, as they must do with the old knapsack.

This knapsack, being narrower, allows the rear-rank men more room to bring up their firelocks to a proper level for taking aim, which, with the old knapsacks, was next to impossible.

These knapsacks also rest higher and closer to the men's backs, so that the rear-rank can move up closer to the front-rank than they can at present, which will also assist them in giving a more effective fire; and now that so many manœuvres are executed by *threes*, and the sections are the more

* This is a very great convenience to the soldier: for it may not be known to many persons, not in the service, that our infantry soldiers cannot put on, and can with difficulty take off, their knapsacks without the assistance of a comrade! and yet this is a part of his equipment that the soldier must have with him at all times when on service!!

required to close well up, the new knapsack will enable them to effect this much more easily than could be done before.

INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION.

"The interior of the knapsack is divided into two parts, the under and the upper.

"The under part contains the necessities, which are covered by four triangular flaps. These flaps, united by two straps and buckles, form one connected division, which separates the two parts of the knapsack.

"The upper part contains the great-coat or blanket, according to the regulation by which the soldier is furnished with the one or the other, and is covered by the outside flap, fastened by three straps and buckles.

"This mode of division is of great utility on active service. The annexed directions for packing will, in some measure, explain the advantage; but, in further illustration, I will here state the reasons which determined me to construct the division, and particularly allot to the great-coat a separate place in the interior of the knapsack.

"By including the great-coat in the knapsack, it is kept perfectly dry in the wettest weather. Thus protected, its weight is never increased by rain; it is always carried with equal ease, the soldier is ensured a dry change at the end of his march, and his health is consequently preserved.

"When on picket, or in bivouac, I have often had occasion to observe that our men avoided unrolling their great-coats, in order to save themselves the trouble of rolling them up next morning; besides, it was never possible to fasten the great-coat, so as to keep it in its proper position. In the progress of the march it became loose, shook backwards and forwards, and annoyed the men to a great extent. The bulk of the knapsack also rose to so considerable a height, that it prevented the free circulation of the air about the neck, and caused the soldier to be more easily fatigued."

Captain Heise here alludes to the mode of carrying the great-coat closely rolled up on the top of the knapsack,—a method still practised by some of our infantry regiments on the march, as well as by the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies, in *parade* or *review order*. But these armies always carry their great-coats, *on a line of march*, "*en écharpe*," (in a long roll over the left shoulder, and the two ends attached together on the right side). This manner of carrying the great-coat they find the easiest *on a march*, the other mode (of rolling it on the top of the pack) being *merely for parade*.

The method of carrying the great-coat, recommended by Captain Heise, likewise preserves the great-coat from being worn out so soon as it must be by being laid *outside* the knapsack; for whenever one of our men, with his knapsack on, wishes to rest himself, he leans against a bank or a wall, by which means the great-coats soon become disfigured by large square patches behind, of a lighter colour than the rest of the coat, and frequently threadbare, and even worn out, while the rest of the coat is in good preservation. By its being *outside*, it is exposed to the rain, and is entirely useless to the soldier at the end of a march in wet weather. Yet he must have the trouble of drying it, together with his coat; and after all it is of no manner of service in keeping him, his coat, or any of his appointments from the wet.

"By this plan, also, the great-coat is easily folded and packed, even in a wet state; more easily even than by rolling it "*en écharpe*;" and the wetness of the great-coat cannot in the least affect the necessities in the under part of the knapsack, as these are protected from moisture by the water-proof seal-skin division.

"In the proposed mode also, the great-coat may, in case of necessity, be pulled out for use, by merely unbuckling one of the corner straps, which will not disturb any of the other articles, and which can be done without removing the knapsack.

"This disposition of the great-coat admits of the camp-kettle, bill-hook, &c., being placed on the top of the knapsack. It will never answer to place

these on the back, for here they become a heavier load than when placed on the top, are not easily made fast, and in action prevent the rear-rank from closing up near enough to produce an effective fire.

"The great-coat being separated from the necessities, and the under-part of the knapsack being so constructed as to admit of the soldier packing the several articles quite smooth, the space which they occupy is comparatively small; yet, viewing this knapsack with a military eye, it is becoming and soldier-like, and this appearance it will always retain."

It has been observed to me, that, on service, it would be necessary for the soldier to carry a blanket, in addition to his great-coat. This may be carried, without any difficulty, beside the great-coat. The outer flap of the knapsack will not fit quite so close, perhaps, as when the great-coat is there alone, but it will keep both great-coat and blanket perfectly dry, and look well enough for actual service, where the same neatness and precision that is indispensable at a guard-mounting in the present day, would be superfluous and unlooked-for.

The knapsack, however, might be made deeper, so as to contain a blanket, or any other necessities, without materially destroying its other advantages.

"Should a greater quantity of necessities be required, the depth may be increased, but it is by no means advisable to increase the length or breadth; as an increase of the former would either prevent the ready opening of the pouch below, or impede the circulation of the air above, and that of the latter would interfere with the firing of the rear-rank: any increase of dimensions must therefore be in depth."

It has also been observed to me, that, on some particular occasions, the men are required to parade *with* great-coats, but *without* knapsacks. The slings of the present regulation knapsack serve equally well for the great-coat, either with or without the knapsack. If it is *necessary* that the great-coats should be paraded without knapsacks, there are many different ways of doing it. The Russian infantry mount guard without knapsacks, and the great-coat is rolled up the breadth of the man's back, and fastened above the pouch by a strap which goes round the middle of the roll. The Hanoverians mount guard also without knapsacks, and the great-coats are rolled the breadth of the man, and carried across the back, with two straps which buckle in front. One strap goes *over* the right shoulder, and the other *under* the left arm, so that the great-coat lies *diagonally* across the shoulders.

The Austrians and Prussians roll their great-coats *en écharpe*, over the left shoulder; which would, perhaps, be the best method for our infantry to adopt when obliged to carry their great coats without knapsacks. If, however, the present method of carrying the great-coat alone in slings is *indispensable*, every man must be provided with them, (or keep his old slings for the purpose), in addition to the shoulder-straps of his new knapsack. But all this expense and extra appointments may be avoided by either of the above-mentioned plans.

I have heard persons object to the plan of carrying the great-coat above the other necessities, as it might prevent the soldier from getting at his things, without unrolling the whole of the coat. It is *not necessary*, however, to unroll the coat, even if a man should require to take out everything he had in his knapsack; and I am certain that a soldier can open his knapsack, get anything out, and pack it up again, in *less* time, and with less trouble, if with a Hanoverian knapsack, than with the present regulation.

It must be observed, that it is not a fair trial to give it to a man who is not accustomed to it. Any man can, of course, use the one he has been accustomed to with greater ease than one that he has never used before; but *with very little practice*, he will find this new knapsack more simple and more convenient than the other. The fatigue-jacket may be carried beside the great-coat, in addition to the other necessities.

The new knapsacks contain the following articles of necessities ; and all these (including the great-coat) are compressed into a space fourteen inches broad, fifteen inches in height, and only five inches deep :—

1 great-coat	1 clothes' brush
1 fatigue-jacket	1 blacking-ball
1 forage-cap	1 sponge
1 pair of boots	1 button-brush, and stick
1 pair of trousers	1 comb
2 shirts	soap and shaving-brush
2 pair of socks	knife, fork, and spoon
2 towels	razors
1 blacking-brush	account-book.

MATERIAL.

“ The material is seal-skin, with the hair on, *twice* tanned in a strong solution of alum. The chemical process of tanning the skin twice produces the important advantage of preserving it against moths ; and the only quality of the skin itself is a complete security against the effect of wet or damp, even when exposed to long-continued rain. It may, in fact, be said to be hermetically sealed ; and is, as repeated experiments have established, completely water-proof.

“ A knapsack, similar to the pattern sent to the Horse Guards, and fully packed, was immersed in a pail of water, and thoroughly wetted on the outside three times a day, for four weeks ; after each wetting it was put in a damp situation, and on being unpacked at the end of that period, all the necessities were found perfectly dry.

“ In order to render seal-skin as serviceable as described, it is *indispensable that it be tanned twice*. If this process be neglected, I consider seal-skin rather a disadvantageous material for knapsacks than otherwise.

“ By the above-mentioned process, seal-skin is rendered highly serviceable. According to the opinion of judges, its durability in knapsacks, compared with that of calf-skin, is as two to one, and with that of painted canvass, as three to one.

“ I rejected calf-skin for the material, because I am convinced by experience of its being unserviceable. In 1812, the knapsacks of the 1st light infantry, King's German Legion, were nearly rendered unserviceable by two successive campaigns. They were made of painted canvass, which was chiefly injured in those parts where the straps, buckles, stays, &c., were fastened. This induced about one-third of our men (with the permission of the commanding officer) to exchange their own for French calf-skin knapsacks, which had been taken at the battle of Salamanca. Before two months had elapsed, many were obliged to resume their own : and on our arrival in winter-quarters, after the retreat from Burgos, not a single French knapsack was to be seen in the battalion : the heat of the climate, and succeeding wet weather, had caused the production of vermin in the rough calf-skins. *This was chiefly owing to the skins not having been properly cured.* They also lost their shape, and had many other disadvantages. It is calculated that the seal-skin knapsack, which has been adopted by the Hanoverian infantry, will last twelve years, even on active service. Painted cloth knapsacks, under similar circumstances, did not generally last longer than three years.

“ It having been suggested to me that seal-skin might probably be an objectionable material for the knapsacks of the British army, in consequence of the line regiments being periodically employed in tropical climates, where, it is said, the seal-skin might engender vermin, (*a circumstance which could never occur if the skin was properly prepared.*) I have had constructed a painted canvass knapsack, made on the same principle as the former. The *drag* of the shoulder-straps on the canvass has been obviated by sewing them to a piece of strong leather, which goes across the back of the knapsack, and

is fastened in the seams which surround the frame; thus saving the canvass from a weight, which, had the former construction been followed, it would not be able to bear. This knapsack, I consider, would, *for a limited period*, be found as serviceable as the seal-skin one; but *in length of service cannot be compared to it*.

"Nearly four years' experience, however, corroborated the expectations which I first held out respecting the seal-skin knapsack; during which time the Hanoverian army has been encamped, and the encampment, which lasted three weeks, was attended with much wet weather. The knapsacks, however, proved a complete protection to the soldiers' necessities, which were never the least wetted; and the unanimous declaration of the men fully evinced the advantages of the construction. Several long marches have also taken place, and the field manœuvres have been carried on, over all varieties of country. The Hanoverian soldier also being allowed, after his periodical drilling, to take his knapsack home, that attention could not be paid to its preservation which would naturally occur with a standing army; yet, under all these circumstances, the seal-skin knapsack still continues to fulfil the expectations which were formed of it, and nothing has occurred to lessen our confidence in its good qualities."

The above was written by Captain Heise in 1828. Last April, (1833.) I minutely inspected the knapsacks of several battalions of Hanoverian infantry, which had been from six to eight years in wear, and they appeared quite as good as new, although they have been again in camp, and (as Captain Heise observes) are taken home by the men, when they go on furlough, (which is often of ten months' duration, and during that time, little or no care is taken of them,) yet they appeared likely to last another eight years, if not longer. As our knapsacks are always kept in good order in the barrack-rooms, and in constant use, they might last us for a much longer period.

Any one acquainted with furs will be aware that nothing is so detrimental as neglecting and not making use of them. The bear-skin caps of the Life Guards were rendered useless in a very few years, merely from not being used! Those of the Granadier Guards being in constant use last a much longer period; these bear-skins, also, had not been prepared according to the plan recommended by Captain Heise, or they would, no doubt, have been at this time in good preservation.

It has been frequently observed to me, in this country, that in hot weather the seal-skin will *smell offensively, breed vermin*, and that *the hair will come off*. I made most particular inquiries at Hanover respecting these points, and was assured that, during the eight years that these knapsacks had been in use, *not one* of the above accidents had happened; I inspected several hundred of them most minutely,—they *had no smell, were not at all damaged by moths or other vermin*, and *the hair still adhered so fast to the skins that it could not be pulled out*.

If the experiment of making knapsacks of seal-skin, *improperly prepared*, or only tanned in the usual manner, be attempted, then all the dangers to which skin "is heir to," will most likely occur; but with the process prescribed by Captain Heise, the skins may safely be *warranted "fit for service."*

The seal-skins which are generally used in this country are tanned, *curried*, or otherwise dressed, in a totally different manner from that required for soldiers' knapsacks.

Seal-skins generally come to this country *salted*, in large bales, and completely saturated with the oil and blubber adhering to them, and which is not taken away until the skin is tanned and prepared as *leather*, with the hair off, for making boots and shoes, &c.

The seal-skins used for the Hanoverian knapsacks are dried in Greenland, and brought to Copenhagen by the Danish ships, and purchased there by the Hamburg merchants, who contract for supplying the Hanoverian army with them for knapsacks.

The same sort of skins are used in Germany for covering trunks and boxes, and making game-bags, tobacco-pouches, &c.

These skins are quite clean, and exactly the same colour as they come off the animals' backs. They merely require the proper tanning process. From five to twenty thousand of these seal-skins are annually imported at Hamburg. About 10,000 could for certain be procured annually from Messrs. Oppenheim and Co., the most extensive skin and fur merchants at Hamburg. These skins would average about 2*s.* 6*d.* each, taking all sorts (saddlers, bluebacks, and spotted). The price of these skins has risen within the last few years: some of the largest skins are from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* each, but the large skins are generally too thick and heavy for making knapsacks. An average of 2*s.* 6*d.* a piece will procure skins quite good enough for the purpose.

A few thousand seal-skins, dried in the same manner, are imported into this country every year from the coast of Labrador; but as no very great use is made of such skins in this country, there is not much demand for them, and they are frequently exported again. Greater numbers of them might be procured, however, if the army was ordered to be equipped with seal-skin knapsacks. The skins of those seals that are killed and brought home by our own ships are always salted, as this process is the most simple and expeditious manner of disposing of them. The dried skins can only be obtained from the natives of those shores where the seals are killed, such as Greenland and Labrador, where they can be spread out to dry; and which could not be practicable on board a ship, there not being sufficient space, particularly for several thousand skins, as are frequently obtained in one ship in a voyage of "Sealing."

Seal-skins of the sort I have been describing—i.e., dried in Greenland and on the coast of Labrador—are the best for knapsacks, and less trouble is required in tanning them, and they are likewise the cleanest and best looking, being of a clear silvery grey, with dark blue or brown spots; but the salted skins may likewise be prepared for the purpose, by first of all cleansing them of the blubber and extracting the oil. These will always have more or less of a yellowish hue, and will be longer in losing the oily smell: these disadvantages, however, are but trifling compared with the advantages that will be derived from them when they are once manufactured.

Above 500,000 salted seal-skins are annually imported into this country, chiefly from the coast of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the whale-fisheries in Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, &c. These are chiefly used by the shoemakers, and other artisans in leather; they may be bought in large quantities at the London-docks, also at Liverpool, Bristol and Poole. These skins will perhaps average less than 2*s.* 6*d.* in price.

After being thoroughly cleansed from the oil in which they have been soaking, and well dried, they must then go through the process of being twice tanned in the strong solution of alum as prescribed by Captain Heise.

After all, I should recommend the knapsacks to be made of the dried seal-skins, of which about 10,000 per annum could be procured from Hamburg, and about 4000 come to London annually from the coast of Labrador. If any greater quantity was wanting in a year, which is not at all probable, then salted skins might be made use of. Those skins called blue backs and spotted are the best for knapsacks; saddlers are generally too thick and coarse, and white-coats lose the hair.

About 3000 new knapsacks are annually served out to the army, (including all regiments in the service). If seal-skin knapsacks were now to be made use of, instead of painted canvass, there would be ample supply of seal-skins, of the best description for the purpose. Four good skins make about three knapsacks; so that the 4000 skins that come annually from Labrador, would make fully the 3000 knapsacks, and if more were required they could be imported from Hamburg. Thus the seal-skin for

each knapsack would be about 3s. 4d.; but if large contracts were made, this might come much cheaper.

The necessary quantity of painted canvass for a similar description of knapsack would be about 1s. 6d., but then more leather must be used in order to strengthen the canvass, and enable it to bear the strain of the shoulder-straps, which, on account of its weight, is considerable, and also the strain on the outer flap of the knapsack, which is strapped over the great-coat.—Even if the painted canvass knapsack is made and strengthened ever so much, it will not be, *by one-third*, so durable as the seal-skin, nor can it be compared to the spotted seal-skin in point of look, which has a handsome, and very soldier-like appearance.

Seal-skin has been objected to for tropical climates, under the *totally mistaken idea*, that it will breed vermin, and lose the hair; but the painted canvass has a *real disadvantage* in cold climates, such as Upper Canada, and Nova Scotia in winter, for it cracks all to pieces with the frost. The present canvass knapsack *carried in slings* does not stand the frost well; but it will be still worse with so great a strain on it, as there must be from the shoulder-straps of the Hanoverian mode of carrying it.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

THE ARTILLERY.

It is generally believed that the artillery corps is about to be re-organized. The principal changes will be to form fourteen regiments out of the eleven now existing, and to reduce each of them from seventeen to twelve batteries; namely, two batteries of horse-artillery, and ten to be worked by the foot. Nothing seems yet to have been determined with regard to the *batteries de siège*.

ALGIERS.

At the end of June, the number of troops employed in the immediate defence of Algiers was 17,000, all regulars; of these, 4000 formed its garrison, conjointly with the 5000 National Guards in the place; and the remaining 13,000 were quartered in the forts of the Emperor, the Star, and the Casauban, and in small forts and blockhouses, where the advanced posts were stationed.

THE COLOURS OF FRANCE.

The ancient "Oriflamme" was neither a national nor a royal standard, but a square piece of scarlet silk, bordered with gold fringe, in one part of which the bones of St. Denis were sown up; it was suspended to the neck of a man at arms, and floated upon his bosom. Martin de Bacqueville bore it at the battle of Agincourt, in which he was killed by the English, on the 25th of October, 1415: they are said to have then possessed themselves of it; and, after their entrance into Paris, to have exchanged the white cross, which they had used up to that time, for the red cross of France. This, however, is now asserted to be a mere fiction; the Oriflamme being enumerated in the inventories of St. Denis, both in the years 1504 and 1534. Scarlet, which was the colour of the respective shields of England and Scotland, seems to have been of old the national colour with the former country. White came probably into vogue, as the national colour of the French standard, during the wars carried on between the English and the Duke of Burgundy, and the houses of Orléans, Lescot, and de Comminges, in the times of Charles VI.; for it was the colour of the banner under which the latter carried on the contest, the field of their respective family

shields being argent, or white. On the termination of the war, the Dauphin presented a white ensign to the first "compagnie d'ordonnance" which he formed; and from that period, the oldest company in every corps or regiment was entrusted with the custody of a banner of the same colour.

After the notorious 14th of July, 1789, the day of the surrender of the Bastille to the mob of Paris, the colours which shone on the armorial bearings of the French metropolis, namely, *white, blue, and red*, were adopted for the national cockade and standard. These bearings consisted of a ship floating on billows argent, on a field gueules, the chief bordered by the royal colour.

Hence it will appear that the standard borne by the French armies has undergone three changes, without either of them having been of purely national origin. In the first instance, it was borrowed from St. Denis; in the second, it was a conjunction of the white ribbon of the house of Orléans with the colour used by the Counts de Comminges; and in modern times, it was an intermixture of the royal colour of the Kings of France with the colours peculiar to the civic corporation of Paris.

COST OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The maintenance of every regiment of infantry, consisting of four battalions, costs the state 57,120*l.*, and if but of three battalions, 43,360*l.* a year; consequently each battalion occasions an annual outlay averaging about 14,360*l.* With respect to the cavalry, a regiment of dragoons of six squadrons costs 38,950*l.*; one of lancers, 38,800*l.*; one of chasseurs, 38,470*l.*; and one of hussars, 38,940*l.*

NEW CANNON.

We are told that a gun, with a moveable breech, has been made at Sommevoire, which scarcely requires three men to load it, and may be discharged ten or a dozen times in a minute. We agree with the editor of a French journal that this invention will insure his countrymen the superiority over every other troops—"an' if it be but borne out by the fact."

GERMANY.

HANOVER.

THE PERCUSSION LOCK.—The order given by the French Government for the fitting up of two thousand muskets with percussion locks, in order that their efficacy may be ascertained by actual use in the ranks, induces us to advert to the experiment recently made with them in Hanover. In April last every regiment in the service was supplied with forty muskets fitted with these locks. Various trials were subsequently set on foot in wet weather, and with the customary description of cartridges; and the result was, that, on the discharge of 27,000 cartridges from 340 percussion muskets, the cap missed fire one and twenty times, and the loading failed to ignite in seventy-two instances after the cap had ignited. In the same 27,000 primings and loadings with the common musket, the priming missed 1448 times, and the loading failed to go off in 378 instances after the priming had exploded. A fresh series of trials were afterwards made, the muskets being discharged in repeated succession without any cleaning; during these trials, twenty-two caps failed to take effect, and out of 14,000 loadings only fourteen missed fire; on the other hand, out of as many loadings with common muskets and flints, the failures amounted to 306. Experiments were next made with percussion guns which were exposed to a heavy shower of rain, the caps being wetted, and a drop of water being let into the touch-hole; and it was found that, even under such unfavourable circumstances as these, the percussion lock remained incontestably the most efficient. Similar experiments have been instituted by the Belgian Government; but we are not acquainted with their result.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

These corps were re-modelled by an order dated on the 1st of July last. In future the engineers are to consist of a company of pontonneers and one of pioneers, besides the regular staff. The artillery will be composed of two squadrons of horse, seven companies of foot, and a company of artificers. The foot-artillery is formed into two battalions, one of which is stationed in Hanover, and the other in the fortress of Stade. The whole brigade is placed under the command of Major-General Hartmann.

CAVALRY.

His Majesty has ordered the cavalry to be re-formed into four regiments of six squadrons each, and with this view directed that the body-guards and three oldest regiments of hussars should be retained, and the other regiments be incorporated with them. The first regiment of cuirassiers, or household regiment, is to be united with the body-guards. The cavalry will in future form a division of two brigades; the first brigade consisting of the body-guards and the 3d or Duke of Cambridge's regiment of hussars, and the second of the King and Queen's, or 1st and 2d regiments of hussars.

BERLIN.

Professor Struve has strongly recommended such of his auditors as may study his "Three Last Campaigns against Napoleon Critically and Historically Investigated," (a single octavo volume published last year,) to make use of the "Plans of the Battles fought, during the Wars of 1813 to 1815, at Gross-Görschen, Bautzen, Gross-Beeren, on the Katzbach, at Dennewitz, Cülm, Leipzig, Hanau, Brienne or La Rothière, and Paris." They are in quarto, and illustrated by a "Plan of the Operations between the 15th and 21st June, 1813," on a folio sheet. The whole have been lately published at the moderate price of 6s. (2 dollars); and the plan of any separate battle may be had for the price of a shilling. Capt Meyer has just completed the first part of his "Lectures on the Technicology of Artillery," which contains "Lectures on the Art of Military Pyrotechny," and is published at 7s. 6d. (2½ dollars).

RUSSIA.

THE GUARDS, &c.

An addition has lately been made to this corps by the incorporation with it of a division of Circassians, who formed the body-guard of Prince Paskevitch at Warsaw. The Russian Government is at this moment engaged in constructing a series of fortified points on a most extensive scale. Amongst the number are the tête-de-pont at Düna-borg; the works at Cronstadt; the converting of Kiew and Brest into fortresses of the first rank; the completion of the fortress of Bobruisk; the construction of fortifications at Reval, Mëdlin, and Staghew; and the erection of a citadel at Warsaw.—(*St. Petersburg*, 10th July.)

POLAND.

The late attempt at revolutionizing this country, says a native writer, has cost us 326,000 lives, and with them the yearly produce of their industry, amounting to upwards of a hundred millions of florins (2,900,000*l.*) Domestic consumption has suffered in the same proportion; and the state is a loser of probably not less than twenty millions of florins (590,000*l.*) of revenue; the loss occasioned by the depreciation of state paper does not fall short of 48,400,000 florins (1,400,000*l.*); nor the deterioration in the value of house-property of one hundred and fifty millions—above four mil-

lions sterling! A far greater, but perfectly incalculable, sacrifice ensued to the holders of landed property. The diminution in the manufacture of woollen cloths is at least thirty-four millions,—more than nine hundred thousand pounds sterling; and the wretched beings who were employed on this branch of industry have been stripped of an income of nearly 300,000*l.*, whilst the sale of wools has been diminished to the extent of 400,000*l.* and upwards. The farmer and grazier have been stripped of cattle, in value at least 700,000*l.*, independently of having been deprived of an annual product of wool yielding them a return of nearly 150,000*l.* As a climax to this imperfect sketch of what the country has suffered, it may be added that the bank is a loser of 60,000*l.* of annual profits.

SWEDEN.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS' DEATH.

This great captain, it will be recollected, came to an untimely end on the eve of the battle of Lutzen, which was fought on the 16th November, 1632; but the circumstances of his death have been to this day involved in mystery. Some writers have ascribed it to the machinations of Cardinal Richelieu; others have affirmed that he fell by the hands of the Duke of Saxe-Lunenburg, one of his own commanders; or that a page or groom in his service shot him; and not a few, that he was shot in a sudden discharge of musketry from the Austrian advanced posts. A document exists, however, amongst the royal archives of Sweden, which seems decisive of this long-contested question. This is a letter from Andreas Goeding, provost of Werio, a town in Gothland, to the then secretary of the archives of state. The writer's narrative is as follows:—

“When I was in Saxony, in the year 1687, a fortunate accident enabled me to discover the circumstances accompanying the melancholy end of Gustavus Adolphus. This great monarch had rode out for the simple purpose of reconnoitring the enemy, attended by a single servant. A dense fog prevented him from observing a detachment of Austrian troops, who fired upon and wounded him, but not mortally. The servant, who assisted in bringing him back to the camp, consummated his end by a pistol shot, and possessed himself of a pair of spectacles, which the king had in daily use in consequence of the shortness of his sight. I bought the spectacles from the deacon of Naumburg; and it so happened that, during my stay there, the murderer, who was become very advanced in years, felt his last hour approaching. The goadings of his conscience, a natural consequence of the atrocious murder which he had perpetrated, did not allow him a moment's rest. He requested my friend, the deacon to whom I have just alluded, to come to him, and he then confessed his guilt. My information is derived from the lips of the deacon himself, the party from whom I purchased the spectacles, and I have deposited them in the Swedish archives.”

There is no reason whatever to question the genuineness of the letter, but still it would be desirable to know, whether the Swedish government took any steps, upon its receipt, to institute further inquiries on the spot where the murderer died, and whether they ever ascertained from the deacon of Naumburg himself that the circumstances which the provost relates were in every respect conformable with the wretch's confession.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE extent of several of the articles in our present Number has again driven us into a corner in this department of our labours: we must, therefore, content ourselves for the present with briefly noticing a few of the numerous works before us.

Captain Sturt's Account of his two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia is a work of very considerable interest, considered merely as affording rational entertainment and information respecting the natives, natural history, and scenery of, as regards its interior, an almost sealed portion of the globe. But when it is considered that the climate of Australia possesses, to the British emigrant, peculiar attractions, and that it promises, ere long, to be the home of thousands of the seekers of settlements in distant lands, the geographical results obtained by these expeditions must be looked upon as a boon to the country; and we cannot speak in sufficient admiration of the spirit and enterprise which instigated Captain Sturt and his companions in these undertakings.

Captain Owen's Narrative of Voyages to Explore the Shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar, will be the text-book of future navigators to those regions; while the lively and characteristic anecdotes, interspersed among the more scientific details, give a piquancy to these volumes, which recommend them to every class of readers.

The Standard Novels and Romances have reached their 30th volume. "Pride and Prejudice," by Miss Austen, the subject of the present volume, is sufficiently known and appreciated to render it unnecessary to say more than that each succeeding number of this interesting series promises fair to render every library imperfect without them.

The 10th volume of the Plays and Poems of Shakspeare, with Illustrations, proves to us that the Editor is determined to maintain the high reputation gained by the previous volumes.

The 44th Number of Valpy's Classical Library contains the "Offices," "Cato, or an Essay on Old Age," and "Laelius, or an Essay on Friendship," of Cicero. We have, on former occasions, spoken in high commendation of this work. The present volume is in perfect accordance with those preceding it.

Valpy's National Gallery is a spirited little work, publishing in monthly parts, and at a small price, with a description of each subject, and memoirs of the several artists. It will prove a valuable auxiliary to the visitors of our national collections of paintings. Each part will contain, on an average, twelve engravings.

The subject of the 16th part of Finden's Landscape Illustrations of Lord Byron's Works, six in number, exclusive of an admirable portrait, after Pickersgill, of John Murray, Esq., publisher of the noble bard, are all executed in the highest style of engraving, from drawings of the first living artists.

We had the gratification, a short time since, of inspecting an admirable painting, lately executed by John Burnet, of the Pensioners at Greenwich celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar. It is now in progress of engraving, by the same artist, similar, in point of size, and as a companion to the justly celebrated prints of the Chelsea Pensioners. As it is to the burin of Mr. Burnet we are indebted for the masterly execution of the latter, we have no doubt that the new candidate, when it appears, will equally engage our admiration.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Aug. 29th, 1833.

I mentioned in my last communication the arrival in this neighbourhood of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. They have taken up their residence for the present at Norris Castle in the Isle of Wight, the seat of the late Lord Henry Seymour, most beautifully situated near Cowes.

Their Royal Highnesses have become most deservedly popular in this quarter, from their amiable, gracious, and condescending behaviour to all classes. They have attended the opening of the new pier at Southampton; were present at the consecration of a new chapel erected in East Cowes, called St. James', the ceremony of consecration being performed, and a most appropriate sermon delivered by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. They have contributed nearly 500*l.* to the different religious schools and benefit societies in the Isle of Wight; thus diffusing their charity to all descriptions of persons, and, I believe, to every useful public institution that has been brought under their notice. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has also presented a cup to the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club, to be sailed for on the 23d instant, by any of the members' yachts; and Lord Yarborough has fixed the tonnage of those which will be permitted to contend for it, and the course and distance to sail. In fact, it would occupy much more space than you can devote in the U.S. Journal, to particularise all the acts of munificence which these distinguished personages have done since their sojourn ~~in~~ the island; but I cannot omit to mention, as it is locally felt here, that principally through their aid a regatta has been got up in this town under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses and H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, the governor of the garrison. The committee who manage it have succeeded in getting a considerable subscription from the visitors and inhabitants, and have wisely arranged the prizes to be contended for and distributed to the nautical people of the town, and not to lay out the greater part of the money in the purchase of a cup, to be sailed for by members of the Royal Yacht Club, who do not generally subscribe to the regatta; whose vessels are superior in every point to those belonging to this port; and who must laugh at the managers of the regatta for holding out to them a handsome reward for sailing their yachts round Spithead on that day, when, as a matter of amusement, they would be sure to do it without the bait of a gold cup. The watermen will now be encouraged to have their boats in good trim, when they know that rewards are likely to be annually sailed and rowed for. Hence the good condition of the London wherries in different parts of the river Thames, from the constant rowing-matches which ensue thereon.

I have digressed from remarking on their Royal Highnesses: they have been present at the launch of a fine man-of-war brig, the *Racer*, in this dock-yard; have been out to sea in H.M. ship *Vestal*, to Plymouth in the *Emerald* yacht, attended by the *Messenger*, King's steam-vessel; and really made themselves so estimable, that their departure will be a matter of regret to all who have had the good fortune to come under their notice.

On the 15th instant, Commodore Lord Yarborough issued a notice, "that he had the commands of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent to invite the members and honorary members of the Royal Yacht Club, their ladies and families, to Norris Castle on Thursday the 22d of August, at half-past eight." Thus their residence has been the means of bringing hosts of the nobility and gentry to this port and the surrounding towns on the coast, to pay their respects, as well as enjoy the beauties of this delightful and the adjoining watering-places.

Their Graces the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, Lords Durham, Errol, Grantham, Belfast, &c. &c. are in the island, and from the numerous salutes from H.M.S., Victory, (for none others take place except on a flag appearing,) that ship, has been visited this month by quantities of the nobility. The weather has been most serene, and well adapted for boat-excursions.

On the 21st ult. H.M.S. North Star, Capt. Lord William Paget, came up to Spithead from the West Indies, bringing a freight of 300,000 dollars and 100 packages of indigo from Vera Cruz and Tampico. The crews of his Majesty's squadron were in good health, and had hitherto escaped the cholera, although that pestilence was making sad havoc in the Havannah. The ships under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn were disposed of as follows:

The Vernon (with the flag) had proceeded to Halifax to remain during the summer months; the Pallas, Ariadne, Sapphire, and Tweed were at Port Royal; the Dispatch, Victor, and Arachne at Barbadoes; the Blanche, on her way thither to await the arrival of H.M.S. Forte from England; and the schooners Nimble, Pincher, Skipjack, Pickle, and Speedwell were cruizing. Sir George had visited all the ports in his command. There is a very respectable naval force in the West Indies, and doubtless the government will find it requisite to keep one there, if not increase it; for so soon as the Slave Abolition Bill passes the House of Commons, and is known in the colonies, there will be no lack of troublesome people endeavouring to excite the black population against their former masters, and if practicable, become masters themselves. Sir George Cockburn has, however, five post-ships, eleven sloops of war, eleven small craft, (schooners, &c.) and one powerful steamer under his orders; and as he is just the man to keep these vessels at all times in a most effective state of discipline and fitness for service, it is to be hoped that before any one is so foolish as to try to persuade the emancipated to imitate their neighbours at St. Domingo, the fear of a powerful and effective check to their ambition will teach them the folly of their ways. When the North Star left, all was quiet. That ship has since been paid off in this harbour, and put into ordinary.

The new brigs Racer and Wasp have been commissioned by Commanders Hope and Burney, and are fitting for sea; most likely for the East India station. The Rapid's command is reduced to a lieutenant (Patten), and is also getting ready to belong to the home station. The Challenger, Capt. Seymour, will go to South America when completed.

The late brilliant exploit of Captain Napier and his supporters has of course excited the admiration of his Portsmouth friends, as well as all others; and a public meeting and a public dinner have taken place in consequence, that they might express their joy, and offer congratulations to the worthy captain on the occasion. No one can fail to experience heart-felt gratification at the distinguished conduct of this officer and his friends, as far as their fighting and nautical ability go; but it must always be a subject of regret that they achieved such deeds under a fictitious name: for however grateful some of the Portuguese may feel at being released from the thralldom of Don Miguel, be assured they will never give the English officers the credit of it; but in their history of national events, Don Leon Ponza will be the hero, and being mixed up with officers of their own nation, handed down to posterity as natives of Portugal: depend upon it, the British fame on this occasion will not experience any increase in that part of the world; all, as I said before, from men being afraid to act under their proper name and title. I have the pleasure of knowing several officers who accompanied Captain Napier to Oporto the other day, and who particularly distinguished themselves in the attack of the 5th of July. It would be a subject of congratulation to their relatives and acquaintances to know they are safe, and to hear of their gallantry; but who, but the immediate connexions, can tell who Capt. Charles or Capt. Stanhope were? and so, from prudential

motives, their proper appellations can only be whispered in the naval circles.

At the public dinner which took place on the 6th of August, upwards of 130 of Capt. Napier's friends attended, and evinced their admiration by drinking his health with rapturous applause, lauding his behaviour to the skies, and some few adding a trifle to the "Tribute:" but unless subscriptions pour in thicker than what is exhibited on a list hanging up in the booksellers' shops of this town, I fear the "Tribute" will be but a poor affair, and scarcely repay the expense he has been put to in going to Portugal, (it is considerably short of 1000*l*.) I am still greatly disposed to think the expedition will turn out to be a buccaneering one after all; and that the cause of Donna Maria is but a secondary feeling: plunder and prize-money being the first.

It was rumoured that Rear-Admiral Parker, with the English squadron under his command, would be ordered home; if such is to be the case, the British property in Lisbon will be in jeopardy, for the presence of a respectable force only prevents the parties from sacking, right and left. It is also said, H.M. ship *Caledonia* has sailed to Brest to take Donna Maria on board and convey her to Lisbon; if so, the British government must have tacitly sanctioned the proceedings which have been going on on behalf of Don Pedro, and so far from being neutral, have been approvers. The papers have published a long account of the interview of Capt. Napier and Don Pedro, at which it appears the British officers in command of H.M. ships assisted: but there are such a variety of opinions and reports, that it is a matter of great difficulty to come at the truth; however, H.M. surveying vessel, the *Etna*, (Capt. Belcher,) came up on Sunday evening last (the 18th), having left Oporto but a few days. Her intelligence, I think, will change the aspect of affairs, for her officers report, that Marshal Bourmont had broke up the army under his command, and proceeded to attack Lisbon; that his force was in excellent condition, and anticipated every success; and when it is considered the rabble the marshal will have to contend with, little doubt can be entertained but he will succeed. After all, the capture of Lisbon by Don Pedro's adherents does not appear to have quelled the disaffection in Portugal; and if a short delay takes place, and the Miguelite army becomes once successful, what further has taken place than the chiefs changing head-quarters?

On the 6th, the Commander-in-chief of the Forces, Lord Hill, attended by the Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals, Major-Gen. Sir J. Macdonald and Major-Gen. Sir R. Jackson and their staff, inspected the troops in this garrison and at Gosport. The depôts of the 12th, 51st, 84th, and 86th regts. assembled on Southsea Common at 8 o'clock, and after a minute and satisfactory exhibition of the soldiers' personal equipment, and their field evolutions, His Lordship and the other officers crossed to Gosport. The depôts of the 7th fusiliers and 94th regiments were drawn up on the camp-ground between Haslar Barracks and Fort Monkton, and they also underwent the closest inspection. Colonel Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence, late of the former regt. being appointed to the duty by the Commander-in-Chief, has been at Gosport for the last three months, instructing these regiments in the new drill, which is expected to be soon generally adopted in the army; and, therefore, the principal interest in witnessing the inspection of these two depôts was to see it executed under the immediate orders of Lord Frederick. Of course I do not pretend to be a judge of such matters, although what I witnessed gave me great pleasure; but on conversing afterwards with some military officers, they expressed their admiration and delight in the most unqualified terms at the precision and beautiful manœuvring of these two detachments; and their skill called forth the most satisfactory and flattering expressions of approval from the Commander-in-chief, who, after taking refreshment with them, returned to London.

Touching public works and things in the dock-yard, &c. I have little or nothing to say: preparations are making for erecting a signal post on the tower in the dock-yard (from whence the one o'clock signal is made to the shipping in general), but I believe will not in any way interfere with it. The signals to His Majesty's ships at Spithead have been hitherto made from the Semaphore in Portsmouth, and consequently some delay must take place in conveying the orders thither; but now the inconvenience will be obviated, as the distance from the Admiral's office to the new erection is scarcely 100 yards.

The bridge about to be thrown across the moat, under the superintendence of the Ordnance Department, so as to connect Portsmouth and Southsea Common by a carriage-road, is not yet completed, the Board, when on their annual visit of inspection, having determined that a good and substantial iron-bridge should be erected. The detachment of sappers and miners, under the command of Captain Whynnyates, is ordered away from Portsmouth and Gosport, and would have moved some days ago, but unluckily the cholera has appeared among them, and some fatal cases ensued, and they will possibly be sent to Southsea Castle when convalescent, before their final departure.

All the artificers' work required by the engineers' department in this district (extending through the Isle of Wight, to Chichester and Littlehampton, Winchester, Christ Church, and Hurst Castle, and Marchwood in the neighbourhood of Southampton) is advertised to be for the future performed by contract. This is calculated to be a considerable saving, as there is not always employment for the workmen, and there cannot but be expense in moving them from place to place. I cannot hear of any ships coming forward for commission. The Sparrowhawk is undergoing a complete repair, and the repairing-docks are filled with line-of-battle and other ships as usual, but no hurry is apparent. The Lynx, of 10 guns, will be launched next spring-tides.

We have but one man-of-war at Spithead, (the Vestal,) except H.M. sloop Favourite, Capt. Harrison, which arrived yesterday morning from the coast of Africa, after an absence from England of four years. She was fortunate enough to capture a vessel with 117 slaves on board, a few days before she left the station. The Vestal is without sailing orders, although perfectly ready to trip her anchor and proceed to sea at a moment's notice.

The regatta has taken place yesterday and this day. The weather has been most propitious, and the place crowded with spectators: very great numbers are on the water; and our illustrious visitors from Norris Castle have honoured the spectacle with their presence, by sailing to and fro in the Emerald. On passing the Favourite yesterday, the yards of that ship were manned so soon as the standard was seen flying from the mast-head and the vessel sailing in her direction.

The depôts of the fusiliers and 94th regiment have moved from Gosport to the garrison, and the 12th and 84th have exchanged places. The 51st expect to go to Plymouth.

The following mates and midshipmen of H.M. ships have passed the mathematical examination for lieutenants at Portsmouth, since the list inserted in your July number:

Mr. Edwin Clayton Tennyson	late Rapid.
Erskine Field Risk	H.M.S. Romney.
Colin Yorke Campbell	late Asia.
George E. Patey	H.M.S. Revenge.
Fred. Wilson	late North Star.
John Baker Hockley	ditto.
Peter William Harbilton	Magnificent.
Parker Johnstone	Barham.
James O'Beirne	ditto.

James Willcox	Sylvia.
Ed. Ross Conner	H.M.S. Donagel.
H. J. Willington	Vernon.
Fred. Stormont Murray	Druid.
Charles Knighton	Revenge.
Arthur Lowe	Excellent.
W. Clayton	Ranger.

P.

Devonport, Aug. 20th, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—Having been favoured with a visit from royalty, and treated with a regatta and Graham's balloon, we have at least had something to look at during the past month, and as the races are to commence to-morrow, and balls, routs, river excursions, &c. are pretty numerous just now, the innkeepers, watermen, and others, who live by picking up the loose cash of the gay and the giddy, are making a much better harvest than the farmers, notwithstanding the very fine weather.

My last having concluded on the 20th ult., I must now inform you that, on the 22d, the Speedy cutter arrived and went up Hamoaze to refit. The Dee steamer sailed on the 24th to bring round the Belleisle from Milford. On the 25th a sad accident happened on board the Vigo, hulk to the Caledonia, by Mr. Payton, master of that ship, falling down the side, and striking his head against the gunwale of a boat alongside; he ruptured a blood-vessel, which occasioned instant death. His remains were interred with military honours.

The Hermes steamer touched here on the 28th, on her way to Falmouth from Woolwich. On the 29th, the Baracouta was paid off, and the Spey commissioned in her place by Lieut. James. The Forté went out of Hamoaze to the Sound on the 1st of August; and the Conflance steamer arrived with the news of Lisbon having passed into the possession of the Pedroites. On the 2d, the Portland was undocked, and the Spey taken in.

The Emerald yacht, with their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria on board, arrived in tow of the Messenger steamer. Their Royal Highnesses landed at the Yard, and drove from thence to the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. On the 3d, the royal visitors gave audience to the heads of departments, and received an address from the Mayor and Corporation; after which they presented new colours to the 89th regiment on the Hoe. On Sunday, the 4th, their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service at the Dock-yard chapel; took refreshment at the Captain Superintendent's, and visited the delightful grounds of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. On the 5th, the illustrious Ladies embarked in the Forté, and took a cruise round the Eddystone, and returned to the Breakwater, from whence they proceeded to Mount Wise in the Admiral's barge. On the 6th, their Royal Highnesses took their departure by land for the Isle of Wight.

On the 8th, the Caledonia, Revenge, and Romney sailed for Cork, the latter having the 89th regiment on board. The Belleisle arrived from Milford in care of the Salamander steamer on the 9th, and the steamer proceeded for Woolwich. On the 11th, the Sheldrake packet arrived from Falmouth to be refitted. On the 13th, the Spey came out of dock and the Conflance went in. On the 15th, the Arab transport arrived from Mauritius, and Ceylon; the Royalist arrived from Lisbon and Falmouth, and came up Hamoaze. The Pyramus and Forté sailed on the 18th for Bermuda.

The Plymouth regatta took place on the 7th inst. The day was remarkably fine, and a vast concourse of people assembled on the Hoe and surrounding hills; but, though six of the Royal Yacht squadron were in the harbour, none of them deigned to spread their canvass to the breeze; con-

sequently the first-class prize was not contended for. A variety of other prizes were sailed, rowed, and sculled for, by all sexes and ages, which were generally contested with much spirit, especially by the fairer part of the creation; and the day closed with a grand ball at the Royal Hotel. The public were somewhat disappointed that their Royal Highnesses did not remain to witness the regatta; but it appears their arrangements could not be altered; yet they did not leave us without graciously promising a cup for the next year's regatta, and which we trust will be bestowed upon the winner by the fair hand of our future Queen.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses to this port naturally occasioned a good deal of excitement. The anxiety to get a sight of the royal maiden was most intense, but most condescendingly gratified, we believe, to the full; for never did royalty move about with less ostentation, or incumbered with fewer attendants; showing that they placed a judicious and well-merited confidence in the people amongst whom they were sojourning, and whose warmest affections they have thus most certainly secured. In distributing their royal bounty, these amiable princesses have evinced a degree of judgment and discrimination which has been exceeded only by their munificence. They have selected the Naval Provident Institution (which is established for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the inferior officers, seamen, and marines, of the fleet, &c.) as one deserving their royal patronage, with a gift of 20*l.*; and similar liberal donations have been bestowed by them upon other institutions; so that, in the few days they tarried here, they have left a lasting impression, that while they could enjoy and appreciate its local advantages and delightful scenery, their royal hearts could also feel for the poor and the afflicted of Plymouth.

The workmen in the dockyard have been divided into classes, and the juniors put upon reduced pay. This measure, together with the discontinuance of all superannuation allowances for services begun or continued after a given date, has tended to lessen the anxiety formerly shown by good workmen to get into the king's service, since they are now no better off there than in private employ, and not always so well paid.

The Forrester will go off the slip on the 30th instant. Ringdove is having an additional piece of timber put on the taffrail to raise the stern-davits upon, in order that she may carry the boat clear of the water; which might otherwise be a doubtful point in a vessel having no *real* bearings abaft until she is immersed to a level with the deck. Many half-pay commanders here, however, are looking with longing eyes upon this rakish craft.

The Forté is fitted upon Sir J. Pechell's principle for concentrating the fire upon a given point at any certain distance. This is a very desirable object in engaging batteries, or anything else to which ships cannot get very close; but we are rather fond of the old-fashioned practice in naval warfare, of getting so close alongside an enemy that your shot cannot well miss him, and then fire away as fast as you can.

There is a new method of fitting capstans just coming into use here, whereby the upper and lower parts may be worked independently of each other. This, in fact, appears to be a simplification of Captain Phillips's capstan, by omitting the cogged wheels, and some other parts of the machinery, whereby the multiplying power created by those wheels is, however, given up.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

ALPHA.

Milford Haven.

MR. EDITOR.—On the 18th of July, the Rodney, 92 guns, on two decks, was towed down Milford Haven by the Salamander and Dee steamers, one lashed on each side, and proceeded to Plymouth. Crowds of spectators were assembled to see these gigantic vessels take their departure. Side by side, enveloped in smoke, not a sail set, and moving on perfectly erect, the

magnificent *trio* stemmed an adverse wind and tide, cleaving their way towards the harbour's mouth, with the strength of four hundred and twenty horses. Truly it was a sight, take it all in all, "we ne'er shall look upon its like again."

On the 25th of July, an important acceleration of the mails took place on the roads between London and Milford, with a view to the still further improvement of the great southern line of communication between Great Britain and Ireland. By the new arrangement, the mail-coach will reach Milford from London at half-past three A.M., the post-office packet starting for Dunmore in twenty minutes afterwards. Should this vessel reach Ireland by eight P.M. the same day, the bags will be in Waterford time enough to be forwarded on to Cork that evening, by the coach which starts at ten P.M. Thus the letters which used to be detained at Clonmel all night will now reach Cork in time for business on the following morning; and the usefulness of the southern traject of communication between the two countries will speedily be developed. Again, as the mail-coach from Milford to London will not be started hereafter till half-past nine P.M., instead of seven P.M., as heretofore, of course, longer time is allowed for the packets performing their passages from Ireland, and there will be less chance of the letters being detained, by arriving too late at Milford to save the coach for London.

The great utility of Pembroke dockyard for building ships of war being now thoroughly established and admitted by several successive administrations, and the port having consequently increased in importance, and becoming daily an object of greater attention to our naval officers—few of whom have, however, visited the place—it may not be superfluous to give a statement of the different United Service officers holding official appointments within the limits of Milford Haven:—

Captain Charles Bullen, C.B.	{ Commanding Royal Sovereign Yacht.
Captain Henry Bouchier, R.N.	{ Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard.
Commander W. R. Jackson, R.N.	{ Superintendent of Quarantine.
Commander Edward Chappell, R.N.	{ Inspecting Commander of the Coast-Guard Service.
Lieutenant George, R.N.	{ Agent of His Majesty's Packets.
Lieutenant E. G. Palmer, R.N.	{ Assistant-Superintendent of Quarantine.
Lieutenant Abraham Darby, R.N.	{ Commanding Cheerful, Revenue Cutter.
Mr. G. F. Morice, Master, R.N.	{ Commanding Dove, Revenue Cutter.
Mr. John Davis, ditto	{ Master Royal Sovereign Yacht.
Mr. John Roberts ditto	{ Master Quarantine Establishment.
Mr. Williams, Purser, R.N.	{ Commanding His Majesty's Packet Sibyl.
Quintin M'Millan, M.D.	{ Clerk Quarantine Establishment.
Mr. Thomas Cooke Jones, R.N.	{ Medical Superintendent of Quarantine.
Mr. Brown, R.N.	{ Surgeon, Pembroke Dockyard.
Mr. Harries, R.N.	{ Assistant-Surgeon Royal Sovereign Yacht.
Rev. R. R. Bloxham, R.N.	{ Purser of ditto.
Major Baillie	{ Chaplain of Pembroke Dockyard.
Captain Jones	{ Commanding detachment Royal Marines.
Captain Knapman	
Lieutenant Hague	
Lieutenant Smith	
Lieutenant Nblloth.	
Lieutenant Millar	
Lieutenant Urquhart	
Lieutenant Tucker	
Lieutenant Britton.	
Captain Savage	{ Royal Engineers, Superintendent of Ordnance Works.
Mr. John Drew, Surgeon, R.N.	{ Agent for Sick and Hurt Seamen.

Royal Marine Officers belonging to the Detachment on board His Majesty's ship *Dragon*, for the protection of Pembroke Dockyard.

On the 25th of July, the *Salamander*, Admiralty steamer, Commander T. Austin, R.N., arrived with officers and men from Devonport, to navigate the *Belleisle*, of 74 guns, round to that port.

On the 1st of August, being the anniversary of Nelson's splendid victory at Aboukir,—otherwise called the battle of the Nile,—the *Forth* Frigate was launched from Pembroke yard. The attendance, as usual, was numerous, and the ship dashed into her element in capital style, amid loud huzzas, the clapping of hands, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The *Forth* is built after a plan of Sir Robert Seppings, and seems a fine vessel of her class, being, however, altogether inadequate to contend against the heavy frigates now employed by all nations.

On the 5th of August, a grand review of the Pembrokeshire yeomanry took place near the town of Pembroke. This corps has lately been augmented by an additional company, and the whole is commanded by Major Bowling. After the review, a pair of kettle-drums were presented to the corps by Sir John Owen, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The officers afterwards gave a grand dinner and ball, which was attended by all the naval and marine officers upon the spot.

On the 9th of August, the Salamander steamer towed to sea the Belleisle, of 74 guns, on their way to Devonport. The Belleisle is the first ship that ever received a thorough repair at Pembroke yard. She is one of the old class seventy-fours, and, with an equal crew, would not stand half an hour's action with a ship like the Rodney. In fact, to look at these two-deckers alongside of each other, is sufficient to make a seaman condemn the smaller ship without hesitation; for the magnificent Rodney shows such a formidable row of teeth—such splendid proportions, combining symmetry and strength—that she may well inscribe "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" upon her banner.

On the 19th of August, His Majesty's post-office steam-packet, Spitfire, Captain Luké Smithett, having on board George Henry Freeling, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the General Post-office, arrived at Milford from London and Falmouth. Having inspected the packet establishment, and the new pier building at Hobb's Point, the worthy secretary proceeded on in the evening, with the Spitfire, to Holyhead and Portpatrick.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Espeja in answer to Z.

— There is scarce a crimson varlet
But deems himself the first in Glory's van.—BYRON.

OUR thanks are cordially offered to Z., for his most courteous reply to the letter signed Espeja, as in that reply Z. has, by extracts, statements, &c. made it sufficiently clear, that we were perfectly correct in all that was brought forward by us respecting the opinion of the late Sir John Moore on the defence of Portugal; therefore, we shall now quit that subject, as we willingly leave it to the judgment of those who have read the statements contained in the two letters published in your valuable Journal, signed Espeja and Z.

We should feel that we were doing great injustice to Z., who does not appear to be a military man, if we were to dismiss him abruptly, without pointing out several mistakes in his letter, that may enable him, in his next, to have a clearer view of the subject on which he writes.

Z. does not recollect that it makes "rather a considerable difference in military operations," the omission of "*against superior numbers*;" it ought,

therefore, to have been added to the sentence in the manner Moore wrote it, in the letter quoted by Z.

We differ with Z. respecting the opinion of Massena, as it can never have weight with military men, who are very generally of opinion that his campaign in Portugal fully proved him to be a bad general; and as the opinion of Napoleon appears to have some weight with Z., we find that he declared*, that in the campaign of Portugal Massena had violated all the most important rules of the art of war; therefore, Z.'s question, "how it happened that Massena advanced to the attack?" is most easily answered:—"because Massena was a bad general." Massena probably calculated on the embarkation of the British army at Lisbon; for, although the ground in front of that city was generally known to be very strong, and its flanks securely protected, yet it did not follow as a matter of course that the English ministry had determined on defending it; even at so late a period as the 31st of January, 1810, Lord Wellington demanded to know from Lord Liverpool, whether Portugal should be defended at all.

In 1808, the strong positions in front of Lisbon were not defended, although the Portuguese had in that city 14,000 regular troops, that might have been opposed to Junot, who, with three weak battalions, succeeded, by his rapidity and boldness, in obtaining possession of that capital; this example might have had some weight with Massena, yet, on his invasion, circumstances were so widely different, that he was in no way justified in following it.

It is evident that Z. does not approve of its being said, that even the youngest of that army thought in the same way as Wellington on the possibility of the defence of Portugal; yet, it does not appear that it ever gave Lord Wellington any annoyance that others should view the campaign in the same light with himself; and if it was the elderly part of the army who thought and declared that it was *not possible* to defend Portugal, probably the severe reprimand given by the Duke at that period was directed to them. The following is an extract of the circumstance from Southey's *Peninsular War*:—"Letters had been written from that army to Porto, in which the writers had delivered it as their opinion, that our forces must inevitably retreat, Massena having such an overpowering superiority, that Portugal could not possibly be defended against him." In consequence of the serious alarm produced by such letters, Lord W. stated in orders, that "He had frequently lamented the ignorance displayed in letters from the army, and the indiscretion with which those letters were published. It was impossible that many officers could possess a sufficient knowledge of facts, to be able to form a correct opinion of the probable events of the campaign; yet, when their erroneous opinions were published, they could not but produce mischievous effects."

Z. asserts, that Sir Arthur Wellesley ordered the lines to be constructed on the 9th of April, 1809, which we cannot avoid considering as extraordinary, as Sir A. Wellesley did not sail from Portsmouth until *after that period*; viz. on the 16th of April, with instructions, in case that he should find that Lisbon had been evacuated by the British troops, to proceed to Cadiz and land the army there. He, however, landed at Lisbon on the 22d, and we have always understood that he did not assume the command until the 27th of April. Lord Wellington must, therefore, have commenced giving directions respecting the defence of Lisbon during the time that Sir John Craddock had the command of the army in Portugal; yet, on the 14th of September, 1809, five months afterwards, Lord Castlereagh wrote to Lord Wellington, demanding his opinion on the expediency, the chance of success, and the expense of defending Portugal!!! As to the lines being in a complete state on the 14th of November, 1809, Lord Wellington must

* See *Mémoires de Napoléon* vol. ii. p. 44.

have been kept in ignorance of that circumstance, because the army, after entering those lines about the 10th of October, 1810, were kept for a considerable time at very laborious work, in order, it was *then* supposed, to render the lines *complete*. We do not exactly recollect asserting, that Dommourier proposed fortifying the strong position in front of Lisbon, and we have reason to suppose, that Wellington would have occupied it without erecting lines, had he placed sufficient confidence in the native troops; indeed, Col. Mac Kinnon has stated, that Lord Wellington erected the lines, thinking it a *necessary security*, as not much confidence could be placed in the Portuguese troops. We are not quite certain, that, on Lord Wellington's *discovery* of the grand secret of defending Lisbon, he supposed it certain he could hold Torres Vedras as long as he pleased; otherwise, he would not have put his country to the expense of forming the line from Passo d'Arcos to the tower of Junquera, *to cover a forced embarkation*.

To transfer the laurels of Wellington, to any English or French officer, who, happening not to be blind, could discover, from the formation of the ground in front of Lisbon, that it was easy, *with proper means*, to baffle any attempt on that capital, is a little too far-fetched. It has never yet been supposed, that the glory of Alexander the Great was lessened, because his father Philip had anticipated him in the idea of leading an army into Asia for the conquest of Persia.

Predicating that London, Dublin, or Windsor, offer equal facilities for defence as the city of Lisbon, we leave entirely to the discussion of learned civilians.

The small knowledge of Z. on military subjects has led him into error, when speaking of the precedence of the Guards, as he asserts that they take rank and precedence of the *rest of the infantry*. Had Z. taken the trouble to consult the regulations of his Majesty regarding precedence, he would have found that it is the corps of Royal Artillery who have the precedence of the *rest of the infantry*, and consequently, of the Foot Guards. The Foot Guards and Royal Veteran battalions take the right of the infantry of the line.

We were, until now, ignorant that an example of steadiness in the field is necessary to any portion of the British infantry; but if, according to Z., it becomes the duty of those who take precedence, to show the example of steadiness, we must consider it most fortunate that it falls to the Royal Artillery, whose situation in the field, whether on the right hand or the left, has ever been the post of danger and of honour. The infantry of the line have always beheld them in their front, and on their flanks, proving in hundreds of battles that their science, steadiness, and valour render them worthy to emulate; and their unassuming conduct in quarters, where no vain glory has ever yet tempted them to boast of any claim to superiority, has gained them universal respect. When an example of steadiness becomes necessary to the infantry of the line, probably the Royal Veteran battalions and the Foot Guards would not deem them wrong in looking to that corps, which by the orders of His Majesty, take rank and precedence of the *rest of the infantry*, and whose title to it is, therefore, not an imaginary one.

We admit that the logic of Z. surpasses that of Espeja. In quoting the surrender of York Town from the pamphlet of the ci-devant Cavalry Officer, Z. left out the more recent and important actions which the Cavalry Officer brought forward in support of his argument.

Although Col. Mac Kinnon in his work did not hesitate to refer to the Moniteur, yet, as Z. appears so horrified that it should be produced as evidence, that the desolation occasioned by Massena's *ADVANCE* was caused by the orders of the Duke of Wellington; we will, in consequence, refer him to the statement and opinion of the Marquess of Londonderry on that subject, whose authority, we trust, he will consider as unquestionable. (See page 434 of his Narrative.) "The proclamations which had been issued, requiring the inhabitants to abandon their homes as we fell back, were very

generally attended to, and spectacles more afflicting than this prompt obedience on the part of the Portuguese presented, it were a hard matter even to imagine. Crowds of men, women, and children, of the sick, the aged, and the infirm, as well of the robust and the young, crowded the roads and fields in every direction. Mothers might be seen with infants at their breasts, hurrying towards the capital, and weeping as they went; old men, scarcely able to totter along, made way chiefly by the aid of their sons and daughters, whilst the whole way-side soon became strewed with bedding, blankets, and other species of household furniture, which the weary fugitives were unable to carry farther. During the retreat of Sir John Moore's army, numerous heart-rending scenes were brought before us; for there, as now, the people, particularly in Galicia, fled at our approach; but they all returned, sooner or later, to their homes, nor ever dreamed of accumulating upon our line of march, or following our fortunes. The case was different here: those who forsook their dwellings, forsook them under the persuasion that they should never behold them again; and the agony which such an apprehension appeared to excite among the majority exceeds any attempt at description. Nor was it on account of the immediate suffering of the country-people alone, that we were disposed on the present occasion to view the measure with regret. It could not but occur to us, that though the *devastating system* must inevitably bear hard upon the French, the most serious evils would in all probability arise out of it, both to ourselves and our allies, from the famine and general distress which it threatened to bring upon a crowd so dense, shut up within the walls of a single city. There can be no question now, that this *very measure*, more perhaps than any other, preserved Portugal from subjugation, and England from defeat; but, at the moment, there were few amongst us who seemed not disposed to view it with *reprobation*, because, whilst they condemned its apparent violation of every feeling of humanity and justice, they doubted the soundness of the policy in which it originated."

We must inform Z., that the enormities of the English troops were not confined to a few hours after storming a town, or to the darkness of a night of confusion, or to being out of sight of their officers. We shall instance Badajoz, as Z. cannot allude to St. Sebastian, as that fortress was assaulted by daylight. The Duke of Wellington's orders after the assault of the 6th of April cannot be bad evidence.

"G.O.

"Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

1. "It is now full time that the plunder of Badajoz should cease.
2. "The commander of the forces has ordered the provost-marshal into the town; he has orders to execute any men he may find in the act of plunder after he shall arrive there."

"G.O.

"Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812.

3. "The commander of the forces is sorry to learn, that the brigade in Badajoz, instead of being a protection to the people, plunder them *more* than those who stormed the town.

6. "The commander of the forces calls upon the staff-officers of the army, and the commanding and other officers of regiments, to assist him in putting an end to the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness and plunder which are going on in Badajoz."

"G.O.

"Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

7. "The commander of the forces is sorry to observe, that the outrages so frequently committed by soldiers when absent from their regiments, and the disgraceful scenes which have occurred upon the storming of Badajoz, have had the effect of rendering the people of the country *enemies* instead of *friends* to the army."

In Col. Jones's Journal of Sieges, vol. i. p. 240, it is fully corroborated, that, on the 7th and 8th of April, sad scenes of plunder and licentiousness everywhere prevailed in Badajoz.

We beg Z. to accept the assurance of our most distinguished consideration.

London, 12th July, 1833.

ESPEJA.

Gallegos in reply to Z.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent Z. is pleased to observe, that Espeja and myself are “*evidently formed to appreciate each other.*” I will add, that we can also appreciate Z.

That writer affirms, that I quote Gen. Pelet's journal in “*support of Espeja's assumption.*” I do not do so, I quote it to expose Colonel Mac Kinnon's inaccuracy as to a particular fact; namely, “that the French generals with Massena's army knew every inch of the ground in front of Lisbon.”

Espeja's assumption was, that Lord Wellington was not the only person who thought it possible to defend Lisbon; and in support of that assumption, I instanced, 1st, the memoir of the French Colonel Vincent; 2d, the plans prepared by the late Sir Charles Stuart.

In reply, Z., unable to meet these decisive facts, endeavours to hide the smart of detected error, by a sneer at the supposed inconsistency of quoting Vincent's memoir together with Pelet's journal. But Pelet relates only to the generals of Massena's army, and Vincent did not serve with that army; moreover, one man shall write a good memoir upon the defence of Lisbon, and another man shall not be the wiser therefore. Z. is an instance in point. Colonel Jones wrote a good memoir upon the lines of Torres Vedras, and Z. is obliged to avow, that his own very supercilious answer to Espeja on this head was written in utter ignorance of facts. And yet, such is his thoughtlessness, that at the very moment of making this mortifying avowal, which, by the way, his accomplished friend Mac Kinnon will tell him should have been done with a better grace, he affirms that Lord Wellington's letter to Lord Liverpool has really no relation to the point at issue! The point at issue being, when the defence of Portugal was first considered by Lord Wellington, and that letter beginning thus:—“*I delayed to reply to Lord Castlereagh's dispatch until I should be able to go to Lisbon, and should have ascertained the probability of defending Portugal!*”

The fact is, that Z. has never seen the whole of that letter, and knows little or nothing about it; and his logic would really lead one to suppose that he adopted his signature with reference to the definitions in that renowned alphabet, which begins “A was an apple-pie,” &c. &c.

GALLEGOS.

2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.

MR. EDITOR,—In reply to H. P.'s query, as to what became of the 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment after the capitulation of Limerick, I venture to send you a few short memoranda, showing that they went to the Low Countries, and were at the battle of Almanza, &c. &c. But I do this with great diffidence, because my manuscripts cannot be of equal authority with the record of the regiment's services; which I understand is printed, and in the Adjutant-General's Office, and, being compiled under official directions, must be more perfect than I can send you from my collections. I do not know whether the 2d has yet its three colours; but Grose, who quotes Donkin, says one of them was discontinued in 1750—(the former, vol. ii. p. 262; the latter, p. 132).

The regiment was raised in 1661, and the command of it was given to Henry Earl of Peterborough, who took possession of Tangier, being part of the portion King Charles II. was to receive with the Infanta of Portugal; and being regimented for this purpose, was called the Queen's. It returned from that garrison to England, in 1684, and marched to Pendennis and Plymouth, then Kirke's.

In 1689, it was embarked for Ireland, and, having been some time at sea, landed at Londonderry, and in September joined the camp at Dundalk; from which, breaking up in November, it marched by Newry to Antrim.

In July, 1690, the regiment was at Finglass camp; and moved from thence, in the King's division, towards Limerick; but were detached from the army, the 22d of that month, towards Waterford, which surrendered. In September we find them marching from Roscreagh towards Bir; and in December, part of the regiment was on route for Lansborough Pass.

In May, 1691, the regiment was in camp at Mullingar; and, 12th July, at the battle of Aghrim, where they had a captain and seven men killed and two lieutenants wounded. Their station was in the first line of the order of battle, being the right corps of infantry of the right wing. After the articles of Limerick had been signed, on the 3d of October, the army separated.

In September, 1692, Selwy's regiment was part of the force sent to occupy Dixmude. They were in the second line, under the King of Great Britain, at Parc camp. In 1695, at Arsoil camp, they were in the first line of the right wing.

In 1702, being 834 men, they were destined to be put on board the fleet, landed at Vigo in the 2d brigade, under Lord Portmore.

In 1703, they were one of the two battalions which were surprised at Tengeren, and after a valiant defence, made prisoners. But, by the capitulation of Hay, they were released again.

In 1705, we find them posted on the Guadiana, in Portugal.

In 1706, Portmore's regiment is provided for by Parliament, as part of the establishment of the Earls of Galway and Peterborough, and then called 876 men. And in 1707, they were at the battle of Almanza; and being surrounded by superior numbers, surrendered.

Being raised for the occupation of a garrison abroad, their facings were then "sea-green;" though now, as a royal regiment, they are blue.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

London, Aug. 13, 1833.

H. T.

The Causes of Bars and Sandbanks.

MR. EDITOR,—I take leave to request the insertion of the following remarks in your interesting and extensively circulating Miscellany; they are occasioned by some *practical* and judicious remarks from Capt. Boys, R.N., on the effects produced by the deposit of silt in the channels leading to harbours, and on the circumjacent coasts. Of this fact he adduces a proof by an account of the state of that at Ramsgate, &c.

This gentleman puts an important and a proper question—"When the silt is ejected by the force of sluices, or, which is the same in effect, the natural tide, what becomes of it?" He gives the correct answer—"It is found deposited in the adjacent bays and in the direct channels leading to harbours." To be sure it is, unless, as he states, it is pressed out of a right line by the coast tide. This is the original and sole cause of all bars at the entrance of harbours, and of sands and shoals in their vicinity, where the egress water is charged with sand or soil, and passes over a bed of such a gravity as is subject to an alluvial action; as dust or sand is carried by the wind, or a shot from a gun, but so soon as the impetus becomes inert, that which is held in suspension deposits.

To obviate the evils consequent thereon, enormous sums have been expended for the construction of works that have in most instances produced effects converse of the design of engineers; and from generation to generation the principle of a securing power has been pursued, although there are numerous proofs of its prejudicial consequences.

It is much to be regretted, that affairs of paramount importance to the maritime commerce of the world, and which peril and are often destructive to property and human existence, should be under the management of those who apply the rules of science in an element that will not submit to its control, and whose practice can only avail to stay the progress of evil.

To ascertain the *real* cause of bars, my assiduous attention has been directed for many years, during which I have visited and examined various harbours of the United Kingdom, the Baltic, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, the Mediterranean, and on Africa's shores; this experience enables me to assert, in contradiction of a long and erroneous *theory*, that a *confluent action*, or state produced by egress currents, is the real cause of bars at the entrance of harbours, and of sands and shoals in rivers, and in the ocean. Where the disemboving stream passes into the tide-water, which generally crosses the point of egress at a right angle, and is often charged with sand or mud, there the obstruction or bar is much increased. In many places, the egress tide or current being constantly in action, and not interrupted by alternate ingress or flood-tide, the channel to sea has progressively blocked up, and the interior water has forced a new passage or passages to the ocean. Examples of this we have at the Vistula, the Neva, the Nile, the Danube, and at Yarmouth. These facts establish the *thesis* that the egress current is accumulating, and that the flood or ingress-tide is the scouring or removing power; wherever we detect an absence of the former, no bar exists; but the absence of the latter leaves the ebb or egress current, as has been shown, to produce prejudicial consequences.

A recent scheme on this coast has added another indisputable proof to the many that previously existed, of the injurious effect of a scouring power. I allude to the new harbour at Lowestoft, where, by means of a sluice-gate, the water which entered during the flood was pinned up till low water, when the gate was opened the stream rushed into the ocean at the rate of ten to fifteen knots an hour; but ere this had been applied only a few times, an impassable bar (at low tide) was formed, and where no accumulation previously existed, and which has completely and irremediably frustrated the object of the harbour. This occurred in 1831.

In 1829 I delivered a lecture here,—at Norwich, before some of the Lords of the Admiralty, the Duke of Sussex, and the elder brethren of the Trinity House, wherein I stated, “that so soon as the sluice now being constructed Lowestoft shall be applied, a bar will immediately be formed; and if continued to be used, the new harbour will be entirely blocked up.” This statement has been verified.

With a loan from Government of 50,000*l.*—more than 50 per cent over the original estimate, all of which is dissipated,—the bar is immovable. In 1826 and 1827 I gave the like opinion before a Committee of the House of Commons, when and where some eminent engineers deposed “that there would be no bar, and if there were, that the sluices would remove all obstructions.”

I am not aware of any harbour placed under the circumstances which I have described being free from a bar, whether the water passes to sea under its natural impetus, is directed by piers, or is accelerated in its progress by a sluice. This latter was found to increase the bar at Ostend, Dunkirk, and Shoreham; these works of vast magnitude and cost are discontinued.

The limits of such a letter as this preclude me the developing more particularly this subject. My object is to excite discussion, and to elicit opinions that may tend to expose *certain fallacies* and *proceedings* that are not compatible with the genius of this age, but which are detrimental to this great maritime nation.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

HENRY BARRETT.

Great Yarmouth, 3d July, 1833.

P.S.—I have never met with nor heard of any attempt to elucidate and expose the cause of bars, *abstractedly*. The subject appears only to have been noticed incidentally in the Report on Harbours; but, such is the *discrepancy* of opinions, *opposite causes* are assigned for the same effects, and these, too, by eminent *engineers*. Having detected the *real cause*, there

does not appear any difficulty in arresting the progress of the evil, and none to the improving the depth of water at the entrance of many harbours. It is easy to perceive that the bar at Lowestoft might have been prevented.

With every disposition to be corrected, I will not notice any anonymous writer or writers.

British Lancers.

MR. EDITOR,—Having considered the inefficient manner in which the Lancers in our service are, at present, armed, particularly as regards their means of defence, it has occurred to me that a desirable improvement might be made on the lance, the principal weapon of the Lancer.

The improvement, I propose, is to add a carbine to the present lance or spear, made as light as possible, so as not to render it too heavy, but that it could be used with dexterity.

In order that it should be formed, as much as possible, like a lance, and likewise as light in proportion, the stock of the carbine to be only two inches broad, the barrel to be two feet six inches, and the whole, including the stock, three feet; the butt to be only two inches broad, and one and a half inch thick. The shaft, of well-seasoned ash, four feet in length, should be made to fit the stock, and fastened by means of screws and rivets, and, the more to secure the shaft from being cut through by a sabre, or by any other sharp instrument, it would be advisable to insert a rib of steel, from the centre in the head of the spear to the stock, which might be kept steady by rivets and slips of wood, which, I am certain, would not be so heavy as the present lance, and could be used as easily.

The advantages of this spear are :—

1st. By the addition of the carbine, the lancer is placed upon an equal footing with the other cavalry, both for offence and defence.

2nd. In a charge, the lancer, when armed with the carbine, will have the same effect as the light cavalry; and meeting with lancers, *armed as they are at present*, it must naturally follow that the lancers, armed as I propose them to be, must have a great and decided advantage over their adversaries.

The lancers' present weapons are equally inefficient when ordered to dismount, as they act in both capacities in the British service; it is known that the famous Macedonian phalanx was armed with the spear, and, in modern times, the Swiss infantry were held in high reputation in consequence of the victories they had gained by the spear; but, according to Duncan's Discourse on the Roman Art of War, the Macedonian phalanx was defeated when it encountered the well-armed troops of the Romans; and so were the Swiss at the battle of Ravenna, because they were only armed with the spear, which does not give them sufficient means of defence.

May I now be permitted to speak of cavalry attacking a square? When lancers attack a square, I think it would be advisable that they should be armed with *hand-grenades*, because, when charging, they have great opportunities of throwing them into the square, with hardly any loss to themselves.

When the lancers are superior in number to the infantry, the best measure to be adopted seems, that a part be ordered to dismount, to attack a flank or face of the square formed by the infantry. The dismounted lancers should take a position parallel to the flank or face, at the distance of 120 paces, with the intervals of 12 paces between the different platoons, composed of 20 files, and begin to advance under alternate firing, while those mounted observe the square at the distance of 300 paces.

As the dismounted lancers may be superior to one of the flanks or faces of the square—as they moreover concentrate their fire against the square, without, from their intervals, being much exposed to that of the infantry—at

which time, if the infantry wavered at all, it would afford the mounted lancers, advancing through the intervals of the dismounted lancers, an opportunity of throwing hand-grenades into the square, which would be sure of making a gap somewhere, at which time the lancers should charge the infantry at once with their lances; and as the infantry generally wait till the cavalry is almost within reach of their bayonets, in order to make their fire more certain, and at the same time to thrust their bayonets into the horses' breast, as it is the nature of a horse, when killed, to fall forward, or, when wounded, to fall upon that part from whence the blow came, the infantry of course are obliged to give way, to make room for the killed or wounded horse; therefore, if only one horse, dead or alive, gets into the ranks, they are put in great confusion, at which time the charge should be made home with great rapidity, as there is nothing more dangerous to infantry than a resolute attack of cavalry; and if it be made with determination, intrepidity, and vigour, it is sure to meet with success.

I feel assured that you will receive with indulgence the reflections, however imperfectly expressed, of a young cadet.

J. H. H.

Mr. Symington, the Original Inventor of Steam Vessels.

MR. EDITOR.—The article concerning steam-navigation contained in your last Number has afforded me no little pleasure, as it assists materially in establishing the justice of the claims I am now engaged in advocating on behalf of a highly-talented and deeply-regretted relative, the late William Symington.

To alter the opinion of your intelligent and impartial contributor, with regard to Mr. Hulls, will, I am persuaded, require but examination of the mode proposed for constructing the machinery and applying the power of steam,—a mode which has been pronounced, by skilful and practical mechanicians, visionary and impracticable.

As to the Marquis de Jouffroy, his experiments are so completely unknown, that, for any benefit derived from them, they might as well never have existed. And it is the general belief respecting them that they were incomplete, and unfit for bringing the undertaking to a favourable conclusion. That such a belief was not unfounded may be inferred from the imperfect state of the steam-engine of that day, and the failure of the subsequent and imitative attempts said to have been made by De Blane and Fulton; the latter of whom, Fulton, was only able to accomplish his object after having had an opportunity of minutely examining Mr. Symington's boat, receiving explicit answers to printed questions, and jotting down his observations as he was carried along the canal on board of the vessel.

Contending, therefore, that the mere idea of the practicability of steam-navigation, without the ability for its realization, possesses but little if any value, I feel myself warranted in claiming for him who first successfully applies the power of the steam-engine for the propulsion of vessels, the honour and credit of the invention; and I feel myself warranted in my proceeding, by the firm conviction that he was indebted to no one for the idea, it having occurred to himself long before he became aware of its ever having been entertained by others.

In 1784 he imagined it possible for steam-power to be rendered applicable to *terro-locomotion*; and in 1786, he exhibited in Edinburgh a working model of a steam-carriage. He then bethought himself that the same power might be rendered available for propelling vessels. His first boat appeared on Dalswinton Lake, in 1788, and his second, on the Forth and Clyde canal the succeeding year. Both of which as completely illustrated the practicability of steam-navigation as any ever since exhibited.

In your Magazine it is stated that the first boat appeared in 1789, on the

Forth and Clyde canal, and resembled Hull's, in being a tug. This is an error, as neither the one of 1788, nor that of 1789, at all resembled the boat proposed by Hull; nor were they intended to be used solely as tugs; and furthermore the first never made its appearance upon that canal. It was the vessel constructed twelve years afterwards for Lord Dundas, which was designed to be used for dragging shipping, a purpose which, on several occasions, she satisfactorily and successfully executed.

It has been attempted to represent the whole of these experiments as failures; but too much respectable and unquestionable evidence can be adduced in their favour to render any hostile assertions likely to be either accredited or believed—the more especially, as many practical, well-informed engineers have declared their conviction that the machinery was well contrived, and its mode of application most ingenious. Indeed the declaration may at once be hazarded, that in several important points it possessed many advantages over that which is even at present employed. And it may also be averred, that to be more highly prized, it needs but to be better understood.

As a proof of Mr. Lymington's ingenuity, and of the obstacles which genius will surmount, may be mentioned, that although Mr. Hull's patent rights were said to have been prestrained, strictly guarded, and rigidly enforced, Mr. Lymington invented and brought into use an improved steam-engine, which was more simple, manageable, and economical for many purposes than that of his celebrated contemporary and competitor, without, in the slightest degree, rendering himself liable to the charge of encroachment. And he gave still further evidence of inventive powers by *dismissing the beam*—a desideratum so important as to have called forth the following opinion from the writer of the article which has led to this communication. "And if the beam shall ever be dismissed, and a rotatory motion obtained, the triumph over inertia and friction will raise the wonder still higher."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT BOWIE.

74, Bishopsgate-street Within, July 12th, 1833.

• *Masters in the Navy.*

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to say a word upon the situation of Masters in the Navy. They have long performed the double duty of Master and Lieutenant in frigates, and it has long been the opinion of all experienced practical judges, that Masters are entitled to the full privileges of Lieutenants. Although Masters in the Navy have borne the pressure of double duty so long, it does not follow that, in consequence, they should always be made to labour under the weight of such unfair and improper treatment. Every one who is acquainted with the naval service, and is at all considerate, will certainly allow that if a Master attends properly to the navigating of the ship, the regulating the warrant-officers' stores, and seeing the rigging kept in order, he will have quite enough to occupy his attention. That he attend particularly to the first point of service, is strictly necessary for the preservation of the ship, and all on board her; and that the second also should be attended to is highly proper, that the *ship* might be kept in *trim*, and the provisions and spirits preserved: that there might not be any wasteful expenditure of stores, it is equally proper that he should give his attention to the *third* and *fourth*, for the credit of the ship and his own professional character: therefore it must be admitted that the situation of Master in the Navy is one of greater trust and responsibility than that of any other officer in the service, and that he is entitled to superior rank—then it must mortify a man who has been years in the service, to see young people put over his

head, whom he himself had qualified for their office, and who often, too often, are apt to forget the pains taken for their instruction. It must mortify a man of the smallest feeling of heart, or ambition of mind, to find himself excluded totally from that promotion which is open to every individual in the Navy but himself. Now it must appear quite evident that Masters in the Navy are hardly treated, and have just claims on the country for further encouragement; they are the only officers in the service not allowed pay and half-pay by seniority and regular promotion.

August 20th, 1833.

A MASTER IN THE NAVY.

Mates.

MR. EDITOR,—The handsome manner in which you notice the numerous letters which have been written in behalf of the *mates* of his Majesty's navy, by giving them a place in your widely-extended Journal, induces me again to trouble you, and to express a hope that you will stand forth our advocate once more, by giving this berth. Another change has taken place in the uniform of our navy, and still *we* are neglected.

The *second master*, just fresh from the merchant-service, has his full and undress the same as *muster*, whilst the *mate*, (now his superior,) whose *situation* and *qualification* render him at all times *eligible* and *liable* to be called on to act as Lieutenant, or to take charge of the quarter-deck, as officer of the watch on board any of his Majesty's ships, from a *first-rate* to a *cutter*, is obliged to wear a coat which is *paltry* and *degrading*, when compared with others on *board*, and treated with *contempt* on shore, as will appear from the following circumstance.

I was going to the Admiral's office at this port a short time back, dressed in the undress surtout-coat, cocked hat, and sword, when I fell in with six or seven soldiers, belonging to the 89th regiment, in George's-street. One of them put his hand to his cap on passing, which I returned; when another of the party said, "What did you do that for, you b——y fool? don't you see his cuff?"!! Surely, my dear Editor, you will agree with me in saying, "*this ought not to be*;" and that it is *hard*, and very *hurtful* to the feelings of one like *me*, who have served nearly *twenty-three years*! and particularly so, when I see the respect that is paid to boys of *eighteen*, as ensigns in the army, or second lieutenants of marines, and to several lieutenants of the navy, who were not *born* when I entered the service!

As the surtout-coat (yelept "the poor man's friend") is now done away with, to the deep regret of almost every officer of the service, I beg to submit for the consideration of our most gracious Sovereign, through the medium of your Journal, (which I know he reads,) that the coats of the *mate* should be the same in *every* respect as that of *lieutenant*, with two wings, similar to the lieutenants on the *full*, and *one* wing on the *right* shoulder of the *undress* coat, and to let them rank with lieutenants of the army, (or say *ensign*, under six years passed), and lieutenant *after* that time, till promoted. Surely this is not too much to ask. We only want to be placed on an equality with officers of the same stations in the *French* and *Russian* navies.

I am, dear Mr. Editor,

Your sincere Friend and constant Subscriber,

AN OLD MATE.

Plymouth, July 27th, 1833.

Address to Dr. Renny on his Retirement.

MR. EDITOR,—Your numerous readers on foreign stations will be glad to learn, that a number of medical officers on full and half pay, &c. &c., have it in contemplation to address Dr. Renny, Director-General of Hospitals, upon his retirement from the Army Medical Department in Ireland, over

which he has so honourably and efficiently presided for upwards of thirty-eight years, and to accompany their address with a piece of plate. The maximum subscription has been fixed at two guineas, and the minimum at one guinea. To those officers who know Dr. Renny, it is unnecessary to speak of the impartiality with which he administered the Medical Department in Ireland, the integrity of his conduct, and the candid honesty which distinguished all his communications with the officers under his superintendence. Dr. Renny's numerous acquaintance in the army, both at home and abroad, will be happy to have it in their power thus to testify their respect and esteem for a Director-General under whom they have served, and whose excellent qualities they had an opportunity of appreciating.

HALF-PAY.

United Service Club Room, 22d July.

Beds and Quoins for Naval Guns.

MR. EDITOR,—Your Number for May, 1832, having fallen into my hands, even in the wilderness, gave me an opportunity of reading your "Description of a new Method of constructing Beds and Quoins for Naval Guns. By Henry Chatfield, &c. &c. &c.;" and as it appears to me that precision in depressing may be of equal importance with that of elevating, in many cases, especially on the approach of enemy's boats for boarding, &c., if a hint from a "*Backwoodsman*" be acceptable, I would suggest, if it has not already occurred, that a groove be introduced on the bed, with a graduated scale, to receive the quoin when placed edgewise.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful servant,

P. GRAHAM, Commander R. N.

Blandford, Upper Canada, 15th June, 1833.

Specific against Cholera.

MR. EDITOR,—At a time when the nation is partially affected with so deplorable a calamity as the cholera, whose ravages may one day be attended with frightful consequences in our barracks and fleets, it may be fairly assumed, that the pages of your Journal will not be closed against a few brief observations on the cure of a disease in which all the skill and science of the medical profession has hitherto so lamentably failed.

It has been my good fortune, Sir, in many cases of relaxation of the bowels, attended with slight spasms, to have found a speedy and efficacious relief from a very simple remedy, which I have since understood scarcely ever fails in cases of relaxation of the bowels, or *scouring*, among animals, where too much acidity in the stomach seems to be the source of the disease;—which some have supposed to be the primary cause of cholera; and which I have not the slightest doubt was the original source of my own sufferings. However this may be, judging from my own experience, and influenced by the above analogy, I had determined last year, when the cholera prevailed, to have recourse to the same remedy in much stronger doses, or larger quantities, if the disease should attack me with the *premonitory symptoms of a laxity of the bowels to any extent*. It pleased Providence, that no necessity in my case arrived; but my attention has been again called to the possible remedy, by the reappearance of the disease, in other places, and a striking case of cure in a young animal on my farm, on whom all the usual remedies had been ineffectually applied to check a violent *scouring* of the bowels, but which, on the very first application, seemed to experience a degree of exhilaration such as the strongest cordials rarely produce; and in twenty-four hours was cured, without relapse.

The simple remedy alluded to is made by pouring about three quarts of water on a pound of quicklime, and letting it stand till cool ; then pouring off the lime-water, and giving about a pint in a drink, which is to be repeated, if necessary, three times a day.

This is the remedy so efficacious for calves, and perhaps taken to the amount of a large tumbler full would answer for an adult of our own species, repeated. At least that is the quantity I have always taken once in very slight cases, but properly, with a view to soften the causticity, mixed with a little milk, though perhaps, when the disease is violent, it should be taken unmixed.

I am perfectly aware, that this recommendation will appear to some of your readers a subject for ridicule, coming from an individual unconnected, as I avow myself, with the medical profession ; but to me, it has always appeared, that when skill and science have exhausted all their resources, in useless attempts to accomplish a cure, relief is not altogether to be despaired of, when we so well know how much human nature is indebted for its curative blessings to chance and comparative ignorance.

AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

P. S.—Lime-water will keep for some time in a glass bottle well corked ; but is perhaps best when newly made from fresh unslaked lime.

Jersey as a Residence for the H. P.

MR. EDITOR—Thanks for your article on Jersey as a residence. Will your correspondent give us the *price of coals*, and servants' wages—*two* most important articles in house-keeping? Yours,

A SMALL INCOME MAN, BUT A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR JOURNAL.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE "Sketches of the War of the French in Spain in the year 1823," which have been unavoidably delayed, will be resumed next month.

"An Old Dragoon" is in error in his conclusion; the Press alone, in the particular whence he arrives at it, is the offending party—we shall await his proffered communications on the subject.

Our Correspondent of the "Cockpit" shall hear from us.

There is no foundation for the Reports referred to by "P—F—."

"Memo's" communication is necessarily held in reserve, as we have not yet had an *opportunity* of perusing the pamphlet.

Letters signed "A Subaltern, H. E. I. C. S. on Furlough;" and "A real Friend to the Service," are in type ; but with many others are unavoidably postponed.

A variety of Contributions are under consideration.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;
OR,
NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by his Majesty in person on the 29th ult.

SINCE the occupation of Lisbon by the partisans of Don Pedro, no further event of importance has taken place, except the concentration on the south bank of the Douro of the Portuguese forces under Marshal Bourmont. The issue of the contest is still on the balance.—We append the following communications:—

On board the Packet ———, 24th August, 1833.

MY DEAR ———. Since I promised to give you some account of all the wonders I might see at Lisbon during my short stay there, I shall make a virtue of necessity, and try to drive away a forenoon of nautical ennui by the performance of my promise: so here goes—On the 1st instant we reached Oporto roads, after a pleasant passage across the Bay, and leaped, with no small surprise, the capture of Lisbon on the 24th ult., and the failure of Bourmont's grand attack on Oporto on the succeeding day. These particulars you must have learned long since by the papers, therefore I shall, without further preface, carry you to the mouth of the Tagus, which we entered on the 4th inst. unopposed by either the formidable Bugio, or by Fort St. Julian, on both of which was waving Donna Maria's blue and white flag. On landing, I expected to find Lisbon in that unsettled state which generally results from so sudden a change of masters, but I was mistaken: every thing appeared to go on in its natural course, the shops were open, the people quiet, and nothing but the blue and white badges in the hats indicated the late alteration in the state of affairs, where Miguel had so recently exercised his odious tyranny.

The cause of the capture of Lisbon, or rather of its declaration for Donna Maria, must, in the first instance, be mainly attributed to Napier's victory of the 5th of July off Cape St. Vincent, and to Villa Flor's (now Duke of Terceira) speedy march from the Algarves, and brilliant affair at Pietade, about a mile from Cacilhas, a village on the southern bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. Terceira arrived here with about 1500 men, and a small party of fifteen lancers (commanded by Captain Griffiths), on the 23d ult. We passed, with scarcely any opposition, a line of wooded heights, capable of being strongly defended, and débouched into the plain where Telles Jordaõ, the Miguelite general, awaited him with upwards of 3000 men, 150 of which were cavalry; they, however, made but a short stand, and giving way, were pursued through Cacilhas to the banks of the river, where many were drowned or killed in attempting to cross. Amongst the latter was Telles Jordaõ, who was cut down on the beach. He was so much disliked for the cruelties he had exercised for two years, while governor of Fort St. Julian, that the people are said to have disinterred him, and to have torn his body to pieces. On the news of his defeat reaching Lisbon, the governor (the Duke de Cadaval) appears to have been panic-struck; he withdrew his forces, the people rose, and forced open the prisons, which contained upwards of 3000 persons, and placing at their head the English officers who had been captured some time before in the schooner *Eugenia*, they proceeded to the Citadel, and hoisted Donna Maria's standard. The Duke of Terceira crossed

over the next day with his forces, and thus became master of the capital, with a much less effusion of blood than could have been expected from so important an event. On the 25th, Napier, who had been for some days waiting a favourable breeze to force the mouth of the Tagus, entered without opposition, and anchored the fleet under the walls of Lisbon.

No time was lost in sending to Oporto to inform Don Pedro of the favourable state of affairs at Lisbon, where on his arrival he was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all classes, whose rejoicings knew no bounds in being delivered from Don Miguel's arbitrary sway.

Amidst the festivities and fêtes which now take place, more important objects are not lost sight of: volunteers to the number of 12,000 have been organized, intrenchments are being thrown up on the principal heights commanding Lisbon, as the news lately arrived, that Bourmont, leaving part of his army before Oporto, was advancing with the remainder on the capital. The regular forces in Lisbon, amounting to about 6000 men, (of whom 250 are cavalry,) are to take the field under the Duke of Terceira: the first detachment, comprising the second caçadores (about 800 strong), marched out on the 9th instant. The emperor and his staff accompanied them five or six miles out of Lisbon: a finer body of men I scarcely ever saw; they were well armed and equipped, appeared in capital spirits, and their long beards and sunburnt countenances gave them altogether a most martial appearance. By the by, the beard appears to be a badge of the cause of the Queen, and is very generally borne: the emperor himself sports one that would not disgrace the Grand Mogul, and has, I am told, made a vow not to shave until his daughter shall be established on the throne; an event very likely to take place in a short time, since her recognition by the English government. Whatever may be said of Don Pedro's badness of temper, he is certainly at present laying himself out for popularity; there is no doubt of his being passionate and frequently carried away by the impulse of the moment, but cruelty cannot be said to form a part of his character.

Admiral Napier (now Viscount St. Vincent) is for the time the "Lion" of Lisbon, and his new and well-earned honours have in no way deprived him of his former energy and activity, nor improved his taste in point of dress, in which he is as great a sloven as when he appeared on the hustings at Portsmouth. I was told by a person who saw him immediately after he took possession of the Rainha, that when on the quarter-deck of that vessel, with his naked cutlass in his hand, *rigged* in his round jacket and broad-brimmed hat, and covered with blood and brains, he looked more like a leader of banditti than any thing else: but this only goes to prove that the coat does not make the man. Apropos of the boarding of the Rainha: the two officers who were first in performing that gallant exploit, Captain Reeves, the admiral's flag-captain, and Captain Charley, his son and aide-de-camp, are both recovering from wounds they got on that occasion. The former received three severe ones; Captain Charley, including some slight bayonet thrusts, was wounded in no less than twelve different places; he is, however, again on his legs, and in the command of one of the finest vessels in the fleet, the *Eliza* corvette, of twenty-six guns. On the boarding of the Rainha, one of the most conspicuous parts was played by a negro of the name of Wilson, a man of immense muscular power, which he exerted with no small effect, cutting down indiscriminately every Miguelite he came across, whether armed or disarmed; in this amusement he is said to have destroyed twenty or thirty, until his officers put a stop to the butchery. *Barreros*, the Miguelite commander of the Rainha, was unquestionably a brave fellow; but if report speak true, proved himself to be possessed of more courage than honour. It is said that, after making every effort to save his vessel, he went with a light to the magazine, with the intent of blowing her up, but was prevented from executing this project by the interference of some of his own people; that on his return on deck he met with Admiral Napier, to whom he gave himself up; but on the latter turning his back,

that Barreros seized a pistol and snapped it at him, which being perceived by some of the Pedroites, he was immediately run through the body, and thrown overboard. Be this as it may, he was certainly killed in the action, and his ship, bearing still honourable marks of resistance, is now in the Tagus, about to undergo the requisite repairs: her name has been changed to the "St. Vincent," in commemoration of the place where the action was fought.

Admiral Napier, in addition to the title conferred on him, has been presented with the "Grand Cordon." I saw a list of his officers on whom the order of the "Tower and Sword" has been bestowed, but can only remember the following names: Captains Reeves, Phillips (master of the fleet), Charley, Henry, Shute, Cullis, &c.

The following is a list of Donna Maria's fleet.

	NAMES.	No. of Guns	Commanded by	Where Stationed.
2 Line-of-Battle Ships.	Don John (flag-ship)	78	Captain Reeves	Tagus.
	St. Vincent (formerly Nao Rainha)	74	By a Portuguese Officer, name unknown	Tagus.
5 Frigates.	Donna Maria	42	Captain Henry	Cruising off Oporto.
	Princessa Real	56	Captain Ruxton	Ditto.
	Fifth July (formerly the Martin Frietas)	48	By a Portuguese Officer	Refitting at Lagos Bay.
	Don Pedro	50	Ditto	Cruising off the Coast.
	Rainha	44	Capt. Auffdiniero	Refitting at Lagos Bay.
4 Corvettes.	Portuense	22	Capt. Bertram	Tagus, refitting.
	Eliza (formerly the Sybil)	26	Captain Charley	Ditto, ditto.
	Princessa Real	22	By a Portuguese Officer	Cruising off the Coast.
	Isabella Maria	24	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.
3 Brigs.	Audaz	20	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.
	Villa Flor	16	Capt. Leot	Tagus, refitting.
	Providentia	18	Capt. Fox	Cruising off the Coast.
3 Schooners.	Faro (formerly the Eliza)	6	By a Portuguese	Ditto, ditto.
	Liberal	12	Ditto	Ditto, ditto.
	Eugenia	13	Capt. Fox	At present on shore near Peniche.
	Total 17 Vessels, mounting	571		

In addition to these, there are at present on the stocks, in an advanced state, a line-of-battle ship and a corvette; if to these be added three or four vessels taken by the present government from Don Miguel, and which it is said to be their intention to restore to Donna Maria, her fleet will be on a very respectable footing, compared with that of Don Miguel, which at present consists of one 20-gun brig, the Tajo, now at Madeira; and the armed xebecque which took itself off after the action of the 5th, no one knows where.

The Admiral is just the man the Portuguese require to keep them in motion, and he certainly does not give them much time to indulge in their procrastinating habits: in his exertions he is indefatigable; up at daylight in the morning, visiting the lines, and on his legs, or transacting business in the arsenal, during the greater part of the day. He has drilled all the work-

men in the arsenal, to the number of a thousand, of whom he has formed a corps—these are exercised every morning and evening for a couple of hours before and after their work, and I am told they make a very good show. He is certainly quite a character, and one or two anecdotes I have heard concerning him may amuse you. I before mentioned the little attention he bestows on dress: it is said that when standing for the borough of Portsmouth, one of his opponents styled him “the gallant and ragged candidate:” he felt this aspersion on his apparel so much, that the next day at a meeting, he actually appeared in a pair of clean and *whole* inexpressibles; but the novelty of the thing was such, that he could not help alluding to it himself, and he opened his address to the meeting by, “Gentlemen, my opponents call me ragged: I have therefore, as you perceive, put on a pair of clean and new breeches, that they may no longer have this subject to harp on.” He used frequently at his country residence near Portsmouth to be annoyed by nightly depredations on his poultry-yard, and made use of the following curious expedient to intimidate those who took such liberties with his ducks and geese. He killed a pig, and at night, after everybody had retired to bed, he took the blood in a basin, and sprinkled it across the yard and on the palings which formed the boundary of it; then returning to the house, and undressing, he gave the alarm that he heard somebody about the premises, and seizing a pistol, ran out, and after crying out “Stop, or I’ll shoot you, by G—d!” he let fly, and the person who was in the secret, and was concealed on the other side of the fence, immediately roared out most lustily, and taking a circuit, returned unperceived to the house—all the inmates of which were by this time on the move: a lantern was procured, the track of blood was followed to the extremity of the yard, and all were astonished at the quantity the thief must have lost in crossing the palings over which he escaped, at least mortally wounded. This story of course got wind, and so far produced the desired effect, that since the Admiral’s poultry have never been disturbed by their former nightly visitors. You may rely on this being a true bill, as I heard him relate it himself as a good joke.

Whilst at Lisbon, I made the most of my time in visiting all that was worth being seen, which consists principally of churches: they are certainly very rich, but as you have seen so much of them in Italy, I will not try your patience by a description. At the Convent of San Vincente are the tombs, or rather the coffins, of the kings of Portugal of the Braganza family; they are twenty-three in number, and are enclosed in large chests. On the one containing the body of King John, the father of Pedro and Miguel, was pinned a piece of paper with the following lines:

“Hum filho te assassinou, entro te vengara.”

29 de Julho de 1833.

D. PEDRO.

meaning

(“One son murdered thee, the other will revenge thee.”—29th July, 1833.)

The old friar who accompanied me said that, on the day in question, Don Pedro had visited the convent, and on coming to his father’s coffin, had hastily written the above lines and ordered them to be fastened on the lid, probably as a memorial of filial or brotherly affection.

I did not neglect in my peregrinations to visit the celebrated aqueduct near Lisbon, called the “Arcos dos Acqualveros,” nor the no less famed Cintra, with which I was highly pleased; it has been well described in “Childe Harold,” but I cannot remember the lines to quote them. Lord Byron appears, however, to have followell the common opinion of the convention of Cintra having been signed here at the palace of Marialva, whereas I understand that, although bearing the name, it was concluded at some distance from this.

I left Lisbon on the 17th, and arrived, after a tedious passage, at Oporto on the 20th, where we learnt, with great satisfaction, that the siege had been entirely raised the night before, leaving the entrance of the Douro free, of

which I took advantage to visit the town, which, in some places, presents the most deplorable signs of a protracted siege, particularly in the neighbourhood of the batteries of Virtudes and Victoria, opposite the Serra Convent; the houses here, if they any longer deserve the name of such, are reduced to regular skeletons, nothing but the rafters remaining. The Miguelites signalized their departure by destroying 7000 pipes of wine belonging to the Company; their conduct, on this occasion, requires no comment, it is perfectly consistent with the manner in which they have hitherto acted.

I regret that, my stay being confined to a few hours, I had not time to visit the lines and the rest of the city. The Miguelite batteries, at the time I left (the afternoon of the 20th), were seen burning in every direction, and the poor people were eagerly rooting up the palisades, casks, &c., for firewood. General Saldanha, on the night of the 18th, made an unexpected attack on the right of the Miguelite lines, which he turned, drove his opponents before him for two leagues, and returned to Oporto with the loss of only 60 men. The Miguelites, on this occasion, it is said, sustained a loss of 800 men. Since then, the desertions from the royalist camp have greatly increased; and on the 20th, between the hours of ten and twelve, no less than 86 came into Oporto.

Thirteen thousand men (the whole of the army before the town) left Oporto on the morning of the 20th, to join Bourmont, who was said to be at Coimbra, with 3000 troops. Exclusive of guerrillas, his whole force, therefore, amounts to 16,000 men, with which, it is said, he intends to march on Lisbon; to effect this, it would take him at least fifteen days, and what with stragglers and deserters, it is not probable he would reach that place with more than 10,000 men,—a number infinitely too small to attempt anything with, particularly if we consider the state of Don Pedro's forces, amounting to between 12,000 and 13,000 regular troops and 16,000 volunteers, distributed as follows:—

	Regulars.	Volunteers.
At Lisbon, under the Duke of Terceira	6,000	12,000
At Oporto, under General Saldanha	5,500	4,000
In the Algarves, under General Brito	1,200	
At Peniche	200 or 300	16,000

13,000

All these things considered, it is probable that Bourmont, even should his design of marching on Lisbon not be in the mean time prevented by the interference of England and France, will think twice on the subject, ere he commences so hopeless an undertaking.

Lisbon, August 4th, 1833.

La tactique est dans les jambes.—SAXE.

It appears that the Count of Villa Flor is not too familiar with that maxim of modern warfare, for, after having the good luck of entering Lisbon, *sans coup férir*, on the 24th July, (*thanks to the people, who, without any chief or commander, raised and proclaimed Donna Maria on the 23d.*) he is yet parading or gadding in the streets of Lisbon, while the Duke of Cadaval is slowly retreating with his *posse comitatus* of bishops, abbots, *disemburgadores*, *gendarmes*, &c. Had the Count of Villa Flor followed him, as he ought and could, Cadaval would never have been able to arrive at Enxara dos Cavalheiros, or at Alenquer; such was the confusion of the dispirited caravan that had gathered around him. Though that fault has been observed to the Marquess of Palmella, who entered Lisbon on the 25th with Napier; Villa Flor and his division remained at Lisbon to greet his Imperial Majesty's arrival!!!

His Majesty arrived on the 28th; and though he refused to come a month before with 5000 men, he was nevertheless proclaimed a conqueror by a set

of *claqueurs* his ministers picked up at Oporto for the purpose. The Baron Renduffe, a great favourite with Dom Miguel in his first *egyra* to Santarem, was the leader of the heralds of Dom Pedro on his landing. The people were gay, and cheered heartily; but the *bourgeoisie* did not utter any other word, *but for the Queen, and for the charter*. Dom Pedro has been mortified with that affectation, and to console him, his ministers are bribing all place-mongers to get some signatures to a petition, where Dom Pedro is to be requested to *be so kind* as to continue to govern us. The trick shall not take, for the people know that Dom Pedro was obliged to quit the Brazils in consequence of his endeavouring to trample on the constitution. The regency for Portugal is designed in the charter, and soon would begin a new civil war, if Dom Pedro intended to convocate the *Cortes*, under his influence, in order to continue in power. Palmella has once more *compté sans son hôte*; he flattered himself to be placed at the head of the ministry, but M. Candido Jose Xavier, who is representative of the *Buonapartistes* near Dom Pedro, is not disposed to admit of the Marquess of Palmella in the council. Saldanha, who fought, twelve years since, for the constitutional monarchy, would fain support Palmella, and then this nobleman would be able to put down his opponents, but Saldanha fears the *duplicity* of the Marquess, and refuses to act with him in the ministry. So Palmella is—*en l'air*.

Bourmont and Clouet assaulted Oporto on the 25th, but Saldanha proved that he had learned, under the Duke of Wellington, how to treat French generals in the Peninsula. Poor Bourmont!—he complains of the roads in a *radius* of 200 toises, in the same ground where his army fought a year ago! Dom Miguel issued a proclamation to his army, assuring them that the Duke of Cadaval was going to join him with a division, 12,000 men strong, and by this means his army is yet in order, though many deserters abandon him every day. Perhaps he will try another assault at Oporto, before his retreating, with that part of his partisans that will remain faithful to him, to the *Beira Alta*, where he will adopt the conduct Spain may be induced to recommend him. We have laughed heartily at the battles General Solignac was pleased to explain and win in the columns of the too credulous Morning Herald. It is a pity that he had had none of such divine inspirations while at Oporto. Permit me to tell the Morning Herald that there are at least a hundred majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels in the constitutional army, who would not change their military capacity for that of the gallant general—to be sure, I do not question either his courage or his intentions.

Colonel Hodges has disappointed us in his "Narrative of the Expedition:" he did not dare to tell all the truth he knew. His *juste-milieu* pleases nobody: he is correct about Freire and Xavier, but not so about Palmella, Villa Flor, and Mosinho. He flatters them: we are sorry for it, as the services of the gallant colonel, at Ponte Ferreira, are gratefully remembered by the Portuguese officers. We wish his friends in England to be assured that he was ill used by the *Emperor and his clique*, but not by his brother officers.

I will not finish this long letter without lamenting the death of the brave Colonel Cotter: he lost a hand in the Portuguese service at Salamanca, fought with us in the province of *La Plata*, and fell by a cannon shot on the 2d of July. We regret in the same manner three other distinguished officers—Duvergier, a French colonel, who died in consequence of the wounds he received in the battle of the 5th of July, and Major Fernando d'Almeida, and Lieutenant-Colonel David Meloça, both as honourable men as brave soldiers. Many tears were shed on their tombs—and a tear in the field is a cry of the heart.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obedient and respectful servant,

PORTUENSE.

Oporto, August 10th, 1833.

• **MR. EDITOR,**—Events of importance have succeeded each other with such rapidity, that we had hardly time to consider the magnitude of one before another arrived. The total annihilation of Tellez Jordao's army at Almeida by a handful of our gallant soldiers; the Duke of Cadaval's panic; the spontaneous declaration of Lisbon, by the sole heroism of the people; and last, though not least, the good thrashing Marshal Bourmont received at our hands on the 25th ult., are events which happened in the short space of forty-eight hours, and that have sealed the doom of Miguel for ever.

In my last, you will recollect I expressed a confident hope that the gifted hero of Algiers, notwithstanding all his generalship, would fail before the undaunted determination of the constitutionalists, and my heart's sanguinity has been fulfilled to the utmost. The 25th of July may be said to be an ominous day to Marshal Bourmont; four years ago, his colleagues by the *ordonnances* dashed to pieces the throne of his old master; and this year, the very same day, by the result of the battle, the tottering power of his new master was irretrievably lost, the charm of Bourmont's name henceforth having no more influence on the beaten Miguelites than any other of the former generals. At daybreak of the aforesaid day Bourmont began a masked attack on the out-posts; soon after very strong columns were observed pouring down by different directions, especially by the Lordello road, with the intention to cut our communication with Foz, as Barbacena had before attempted on the 5th; but the purpose being foiled, a general engagement commenced on the whole line, which was fought with desperation both by the assailants and the besieged, till one o'clock p.m. when Miguel's troops were repulsed with a tremendous loss. Pasteleiro and Quinta do Wauzeller were bravely contested for, and these positions were taken and retaken, the former five times and the latter four, and heaps of slain covered the esplanade of them. A masterly dash from Saldanha, with his staff, at the head of the lancers, decided the day. Our loss was severe, about 700, including officers, among whom was General Saldanha's aide-de-camp and nephew, the much-lamented Don Fernando de Almeida, and the gallant Colonel Cotter; but that of the enemy must be very heavy, if we consider that only before redoubt Saldanha they left better than 300 *men dead*. This brilliant victory of our arms is of a twofold nature; first, as being the defeat of the last hope on which the Miguelites anchored their political existence, after the fall of Lisbon; and secondly, by the glorious achievement being done by a native, which will serve to open the eyes of many a good heart, who often have been misled by bias and prejudice against the nationals. General Saldanha is not so raw in tactics as many might suppose, for in the Peninsular war he was always recommended by Major-General Pack, no doubt a competent judge on the matter; and Lord Beresford distinguished him by giving him the command of a regiment, whilst he was a youth, and in *La Plata* performed wonders in that hazardous and arduous warfare.

Bourmont, to prevent a numerous desertion, and fearful of a sortie intended by Saldanha, has raised the siege on the north side, and is collecting all his forces at Valongo, perhaps to cross the Douro at Regoa, fearing to lose artillery and baggage were he to attempt it lower. In a few days we shall be able to judge what he intends to do.

Dom Pedro went to Lisbon surrounded by the very same set which made him play so despicable a part here, and his first measures and nominations there are all stamped with the same impetuosity. The *worthy clique* intends soon to call the Cortes, hoping to obtain the regency for the ex-emperor of Brazil, should the deputies be elected under their influence; but, I think, they will be sadly mistaken, for the nation will not be easily bamboozled by so pitiful a faction. Palmella is again laid aside by the influence of minions, but he deserves all for his continual transversations.

• A VOLUNTEER, A. M. S.

REVISED INFANTRY MOVEMENTS.

Although reserving to a future and more fitting occasion our general notice of the British system of Infantry Movements in its revised form, we deem it due to the troops experimentally exercised at Portsmouth, under the direction of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, in the drill proposed for adoption, to offer our brief testimony, from personal observation, to the complete success of the experiments, as regards those troops, and the officer by whom they were so ably instructed.

About two months since the depôts of the 7th Fusiliers and the 94th Regt., stationed at Gosport, were placed, by the General commanding in chief, under the immediate orders of Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, (a member of the Board of Revision,) subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, for the purpose of being exercised in the revised drill, to enable Lord Hill to judge practically of the expediency of its general adoption in the British army. The task could not have been confided to better hands, as the result, which we had the satisfaction to witness, justifies us in affirming. The inspection by Lord Hill of the two depôts, united in one battalion, and commanded by Lord F. Fitzclarence, took place on the 7th ultimo, on the parade-ground between Fort Monckton and Haslar Barracks. The appearance and discipline of the troops were, notwithstanding the obvious disadvantages under which the Reserve Companies of regiments necessarily labour, equal to those of veteran corps in the highest order; while the special movements under practice were executed in a manner to furnish a clear and satisfactory test of their comparative working, and appeared to engage the interest and excite the approbation of Lord Hill in no ordinary degree. It was unquestionably, on many accounts, one of the most gratifying spectacles which could be presented to a Commander so capable of appreciating the honourable results of zeal and intelligence in those who command, and of a corresponding attention to their duties in those who obey. We cannot at present enter into details, or offer any critical comments on the movements performed, as revised, but shall resume the subject in proper season. The principal feature, however, of the revised drill is the employment of Sections by Threes, as applicable to the various modifications of infantry movements, and as a general substitute for filing. On this point, it appeared to us that Lord Hill, and the Adjutant-General who accompanied him, had formed a decided opinion from the evidence before them; but an early general order will doubtless place his lordship's decision beyond conjecture. We should add, that in addition to the movements in battalion, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence also formed and manœuvred a brigade by the aid of a third battalion, represented by graduated ropes, held on the flanks by intelligent soldiers, and duly commanded by an officer—an expedient which he had originally and successfully employed in drilling the officers of the 11th Regt., without harassing the men.

We owe it to the Reserves of the Royal Fusiliers and 94th,—the former commanded by Lord William Thynne, the latter, since the promotion of Colonel Snodgrass, to whom they are greatly indebted for their excellent training, by Major Mackie, the gallant fellow-campaigner, to whose services, as a Connaught Ranger, we have so repeatedly had occasion to advert in our Peninsular "Reminiscences," to express our admiration of their steadiness and soldierlike appearance—qualities the more remarkable in troops so young; and subject to fluctuation; nothing, however, could exceed the zeal and activity of the officers of those corps.

Upon this occasion, as in the whole course of his military career, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence has exhibited a talent for command, which, coupled with his evident devotedness to his profession, holds out a well-founded promise of future distinction in the service.

SCOTTISH NAVAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the pupils of this academy, which terminated on the 25th of July last, afforded the truly gratifying spectacle of a decided improvement in all the branches, whether of science or of general education, taught in the institution. The establishment, in fact, has at length "passed its majority," and attained a maturity which can scarcely fail to secure its permanence as a national institution. The mathematical classes and the natural philosophy class exhibited a high degree of proficiency in science. The military drawings were not merely beautiful as drawings, but evinced, on the part of the young gentlemen by whom they were executed, a knowledge of the principles of fortification and military surveying, which reflects the highest credit on Lieutenant Shaw, who is at the head of this department. A model of a fortification, executed according to Vauban's first method, had been obtained; and we have heard with pleasure that the examination which the pupils underwent on the principles of the attack and defence of strong places, illustrated by means of the model, was highly satisfactory. The answers of the young gentlemen were equally prompt and accurate throughout all their other branches of study; while to the conciliating and gentlemanly manners, united to the firmness of character of the superintendent, Capt. Orr, is mainly ascribed the present harmony which subsists in all its departments.

The education at this seminary is not exclusively military. On the contrary, it is adapted for civilians as well as for soldiers, and every branch is taught in it which usually enters into a general course of education. This, under present circumstances, is a great advantage; and as no part of the course is compulsory, the public have a free choice, amongst all the branches, which to select, with the full benefit of that general competition between the academy and other institutions, which is the real parent of excellence in all.

No less than eighteen gentlemen, who have been educated at this academy, have obtained commissions within the last twelve months. Two have gone to Sandhurst, three to Addiscombe, and one to Woolwich. There have been sixty young gentlemen attending the academy during the last session, about forty of whom are intended for the military service. The naval department is not very strong; yet there are some studying mathematics, &c., for the purpose of becoming navigators.

DINNER TO SIR GEORGE LOWRY COLE, AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A dinner was given at George's Hotel, on the 16th of May, to the Commander in Chief, General Sir Lowry Cole, by the officers of the Staff, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and several on the half-pay of the Army, holding civil appointments in the Colony, who eagerly joined on the occasion to evince their devotion and respect to his Excellency, on his approaching departure from that Government.

The day chosen was peculiarly appropriate, being the anniversary of the battle of Albuera, at which the Fourth Division, commanded by the gallant General, so eminently distinguished itself in that decisive movement in advance, made by his order, by which the victory was won.

At seven o'clock his Excellency and nearly one hundred gentlemen, comprising many visitors from India, members of the Judicial and Civil Establishments of the Colony, the Clergy, the Navy, the Merchants, and others connected with the Agricultural Interests, sat down to an excellent dinner.

Lieut.-Colonel Wade, Deputy Adjutant-General, in the Chair; Lieut.-Colonel Smith, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, Vice-President; Lieut.-Colonel Munro, Royal Artillery; Major Cloete, Town Brigade-

Major; Dr. Murray, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Major Michell, h. p. Surveyor-General of the Colony; Baron Lorentz, late 7th Fusiliers; Mr. Watt, Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

After the cloth was removed, the health of "the King" was given by the Chairman, which was followed by those of "his Excellency the Governor,"—"Sir James Graham and the Navy,"—"Lord Hill and the Army,"—and "the Duke of Wellington:" to these succeeded the toasts particularly selected for the occasion. The health of the distinguished guest, Sir LOWRY COLE, was received with rapturous applause, under a salute of nineteen guns; and many others were drunk with enthusiasm, particularly that of "Lady FRANCES COLE,"—"the Indian Army,"—"Admiral Warren and the Naval Force on the Station," "Colonel Wade," "Colonel Bell," &c.

His Excellency remained until nearly midnight, and shortly after his departure the whole of the company separated.

A brilliant allegorical Transparency, commemorative of the exploits of the Fourth Division at Albuera, decorated the room, executed on the spur of the moment by the masterly hand of our talented Surveyor-General.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN NOMINATED TO THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND GEORGE SINCE JANUARY, 1833.

GRAND CROSSES.

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs.

Colonel Sir Frederick Hankey.

KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, (Assistant-Commissary-General, half-pay).

COMPANIONS.

Colonel John Hassard, Commanding the Royal Engineers at Corfu.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Drake, Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Mediterranean.

Major Charles Andrews Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Gozo.

Major the Marquis of Piro, Royal Malta Fencibles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Balneavis, Town-Major of Malta.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 27, 1833.

Army Estimates.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, after some preliminary observations, stated that the estimates were in almost every item less than last year, giving a total decrease of 206,000*l.* He concluded by moving that there be employed for the service of his Majesty at home and abroad, from the 1st of April, 1833, to the 31st of March, 1834, 89,419 men.

Mr. Hume proposed an amendment, reducing the number of troops from 89,419 to 81,164.

After some observations from Major Beauclerk, Lord Althorp, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. C. Wynne, the amendment was put and negatived, and the original motion agreed to.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2d.

Corporal Punishment in the Army.—Mr. Hume (upon the Report on the Mutiny Bill being brought up) moved a clause to prevent the punishment of flogging in the British army on home service.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Lennard, Capt. Berkeley, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Curteis, Major Handley, Mr. Sheil, Mr. G. Langton, Sir F. Burdett, and Mr. Rotch; and opposed by Mr. R. Grant, Lord Althorp, and Lord Palmerston.

Sir J. Byng said that the experiment of doing without flogging had been tried in a

regiment in which (as we understood) he commanded. The trial had continued for two years, and he was bound to declare that the result had not been what was expected, and that they were obliged to resort to flogging again. When Hon. Members talked of the total abolition of flogging in the army, would they be good enough to point out a substitute for such punishment? He did not know of anything which could be efficiently substituted for its total abolition. But the fact was, there was a gradual diminution in the army from year to year of corporal punishment. He admitted that it ought to be resorted to only in extreme cases, but he did not think that it would be safe to take away altogether the power of inflicting it.

Sir R. Ferguson said the amendment of the Hon. Member for Middlesex placed him in a very unpleasant situation; he could not vote for it, and he would not vote against it. He was always adverse to corporal punishments when they could be avoided, but it was frequently impossible to dispense with them.

Sir F. Burdett suggested that there might be introduced in the amendment these words,—“that the Mutiny Act shall confine this punishment to open mutiny, thieving, and being drunk on guard.”

Mr. Hume acceded to the suggestion.

The House then divided, when there appeared:—

For the original motion, 151; against it, 140—Majority, 11.

15th APRIL.

Navy Estimates.—Sir James Graham said that, notwithstanding the reduction of 7,000*l.* which had been made under this head (the Admiralty) last year, a still further reduction of 17,000*l.* was made in the present estimates, together with the sum of 5,000*l.* arising from fees, which had been altogether abolished; thus showing a reduction under this head during the last two years of not less than 29,000*l.* He had also to inform the House that the balance-sheet for the last year was now upon the table of the House. It would show that the estimates for the last year had not been exceeded; but, on the contrary, that there was a considerable balance remaining out of them. He then moved, *seriatim*, the various sums for the disbursements of the naval expenditure for the year; which were all, after some slight manifestations for a still greater penny-wise retrenchment in the usual quarter, agreed to.

Upon the motion for the sum of 438,426*l.* for wages of persons employed in establishments at home, Mr. B. Carter said that he was instructed by his constituents to press upon Ministers the propriety of not carrying into effect the proposed reduction of the number of artificers employed in Portsmouth dock-yard.

26,905*l.* for the wages of artificers and labourers in the dock-yards abroad, and 423,000*l.* for naval stores, repairing docks, &c. were the next votes.

Sir J. Graham stated, in answer to a question of Mr. G. F. Young, that the supply of foreign timber for the naval service was exclusively obtained by public tender.

The next vote was 63,700*l.* for new works and improvements in the yards.

Sir J. Graham called the attention of the Committee to a vote which was appended to this part of the estimates; because upon the decision of the Committee would depend the amount of money which, in future, would be applied to the expenses for carrying on the works of the Breakwater at Plymouth. The vote was to the following effect:—“The sum of 38,000*l.* which appeared in the estimates, was to defray the expense of depositing and forming the rubble. In addition to the above, a further sum of 99,761*l.* will be required to case the remainder of the western arm with masonry, and to form the foundation of a lighthouse at the extreme western end, which were strongly recommended by Sir John Rennie. If, however, it should not be decided to use masonry as above stated, then 15,000*l.* will be required to finish the remainder of the western arm, and the centre of the main arm, with rubble, and 15,000*l.* for the foundation of a lighthouse.” The Admiralty had, acting upon the advice of Sir John Rennie, recommended that the work should be finished by solid masonry, which underwent a severe trial of its efficiency in the course of the last winter. From the report of the engineer it appeared that, notwithstanding a most violent hurricane which lately took place, all the vessels rode in safety within the Breakwater, and the works sustained no damage. A few stones only were thrown over on the north side, while the whole line of work finished in solid masonry remained firm. The stones thrown over came from a part not consisting of solid masonry. It was highly honourable to Sir John Rennie, that the expense of the work was found to fall within the original estimate. The estimate was 1,200,000*l.*, and the expenditure would not exceed 1,100,000*l.*

The vote was then agreed to, as were several other grants, after a brief discussion.

On the motion that a sum not exceeding 871,858*l.* be granted for defraying the half-pay of officers of the Royal Navy and Marines—

Mr. Hume objected to the amount of this grant. If officers were taken from the half-pay list and placed upon full pay, as vacancies occurred in the service, not only would the amount of this grant be diminished, but an easy method would be found of remunerating individuals who, by their past conduct, had deserved well of their country.

Captain D. Dundas said, that if the plan of the Honourable Member for Middlesex were adopted, the navy would be officered by men who were already worn out in the service. He called the attention of the Committee to the scanty pittance which was now allowed as half-pay to those meritorious men, the pursers in the navy.

Sir E. Codrington agreed with his gallant friend behind him, that if the system proposed by the Honourable Member for Middlesex were adopted by the Admiralty, it would fill our ships not with young and efficient officers, but with men who had literally been worn out in the service. He complained bitterly of the scanty half-pay system now adopted towards the navy, and denounced it as a disgrace to the country.

The resolution was then agreed to, and several other resolutions without discussion.

MAY 2.

Army Estimates.—Mr. Ellice recapitulated the statements that had been lately made by his predecessor. The increase in the land forces was caused by the state of Ireland and the West India colonies, since in the former country it was thought absolutely necessary to increase the forces to the amount of 3000 men, and also it was considered necessary to make the same increase of 1500 in the colonies mentioned. The increase altogether was between six and seven thousand men. He regretted that circumstances, over which the Government had no control, required this increase. He begged to mention that the reduction made in the forces of England was 4000 men; and he hoped that when the Honourable Member for Middlesex proposed further reductions, he would be specific as to the way they might be effected. Some retrenchments had been made by his predecessors, and he assured the Committee that others were in progress, and that all the reductions that would be found practicable, compatibly with the public service, would be effected. The Government was prepared to make every saving; and the emoluments and rewards of general officers would be referred to a committee up stairs. However, this was not to be done through any neglect or disrespect towards those officers, for he considered their claims would be better considered in that committee than by the whole House. With respect to clothing the army, it would be seen that some of the regiments were to be clothed by public contract. It would not be necessary for him to enter into the details of the little differences between the estimates of the present year and of the past. He would merely again observe, that those differences were caused by an increase of troops in Ireland and in the colonies, and by a decrease in England. He proposed, "That a sum not exceeding 3,168,216*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* be voted for defraying the charges of the land forces for the service of the United Kingdom and our possessions abroad, except for the troops employed in the country possessed by the East India Company, for the year beginning the 31st March, 1833, and ending the 31st March, 1834."

Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, "That a sum not exceeding 2,888,720*l.* be voted," &c.

Sir H. Hardinge rose and said, that however desirous he was of every advisable retrenchment, he could not help saying that the reduction proposed by the Hon. Member was, in the circumstances of the country, perfectly preposterous. Thinking, as he did, that the estimates were as moderate as they could be, he would give his support to Ministers in almost all the items.

Sir H. Parnell had heard with satisfaction the course proposed to be pursued by his Majesty's Government, and he did not mean to object to any of the items. He agreed with the Hon. Member for Middlesex as to the necessity of economy; but he did not think that the Honourable Member for Middlesex had pursued the proper course to obtain it.

Sir John Byng said, that he agreed with the Right Honourable Baronet the Member for Dundee, that the plan proposed by him was the best.

Lord Althorp said, that at present Government did not feel themselves justified in making any reduction in the army; but he could assure the House, that if in the course of the year an opportunity occurred of reducing the army, it should be done in the way suggested by the Right Honourable Member for Dundee.

The Committee then divided:—

For the amendment, 70; against it, 238—Majority, 168.

The resolution was then agreed to.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

1807. War with France and Russia*, Holland, Spain, Prussia, Denmark, Tuscany, Naples, &c. &c.	Principal Staff at Head-Quarters.	Principal Commanders-in-Chief, and Governors abroad.
	<p>Secretary at War.—General Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick; Lieut.-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart., from 30th March.</p> <p>Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of York, K.G.</p> <p>Adjutant-General.—Major-General Harry Calvert.</p> <p>Deputy-Adjutant-General.—Col. William Wynyard.</p> <p>Quarter-Master-General.—Major-General Robert Brownrigg.</p> <p>Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.—Colonel Alexander Hope.</p> <p>Master-General of the Ordnance.—Gen. Francis Earl of Moira; Lieut.-General John Earl of Chatham, from 4th April.</p> <p>Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.—Gen. Sir Thomas Trigge, K.B.</p>	<p>East Indies { Lieut.-Gen. Lord Lake †; Lieut.-Gen. George Hewett.</p> <p>British North America { Gen. Sir J. H. Craig. Major-General Skerrett.</p> <p>Nova Scotia. { Major-Gen. M. Hunter. Canada. { Colonel Isaac Brook.</p> <p>Jamaica.— { Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K.B.; Gen. W. A. Villettes, from 7th Nov.</p> <p>Newfoundland. { Maj.-Gen. John Skerrett†. Colonel John Murray.</p> <p>Windward and Leeward Islands.— { Gen. Harry Bowyer.</p> <p>Gibraltar.— { Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hew Dal- rymple.</p> <p>South America.— { Brig.-General Samuel Auchmuty; Lt.-Gen. Whitelocke.</p> <p>Cape of Good Hope.— { Lieut.-Gen. Hon. H. G. Grey.</p> <p>Ceylon.— { Lieut.-General Hon. Thomas Maitland.</p> <p>Mediterranean.— { General Villettes; Lt.- Gen. the Hon. H. E. Fox; Major-General Mackenzie Fraser.</p> <p>Expedition to the Baltic. { Lieut.-Gen. Lord Cathcart K.T. ‡</p>

DISTRIBUTION AND CHARGE OF THE ARMY ACCORDING TO THE ESTIMATES
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

	Numbers.	Charge.
Guards, Garrisons, &c.	113,795	4,051,623 0 6
Forces in the Plantations	79,158	2,609,143 13 9
India Forces.	25,115	582,397 0 0
Troops and Companies for Recruiting ditto	437	25,214 10 0
Recruiting and Contingencies General and Staff Officers		227,249 0 10
Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry	94,202	190,529 17 6
Contingencies for ditto		2,493,644 7 5
Clothing for ditto		62,153 17 0
Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers		157,227 16 4
Public Departments		34,418 11 9
Allowance to Innkeepers		221,200 18 5
Half-Pay and Military Allowances*		467,273 3 11
Ditto American Forces		192,515 2 11
Ditto Scotch Brigade		44,000 0 0
Do. Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham { Hospitals		750 0 0
Out-Pensioners of ditto		50,597 19 9
Widows' Pensions		355,785 7 8
Volunteer Corps		43,258 7 6
Foreign Corps	21,473	1,490,301 4 8
Royal Military College		832,540 19 9
Royal Military Asylum		22,175 5 10
Allowances to Retired and Officiating Chaplains		21,227 8 4
Hospital Expenses (Ireland)		18,908 15 11
Barrack Department (Ireland)		18,461 10 10
Compassionate List †		469,450 12 6
		12,000 0 6
	334,180	14,743,348 12 4
Deduct India Forces	25,115	582,397 0 0
Total	309,065 **	14,160,951 12 4

* For Notes, see next page.

RETURN OF THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE REGULAR FORCES.

	British.	Foreign.	Total Rank and File.
Cavalry	23,395	3020	26,315
Infantry	129,263	27,298	156,561
Total	152,558	30,318	182,876
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
At Home	20,041	61,447	81,488
Abroad	6,274	95,114	101,388
Total	26,315	156,561	182,876

H. CALVERT, A. G.

RETURN OF THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE MILITIA FORCES.

	Rank and File.
Great Britain	53,810
Ireland	27,180
Total	77,990

H. CALVERT, A. G.

RETURN OF THE EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
DISTINGUISHING INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND ARTILLERY.

INFANTRY.—1217 Field Officers; 3710 Captains; 7543 Subalterns; 1781 Staff Officers; 13,473 Serjeants; 6623 Trumpeters or Drummers; and 254,544 Rank and File.

CAVALRY.—162 Field Officers; 496 Captains; 1040 Subalterns; 760 Staff Officers; 1546 Serjeants; 523 Trumpeters or Drummers; and 25,342 Rank and File.

ARTILLERY.—25 Field Officers; 129 Captains; 253 Subalterns; 45 Staff Officers; 505 Serjeants; 209 Trumpeters or Drummers; and 9420 Rank and File.

TOTAL.—1404 Field Officers; 4335 Captains; 8336 Subalterns; 2586 Staff Officers; 15,524 Serjeants; 7355 Trumpeters or Drummers; and 289,306 Rank and File.

MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS AND OCCURRENCES, AND CHRONOLOGICAL
EVENTS OF THE ARMY.

January. Several strong forts, in the beginning of this year, were reduced in Koonch and Bundelkund, (East Indies,) by a detachment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hawkins. The fort of Chameer was carried by assault, at noon day, on which occasion the 2d battalion of the 1st, and 1st battalion of the 16th Native Infantry, were distinguished.—18th. His Majesty's army, under Brigadier-General Auchmuty, (the investment of Monte Video being determined upon,—see Annals 1806,) effected a landing near Caretas Point, about nine miles eastward of Monte Video. The enemy had assembled in considerable numbers on the heights, and with several pieces of

* Declaration of war against Russia, 18th December.

† In the month of February, the Indian army had to lament the departure for Europe of their gallant Commander-in-Chief, Lord Lake, under whose personal command in the field they had established a proud and lasting reputation for professional gallantry and personal attachment and devotion to the service. An interregnum ensued, during which the office of Commander-in-Chief was administered by three different General Officers; when, towards the end of the year, Lieut.-General George Hewett arrived, and entered on the command in virtue of his appointment from England. In October of this year, Lord Lake was created a Viscount.

‡ The command including also part of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

§ Embarked for Halifax, Nova Scotia, 13th Sept. 1807.

|| The following General Officers were employed under Lord Cathcart in this expedition:—Lieutenant-Generals H. Burrard, Earl of Rosslyn, Hon. Sir George Ludlow, K.B., Sir D. Baird, K.C.; Major-Generals Hon. E. Finch, T. Grosvenor, R. Hunter, Sir A. Wellesley, T. Blomfield, B. Spencer, F. de Drechsel, C. de Linsingen; Brigadier-Generals H. Ward, Robert McFarlane, Richard Stewart, and Vander Decken.

¶ The estimate for this fund was entirely new. No actual provision had ever before been made by Parliament for the Compassionate List. For several years it had rested upon an imaginary fund,—savings from the half-pay,—which did not exist. But it was now judged proper to state the exigency to Parliament, and to require a distinct provision. The utmost that was given to any one person was 30*l.* a-year.

** An increase of 5334 on the preceding year, but the scale of establishment was nearly the same, being at the rate of 800 men a regiment for cavalry; and of battalions of 1200 men, 1000, 800, 600, or 400 for the infantry, according to the actual strength of the corps.

cannon, seemed determined to oppose the progress of the troops. They did not advance to prevent the debarkation, but suffered the Brigadier-General to take a strong position about a mile from the shore. A distant cannonade was, however, kept up by the enemy, and continued skirmishing took place at the outposts.—19th. The army began to move towards Monte Video. It was divided into two columns; the right under Brigadier-General Lumley, the left under Colonel Browne, and the reserve under Lieut.-Colonel Backhouse. The right was early opposed. About 4000 of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to the front and right of Brigadier-General Lumley. As the troops advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them. Brigadier-General Auchmuty's horse was killed under him, and 25 men killed and wounded. A spirited charge, however, being made in front by the light battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg, the corps opposed to him was dispersed with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank retreated without waiting for a similar movement. They continued retiring, and permitted the British troops, without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take a position about two miles from the citadel.—20th. The enemy sallied from the town in the morning, and attacked the English with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, consisting of cavalry, to turn the left flank; while the other, infantry, attacked the left of the line. This column pushed on the advanced posts, and pressed so hard on the out-picket of 400 men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th regiment, under Major Campbell, to their support. These companies fell in with the head of the column, and charged it with great bravery. The charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides.—25th. Batteries of four 24-pounders, and two mortars, were opened, and all the frigates and smaller vessels stood as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town.—28th. Finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, the Brigadier-General constructed a battery of six 24-pounders, within a thousand yards of the south-east bastion of the citadel, which, he was informed, was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the wall received very little injury, and Brigadier-General Auchmuty was shortly convinced that his means were unequal to a regular siege. The only prospect of success that presented itself was, to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery, within 600 yards; and although it was exposed to a very superior fire from the Spaniards, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable by the 2d of the following month.

Feb. 2d. Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty summoned the principal officers† of the corps to be employed in the assault of Monte Video, to meet him and receive their instructions. He directed the grenadiers of the army to be embodied for the purpose of storming, and placed them under the command of Major Campbell of the 40th, and Major Tucker of the 72d regiments. The advance, or forlorn, was given to Lieut. Everard‡ of the 2d. The rest of the troops destined for the assault consisted of the rifle corps under Major Gardiner, the light infantry under Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, and the 38th regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Vassall and Major Nugent. They were supported by the 40th under Major Dalrymple, and the 8th under Lieut.-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were placed under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Browne. The remainder of the British force, composed of the 17th light dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier-General Lumley, to protect the rear. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message, however, no answer was received.—3d. At two in the morning, the Brigadier-General pointed to the breach, distant about 1600 yards, and in solemn silence the troops advanced to the assault. They approached near to the breach, but they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, the loss of the assailants would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had remained open; but during the night, and under fire of the British, the besieged had barricaded it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark: the head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached, it was so shut up as to be mistaken for the entrenched wall. In this situation the troops remained under an entrenched fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discovered by Captain Renny §, 40th light infantry. The troops immediately rushed to it,—no difficulties could retard their impetuosity,—and they quickly forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and with the musketry discharged from the windows and tops of houses, made great havoc among the assailants. Lieut.-Colonels Brownrigg and Vassall || fell mortally wounded. Undismayed by this slaughter,

* The consequences of this success enabled Brigadier-Gen. Auchmuty to sit quietly down before the town, the strength of which was found to be such as to require a regular assault, if not a siege.

† See subsequent note. (Lieut.-Colonel Vassall.)

‡ He had expressed great anxiety to obtain this distinguished post of honour.

§ He pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it.

|| In the preparations for the attack on Monte Video this gallant officer yielded to no one in zeal and activity; and the duties which fell to the share of the 38th were most important, as the principal batteries were erected by them. When, on the evening of the 2d February, the Commander-in-Chief, as stated above, assembled the principal officers, and informed them of the desperate nature of the attack which he meditated for the following morning:—"I cannot ensure you success,"

the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning the cannon. The 40th regiment with Colonel Browne followed; they also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, (with the loss of Major Dalrymple,) before they found it. The 87th regiment was posted near the north gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to have opened for it; such, however, was the ardour of the men, that they could not wait, but scaling the walls, they entered the town as the troops within were approaching to admit them. By day-light, the British were in possession of everything, except the citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered at discretion. The total British loss was about 600 men. In the breach alone, 386 were killed and wounded. At the storming of the place, 800 Spaniards were killed, and 500 wounded. The governor, Don Pasquill Ruiz Huidobro, with upwards of 2000 officers and men, were made prisoners; and about 1500 escaped in boats or secreted themselves in the town. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to Brigadier-General Sir S. Auchmuty, Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lumley, and to the several other officers of his Majesty's forces, for their gallant conduct on this occasion. *

March 6th. Major-General Frazer, with a force of 5000 men, embarked at Messina, by directions from Lieut.-General Fox, and sailed for Egypt with orders to take possession of the port of Alexandria. On the 16th he anchored before it, but with less than half the troops which had set sail with him; the remainder, on board 19 transports, having parted company† on the voyage. Learning, however, that reinforcements to the garrison were speedily expected‡, the General did not hesitate. On the 16th and 17th a landing was effected. The General, finding his situation now, from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having a regular communication with the transports, determined, at all hazards, to force his way to the western side of the city, where he could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay; at the same time to advance from the town with the small force he had, and push his way, if possible, into the forts that commanded it. He therefore moved forward about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 18th. On their route the British forced a palisaded entrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, that had been thrown up as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the western side, stretching from Fort des Bains on its right

said he, "but now or never is the moment,—our ammunition will not hold out another day's siege! We must make one bold effort, or abandon South America!" Colonel Vassall replied with laconic intrepidity, "Sir, I will lead my regiment to the breach." And this answer, which seemed to inspire all his hearers with confidence, was re-echoed by every commander in the little army. When the 38th was drawn up at 2 o'clock the following morning, preparatory to the assault, Col. Vassall, after making known to his men the service in which they were about to be engaged, added,—“I am unused, 38th, to making a long speech, but I am convinced that every man of you will do his duty, and show the enemy what we are made of; not one firelock must be loaded, on any account, without orders to that effect. You will respect old men, women, and children; but in every man with arms in his hands, you see an enemy, and must bayonet him.” The orderly-serjeant of this excellent officer, and who was witness to his bravery, and the gallant manner in which he acquitted himself on this occasion, thus describes the events:—"On our approach to the wall, we missed the breach: the grape and musketry flew so hot, it drove the men into confusion, and would have made numbers of them retreat, but for his (Colonel Vassall's) exertions. When he observed any of the men stoop or flinch, he cried out as loud as possible, 'Brave 38th! My brave men, don't flinch! Every bullet has its billet! Push on,—follow me, 38th!' He rallied them repeatedly in this manner, until he got them inside the breach. He immediately directed a party to take possession of the corner battery next the sea, which was done in a few minutes; and another, under the command of Major Ross, to advance to the great church; and he was advancing himself to the main battery on the right, when a grape-shot broke his left leg; and as soon as he fell he cried out, 'Push on! somebody will take me up. My good soldiers, charge them! never mind me, it's only the loss of a leg in the service.' He sat up, and helped to tie on a handkerchief to stop the blood; and cried out all the time of the action, 'I care not for my leg, if my regiment do their duty, and I hope they will.' As soon as the town surrendered, he heard the men cheer,—he joined them with as great spirit as if nothing had happened, and called to me to have him carried to the head of his regiment. I feel to the heart for his family. I could wish to have fallen with him, sooner than part with a man who was so good a friend to me. At half-past three on the morning of the 3d he received his wound, and at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th he departed; and at eight o'clock the same evening he was interred at the entrance of the great church, with all military honours."

* Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, having thus possessed himself of the stronghold of Monte Video, employed himself in making preparations for further movements against the arrival of reinforcements expected from England. At length, on the 10th May, Lieut.-General Whitelocke arrived, and took the command of the army. And on the 14th June, Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd, with a further reinforcement arrived, and thus raised the army to an effective condition for an immediate movement and operation upon Buenos Ayres.—(See June.) On the 19th March, a detachment of the army under Lieut.-Colonel Pack, took possession of Colonia del Sacramento, without loss. The following is the return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 16th January, the day of landing at the Puerta de Carretas, during the siege, and at the assault:—1 major, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file killed; 2 lieut.-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 4 staff, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file missing.

† On the night of the 17th, the Apollo frigate, with 19 transports, out of 33 which conveyed the troops, parted company; and the other 14, with the Tigre, came to an anchor to the westward of Alexandria.

‡ The French Consul was endeavouring to prevail upon the government to admit a body of Albanians to assist in the defence of the place.

flank, mounting thirteen guns. This they effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where they found the garrison prepared to receive them; the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with corps. This, added to the smallness of the British force, not much exceeding 1000, determined the General to proceed to the westward. On the morning of the 19th, the troops occupied the position on which the British army under Sir Ralph Abercromby had, six years before, fought the memorable battle of Aboukir; and on the 21st,—a day never to be forgotten as the anniversary of that celebrated victory, and of the fate of Abercromby,—the place was surrendered by capitulation. The garrison of Alexandria, before its surrender, amounted to 467 men. The loss of the British was,—1 officer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded. The transports which had parted company came to anchor in Aboukir Bay on the morning of the 20th, and Sir John Duckworth's squadron arrived there on the 22d. The names and services of the following officers were particularly mentioned in Major-General Frazer's dispatch:—Major-Gen. Wauchope, the Hon. Brigadier-Gen. W. Stewart, Col. Oswald, Lieut. Col. Airey (Dep.-Adjt.-Gen.), Capt. Green (Dep.-Quarter-Master-General), Capt. Pym, royal artillery, Capt. Burgoyne, royal engineers, and Lieut. Hunter, 20th light dragoons. In consequence of a strong representation of Major Missett, the British Resident at Alexandria, that the inhabitants ran a risk of being starved unless Rosetta and Rhamanie were taken possession of by the British troops,—Major-General Frazer, with the concurrence of Rear-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment, and the Chasseurs Britanniques, under Major-General Wauchope and Brigadier-General Meade, for that purpose. On the 31st, our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmandour, which commands the town of Rosetta, without any loss; but Major-General Wauchope, instead of keeping his post there, penetrated with his whole force into the town, without any previous examination of it, when our men were so briskly fired on, and otherwise annoyed from the windows and tops of houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that after a severe loss* in killed and wounded†, they retired to Aboukir, from whence they were directed to return to Alexandria.

April. Apprehensions of famine being still strongly declared by Major Missett and the Chief Magistrate, in the name of the people, unless Rosetta was occupied, Major-Gen. Frazer detached another corps‡, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier-Gen. Stewart and Colonel Oswald. On the 9th, this force took post opposite the Alexandrian Gate of Rosetta, and after ineffectually summoning the town to surrender, batteries were commenced. Frequent skirmishes took place on the left of the army; and on the 10th, a more general demonstration was made, on which occasion the dragoons and the 78th regiment repulsed the enemy with much spirit on the left, while a rapid advance of the light infantry on the right compelled them to retire within the town. Brigadier-General Stewart was led to expect the co-operation of the Mameluke Beys, and their arrival hourly being looked for, Lieut. Colonel Macleod was sent with a detachment to seize an important post at the village of El Hammed, for the purpose of facilitating a junction with the expected succour; but after an expectation of many days, no intelligence of any was received. Early on the morning of the 22d, from 60 to 70 vessels were seen sailing down the Nile, which proved to be a reinforcement sent to the enemy from Cairo. Orders were immediately sent to Lieut. Colonel Macleod to retreat from his position to the main body; but the dragoon bearing the dispatch was unable to penetrate to the post, and the detachment was completely cut off. No time was to be lost in breaking up from the position before Rosetta. The piquets remained in their fleches until the field train, the wounded, and the stores were assembled in the plains under the charge of the 78th and De Rolle's regiment, which formed a square round them. "The brave 35th (says the dispatch)" then retreated, followed by the piquets. The enemy, sallying from the town in all directions, surrounded our square, but the bold front which the 35th regiment, under the command of Captain Riddle, and the flanking position of the light infantry battalion, under Major O'Keefe, on the heights of Abourmandour, prevented him from making any impression. Nothing could surpass the steadiness of the troops. The 35th fired by its wings and platoons retiring; and the 78th, with its front rank kneeling, as during the movements of a field-day." The casualties during this retreat did not exceed 50 killed and wounded, but the loss in this unfortunate enterprise|| was nearly

* Killed—1 major-general, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 5 drummers, 170 rank and file.

† Wounded—1 brig.-general, 1 brigade-major, 2 captains, 10 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11 serjeants, 1 drummer, 251 rank and file. Major-General Wauchope was killed, having received three wounds before he fell; and the second in command, Brigadier-General Meade, severely wounded in the eye.

‡ We were able to carry but few of our wounded with us; those remaining were barbarously butchered by the Turks, whose cavalry came out and deliberately cut off the heads of our poor helpless comrades.—[Private letter of Major Nicholas.]

§ The force consisted of a detachment of the royal artillery, detachment of the 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion, 1st battalion 35th regiment, 2d battalion 78th regiment, and the regiment De Rolle, amounting in the whole to about 2500 men.

|| This rash enterprise was deeply regretted when it was afterwards found that the apprehensions of famine were altogether groundless. There was no scarcity of provisions at Alexandria. Great quantities of rice,—so great was the plenty,—had lately been exported; while, at the same time, a quantity equal to a year's consumption of rice, and six months of wheat for the inhabitants, six months for the army, and four for the navy, remained on hand. Indeed, while the British garrison remained in Alexandria (see September) provisions of all kinds became every day more and more plentiful.

1000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners*.—12th †. Mutiny at Malta, in the regiment of Froberg, consisting entirely of foreigners in British pay ‡.

June 27th. The troops § (see Note February) in South America, now under the command of Lieut.-General Whitelocke, anchored at Ensenada de Barragon, a small bay 30 miles eastward of Buenos Ayres.—28th. The landing commenced at daylight, without opposition, or even the appearance of an enemy. The whole army was landed by the evening, and took up a position for the night on a ridge of heights in the neighbourhood.—29th. Major-General Leveson Gower having the command of the right column, moved about four miles forward; the main army, under the Commander-in-Chief, continuing in its position on the heights.—30th. Major-General Gower pursued his march towards the village of Reduccion, having under his orders four companies of the 96th; the light battalion under Brigadier-General Craufurd; the 36th and 88th regiments under Brigadier-General Lumley; four 6, and two 3-pounders, and some dismounted cavalry. Lieut.-General Whitelocke ordered the dismounted part of the 17th light dragoons, and the 40th regiment, to remain on the heights under Colonel Mahon, to escort the artillery, when it should come up. He then moved forward four miles with the main body, and took his position at three farm-houses, about two miles distant from each other. The advanced guard, under Major-General Gower, having proceeded about nine miles, and therefore being five miles ahead, took up a position for the night about seven or eight miles from the river Riochuelo, which crossed his line of march, and from which he was separated by very flat and marshy grounds. The artillery this day reached the heights, but the seamen and horses were too much fatigued to bring it forward.

(To be continued.)

* See also Naval Annals of this year.

† We have placed this date out of its order to prevent a break in the preceding narrative.

‡ The regiment about 600 strong, had been raised in the Greek Islands during the preceding year. It arrived at Malta in 1807, and was stationed at Fort Ricasoli. It was composed of men of very bad character, some of them brigands, and all disorderly. Many of them had been led to enlist themselves under illusory hopes; and the necessary restraint of military discipline, so opposed to their wild habits, soon determined them to revolt. They murdered several of their officers, and for a short time kept possession of the fort. When the provisions became scarce, a considerable portion marched out and surrendered themselves; the remainder, with the exception of six, were captured on the fort being escaladed. These six escaped to the powder-magazine; and after keeping possession for a few days longer, set fire to the magazine, consisting of from 400 to 500 barrels of gunpowder, and blew up the fort. So adroitly was the train laid, that these men were enabled to retreat to the woods: they were, however, shortly after discovered, and executed, General Villette, who commanded in Malta, punished the principal mutineers in the most determined and exemplary manner.

§ The corps employed on this expedition were, three brigades of light artillery, under Captain Fraser; 5th, 38th, and 87th regiments of foot, under Brigadier-General Sir S. Auchmuty; 17th dragoons, 36th and 88th regiments of foot, under Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lumley; eight companies 95th regiment, and nine light infantry companies, under Brigadier-General Craufurd; four troops 6th dragoon guards, 9th light dragoons, 40th and 45th regiments of foot, under Colonel the Hon. J. Mahon; all the dragoons being dismounted, except four troops of the 17th, under Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd. The whole British force in La Malta was at this time 9500 men.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

IN COMMISSION.

NORE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K.C.B.

Ships.	Guas.	Commanders.	Distribution.
OCEAN	80	Capt. Edward Barnard	Sheerness
Prince Regent (yacht)		Capt. Geo. Tobin, C.B.	Deptford
Swan	10	Capt. S. Warren	Woolwich
William and Mary (yacht)		Lieut. John C. Lane	Leith, Scotch fishery.

PORTSMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B.

Challenger	28	Capt. Michael Seymour	In Dock
Excellent	58	Capt. T. Hastings	Portsmouth Harbour
Royal George (yacht)		Capt. Right Hon. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H.	Portsmouth
Portsmouth (yacht)		Lieut. James Maitland	Portsmouth
Seafower	4	Lieut. John Morgan	Portsmouth
Sylvia	1	Lieut. Thos. Henderson	Cruiser
Vestal	36	Capt. W. Jones (c)	Spithead
Victory	104	Capt. E. R. Williams	Portsmouth Harbour.

PLYMOUTH STATION.

Admiral Sir William Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Distribution.
Caledonia	120	Capt. Thos. Brown	Sailed for Cork, 8th ult.
Endymion	50	Capt. Samuel Roberts, C.B.	Hamaze
Magpie	4	Lieut. John Moffat	Plymouth
Plymouth (yacht)		Capt. C. B. H. Ross, C.B.	Plymouth
Revenge	78	Capt. Donald H. Mackay	Sailed for Cork, 8th ult.
Royal Sovereign (yacht)		Capt. Chas. Bullen, C.B.	Pembroke
Royalist	10	Lieut. R. N. Williams	Plymouth
SAN JOSE	110	Capt. Gordon Thos. Falcon	Hamaze
Speedy	8	Lieut. J. P. Roepel	Cruiser
Onyx	10	Lieut. A. B. Howe	Plymouth.

MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

Actæon	26	Capt. Hon. Fred. W. Grey	Constantinople, 15th July
Alfred	50	Capt. Robt. Maunsell	Malta, 30th July
Barham	50	Capt. Hugh Pigott, C.B.	Malta
Belvidera	42	Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas	sailed 10 Jul. off Oporto 14 Aug.
BRITANNIA	120	Capt. Peter Rainier, C.B.	Malta
Ceylon	2	Lieut. H. Schomberg	Malta
Champion	18	Com. Hon. Arthur Duncombe	Malta
Cordelia	10	Com. Chas. Hotham	Corfu
Madagascar	46	Capt. Edmund Lyons	Nauplia
Malabar	74	Capt. Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.	Constantinople, 15th July
Pelican	18	Com. John Gape	Gibraltar, 8th Aug.
Philomel	10	Com. William Smith (e)	Gibraltar, sailed for Eng. 7 Aug.
Rainbow	28	Capt. Sir John Franklin, Knt.	Malta
Raleigh	18	Com. Abr. M. Hawkins	Malta
Rover	18	Com. Sir Geo. Young, Bart.	Malta
St. Vincent	120	Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, K.C.II	Malta
Scout	18	Com. William Hargood	sailed 19th June
Scylla	18	Com. Hon. Geo. Grey	Tripoli
Volage	28	Capt. Geo. B. Martin, C.B.	Malta, 81st July.

WEST INDIA, HALIFAX, AND NEWFOUNDLAND STATIONS.

Vice-Admiral Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.

Arachne	18	Com. Wm. Gapper Agar	Demerara, beginning of July
Ariadne	28	Capt. Charles Phillips	Halifax, 28th July
Bermuda (yacht)		Capt. Sir F. Usher, Kt. C.B. K.C.H.	Bermuda
Blanche	46	Capt. A. Farquhar, C.B. K.II.	Barbadoes
Cockburn	1	Lieut. Chas. Holbrook	Lakes
Columbine	18	Com. Hen. O. Love	Halifax
Comus	18	Com. Wm. Price Hamilton	
Dispatch	16	Com. Geo. Daniell	St. Thomas
Firefly	3	Lieut. John J. M'Donnell	Bahamas
Fly	18	Com. Peter M'Quhar	Havanna
Forte	44	Capt. W. O. Pell	sailed for Bermuda 18th Aug.
Gannet	18	Com. John B. Maxwell	Jamaica, 20th June
Kangaroo	3	Lieut. Fred. Gilly	Nassau
Lane	18	Com. Wm. Sidney Smith	arrived at Jamaica 28th June
Magnificent	4	Lieut. John Pagot	Jamaica
Minx	3	Lieut. Geo. Gover Miall	Jamaica
Monkey			Jamaica
Nimble	5	Lieut. Charles Bolton	Jamaica
Pallas	42	Capt. Wm. Walpole	Barbadoes, 6th July, going to Jamaica
Pearl	20	Com. Robert Gordon	Barbadoes
Pickle	5	Lieut. G. Bagot	Bahamas
Pincher	5	Lieut. Wm. Crooke	Halifax, 28th July
Racehorse	18	Com. F. V. Cotton	Nassau
Sapphire	28	Capt. Hon. G. W. R. Trefusis	Newfoundland
Serpent	16	Com. J. C. Symonds	sailed 30th July
Skipjack	5	Lieut. Willoughby Shortland	Bahamas
Speedwell	5	Lieut. Chas. H. Norrington	Maranham
Tweed	20	Com. Allen Bertram	Port-au-Prince, Hayti
Vernon	50	Capt. Sir G. A. Westphal, Kt.	Halifax, 28th July
Victor	18	Com. Robert Russell	Barbadoes, 24th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATION.

Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Distribution.
Algerine . . .	10	Com. Hon. John F. F. De Roos	Bahia, 16th April]
Cockatrice . . .	6	Lieut. Wm. Lee Rees	Rio Janeiro
Dublin . . .	50	Capt. Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Townshend	Lima, 28th March
Hornet . . .	6	Lieut. Francis R. Coghlan	{ running between Monte Video & Rio { Janeiro
Pylades . . .	18	Com. E. Blankley	16th April, Monte Video
Rattlesnake . . .	28	Capt. Chas. Graham	{ 23d Dec. sailed for Lima and Cali- { fornia—expected home
Samarang . . .	28	Capt. Chas. H. Paget	Rio Janeiro
Satellite . . .	18	Com. Robt. Smart, K.H.	sailed 17th June
Snake . . .	16	Com. Wm. Robertson (d)	sailed 15th June
SPARTIATE . . .	76	Capt. Robert Tait	Rio Janeiro, 6th June
Tyne . . .	28	Capt. Chas. Hope	sailed from Lima 14th April.

EAST INDIA STATION.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B.

Alligator . . .	28	Capt. Geo. R. Lambert	Madras
Curacoa . . .	26	Capt. David Dunn	Manilla
Harrier . . .	18	Com. S. L. H. Vassall	Madras
Hyacinth . . .	18	Com. Fras. Price Blackwood	Sailed from Madeira, 2d June
Imogene . . .	28	Capt. Price Blackwood	Sydney
Magicienne . . .	24	Capt. James H. Plumridge	Calcutta
MELVILLE . . .	74	Capt. Henry Hart	Madras, arrived from Bombay 3d Mar.
Wolf . . .	18	Com. Wm. Hamley	Singapore.

LISBON STATION.

Rear-Admiral William Parker, C.B.

ASTA . . .	84	Capt. Peter Richards	Lisbon, 13th Aug.
Castor . . .	36	Capt. Rt. Hon. Ld. John Hay	off Oporto 14th Aug.
Conway . . .	28	Capt. Henry Eden	ditto
Donegal . . .	78	Capt. Arthur Fanshawe	Lisbon, 13th Aug.
Nautilus . . .	10	Com. Rt. Hon. Lord G. Paulet	off Oporto 14th Aug.
Nimrod . . .	20	Com. Rt. Hon. Lord Ed. Russell	do. 31st July
Orestes . . .	18	Capt. W. N. Glascock	do. 14th Aug.
Stag . . .	46	Capt. Nicholas Lockyer, C.B.	Lisbon, 13th Aug.
Talavera . . .	74	Capt. Edw. Chetham, C.B.	ditto
Viper . . .	6	Lieut. H. James	ditto

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Frederick Warren, C.B.

Badger . . .	10	Com. Geo. F. Stow	Simon's Bay
Brisk . . .	3	Lieut. Josiah Thompson	Coast of Africa
Britomart . . .	10	Lieut. W. H. Quin	ditto
Charybdis . . .	3	Lieut. Rob. B. Crawford	ditto
Curlew . . .	10	Com. Hen. D. Trotter	9th May, Fernando Po
Fair Rosamond (schooner) . . .		Lieut. G. Rose	sailed 10th July, via Lisbon
Griffon . . .	3	Lieut. James E. Parlyby	2d May, Fernando Po
Isis . . .	50	Capt. Jas. Polkinghorne	Mauritius, beginning of May
Pelorus . . .	18	Com. Richard Meredith	16th May sailed for Mauritius
Talbot . . .	28	Capt. Richard Dickinson, C.B.	{ Mauritius beginning of May—ex- { pected home
UNDAUNTED . . .	46	Capt. Edw. Harvey	Simon's Bay.

PARTICULAR SERVICE.

Leveret . . .	10	Lieut. W. F. Lapidge	off Oporto 14th Aug.
Pantaloon . . .	10	Lieut. J. C. Colpoys	{ Falmouth, arrived from Lisbon and { Oporto 21st Aug.
Pike . . .	12	Lieut. Arthur Brooking	sailed for Oporto and Lisbon 17 Aug.
Savage . . .	10	Lieut. Robert Loney	7th June, off Oporto
Sparrow . . .	10	Lieut. C. W. Riley	{ Portsmouth, arrived from Lisbon { and Oporto 21st Aug.
Trinculo . . .	18	Com. Thompson (acting)	{ sailed from Gambia 14th June for { Sierra Leone.

SURVEYING VESSELS.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.	Distribution.
Ætna	6	Com. Edw. Belcher	Portsmouth, refitting
Beacon	8	Com. Richard Copeland . . .	Mediterranean
Beagle	10	Com. Robert Fitzroy	South America
Fairy	10	Com. Wm. Hewett	North Sea
Investigator	2	Master & Surv. Geo. Thomas .	Shetland Islands
Jackdaw	4	Lieut. Edw. Barnet	arrived at New Providence 14th June
Mastiff	6	Lieut. Thomas Graves	Mediterranean
Thunder	6	Com. Richard Owen	West Indies
Raven	4	Lieut. W. Arlett	Mediterranean.

STEAM-VESSELS.

African	1	Lieut. James Harvey
Alban	2	Lieut. Andrew Kennedy
Carron	2	Lieut. John Duffill
Columbia	2	Robert Ede
Comet	2	T. Allen
Confiance	2	Lieut. John Mid. Waugh
Dee	4	Com. Robert Oliver (b)
Echo	2	Lieut. Robert Otway
Firebrand	6	Lieut. Wm. Geo. Buchanan
Firefly	6	Lieut. Thos. Baldoek
Flamer	6	Lieut. Richd. Bastard
Hermes	6	Lieut. John Wright
Lightning	6	J. Allen
Messenger	6	J. King
Meteor	2	Lieut. W. H. Symons
Phoenix	6	Com. R. Oliver.
Pluto	1	Lieut. Thomas Ross Sullivan (Acting)
Rhadamanthus	4	Com. George Evans
Salamander	4	Com. H. T. Austin

SLOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Astrea	6	Capt. William King, superintendent
Barracouta	6	Lieut. R. B. James
Briseis	6	Lieut. John Downey
Calypso	6	Lieut. Richd. Peyton
Eclipse	4	Lieut. C. W. G. Griffin
Emulous	4	Lieut. Went. P. Croke
Goldfinch	6	Lieut. Edward Collier
Lapwing	6	Lieut. G. B. Forster
Lyra	6	Lieut. James St. John
Mutine	4	Lieut. Richard Pawle
Nightingale	6	Lieut. George Fortescue
Opossum	4	Lieut. Robert Peter
Pigeon	4	Lieut. John Binney
Plover	4	Lieut. Wm. Downey
Reindeer	6	Lieut. H. P. Dicken
Renard	6	Lieut. Geo. Dunsford
Rinaldo	4	Lieut. John Hill (a)
Sheldrake	4	Lieut. A. R. S. Passingham
Skylark	4	Lieut. Chas. P. Ladd
Swallow	6	Lieut. Smyth Griffith
Thais	4	Lieut. Charles Church.

FITTING FOR SERVICE.

Rapid	10	Lieut. F. Patten	Portsmouth
Racer	16	Com. J. Hope	ditto
Wasp	18	Com. James Burney	ditto.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.	41st Foot—Madras; Chatham.
2d ditto—Windsor.	42d do.—Malta; Greenlaw.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.	43d do.—Waterford.
1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.	44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
2d ditto—Nottingham.	45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
3d do.—Birmingham.	46th do.—At Sea; Chatham.
4th do.—Cahir.	47th do.—Mullingar.
5th do.—Dublin.	48th do.—Madras; Chatham.
6th do.—Dundalk.	49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
7th do.—Ballincollig.	50th do.—Chatham; ordered by detachments
1st Dragoons—Exeter.	to New South Wales.
2d do.—York.	51st do.—Corfu; Gosport.
3d do.—Ipswich.	52d do.—Belfast.
4th do.—Bombay.	53d do.—Gibraltar; Hull.
6th do.—Edinburgh.	54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
7th Hussars—Hamilton.	55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
8th do.—Gloucester.	56th do.—Jamaica; Kinsale.
9th Lancers—Longford.	57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
10th Hussars—Dublin.	58th do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.	59th do.—Dublin.
12th Lancers—Manchester.	60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.	Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.
14th do.—Dublin.	61st do.—Ceylon; Cork.
15th Hussars—Cork.	62d do.—Madras; Chatham.
16th Lancers—Bengal.	63d do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
17th do.—Hounslow.	64th do.—Fermoy; Mullingar.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Westminster.	65th do.—Barbadoes; Limerick.
Do. [2d battalion]—Knightsbridge.	66th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Fermoy.
Do. [3d battalion]—Windsor.	67th do.—Barbadoes; Limerick.
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—King's Mews.	68th do.—Newry.
Do. [2d battalion]—Bristol; on route to Lond.	69th do.—St. Vincent; Kinsale.
Scotch Fusilier Guards [1st battalion]—The Tower.	70th do.—Cork; ordered to Cape of G. Hope.
Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.	71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
1st Foot [1st battalion]—St. Lucia; Stirling.	72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Perth.
Do. [2d battalion]—Glasgow.	73d do.—Malta; Jersey.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.	74th do.—Dublin.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.	75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Bristol.
4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	76th do.—Kinsale; to relieve 93d at Barbadoes.
5th do.—Gibraltar; Templemore.	77th do.—Jamaica; Tralee.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	78th do.—Ceylon; Paisley.
7th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.	79th do.—York, Upper Canada; Dundee.
8th do.—Bermuda; Stockport.	80th do.—Naas.
9th do.—Mauritius; Fermoy.	81st do.—Templemore.
10th do.—Corfu; Cork.	82d do.—Edinburgh.
11th do.—Zante; Brecon.	83d do.—Dublin.
12th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.	84th do.—Jamaica; Gosport.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	85th do.—Manchester.
14th do.—Athlone.	86th do.—Berbice; Portsmouth.
15th do.—Montreal; Carlisle.	87th do.—Mauritius; Devonport.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	88th do.—Corfu; Sheerness.
17th do.—New South Wales; Chatham	89th do.—Cork.
18th do.—Haydock Lodge.	90th do.—Kilkenny.
19th do.—Trinidad; Sunderland.	91st do.—Fermoy.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	92d do.—Cork; Londond.; und. ord. for Gibr.
21st do.—Chatham; ord. by Detach. to N. S.	93d do.—Barbadoes; Aberdeen.
22d do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.	94th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.
23d do.—Gibraltar; Clonmel.	95th do.—Corfu; Chatham.
24th do.—Montreal; Tyneworth.	96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Sheerness.
25th do.—Bemerara; Berwick.	97th do.—Ceylon; Youghall.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
27th do.—Enniskillen.	99th do.—Mauritius; Boyle; ordered to E.I.
28th do.—Limerick.	Rifle Brigade [1st battalion]—Halifax, N. S.; Chatham.
29th do.—Mauritius; Cork.	Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Dover.
30th do.—Galway.	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.	COLONIAL CORPS.
32d do.—Quebec; Templemore.	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
33d do.—Weedon.	2d do.—New Providence.
34th do.—New Brunswick; Drogheda.	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
35th do.—Blackburn.	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
36th do.—Antigua; Cork.	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
37th do.—Jamaica; Nenagh.	Royal Newfoundland and Veteran Companies—Newfoundland.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.	
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	

* To relieve 77th at Jamaica.

† 77th and 93d to return to England early in 1834.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMANDER.

John Washington.

LIEUTENANTS.

F. B. Hankey.
H. Bunbury.
J. G. Pearce.
Henry Gaitskell.
C. T. Hill.

PURSER.

E. Harris.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

James Hussey Wasp.
C. D. A. Newman Rapid.
R. Handyside Asia.
John Belcher, M.D. Victory.
J. H. Martin Do.
W. B. Dolling Do.
H. H. Hammond Asia.
J. A. Mould Do.
James Salmon Plymouth Hos.
J. A. Rees Spey packet.
A. Yeoman Romney.
A. Browning San Josef.
R. Chambe Do.
James Chalmers Do.

PURSERS.

Thomas Rowe Wasp.
E. Harris Rl. Sovereign.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K.C.B.
to be Commander-in-Chief at the Nile.

CAPTAIN.

Edward Barnard Ocean.

COMMANDER.

W. P. Stanley Dee steamer.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. G. MacKenzie Caledonia.
— Lake Do.
Peter Duthy Wasp.
P. H. Dyke Do.
— Chambers Racer.
Hon. H. A. Murray Endymion.
J. L. Parkin Ocean.
W. G. Field Do.
R. B. James Spey packet
W. P. Croke Pandora do.
— Baker Coast Guard.
B. O'Brien Casey { Out-Pensioner,
Greenwich Hos.
W. Shallard (sup.) Victory.

MASTERS.

J. Huntley Racer.
G. H. Hall (acting) Rapid, reapp.
G. Burney Caledonia.
T. Thomas Revenge.
J. Sprent Forte.
E. A. King Wasp.

SURGEONS.

J. W. Johnson, M.D. Wasp.
A. Millar (acting) Donegal.
J. E. Risk Ord. Plymouth.
A. Osborne Comsh. Fairlie.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Major John Wolridge, vice Bunce placed on
the reserved half-pay.

MAJOR.

Brevet-Major Wm. Ramsay, vice Wolridge.

CAPTAIN.

Capt. John Hewatt, from the unattached half-
pay, vice Ramsay.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

E. Walter.
James Piers.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 26, 1833.

2d Regt. of Drag. Guards.—Capt. J. Davis,
from h. p. unat. to be Paymaster, vice C. J.
Furlong, who exch.

4th Regt. of Light Drag.—Lieut. F. C. Fyers,
from the 47th regt. to be Lieut. vice W. Skip-
with, who exch.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards.—Capt. G.
B. Mathew, from the 70th regt. to be Lieut. and
Capt. vice Cotton, who exch.

3d Foot.—Ensign S. Daniel, to be Lieut. by
p. vice M. C. Golden, who retires; O. N. Chat-
terton, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Daniel.

7th Foot.—Second-Lieut. H. S. Kerr, from
the 60th regt. to be Lieut. by p. vice the Earl of
Rothes, who retires.

26th Foot.—Seri.-Major W. W. Clarke, to be
Adjut. with the rank of Ensign, vice J. D. H.
Hay, who resigns the Adjut. only.

40th Foot.—H. Gillman, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice H. T. Bowen, who retires.

43d Foot.—Hon. C. R. West, to be Ensign, by p. vice H. W. Bunbury, p. prom.

47th Foot.—Lieut. W. Skipwith, from the 4th Light Drag. to be Lieut. vice F. C. Fyers, who exch.

54th Foot.—Lieut. P. Clarke, to be Capt. without p. vice R. Stewart, dec.; Lieut. R. T. R. Pattoun, to be Adjut. vice Clarke, prom.; Ensign S. Reed, to be Lieut. vice Pattoun, app. Adjut.; Cornet A. Macdonald, from the h. p. 15th Light Drag. to be Ensign, vice Reed.

55th Foot.—H. Edwards, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice A. Campbell, whose app. has not taken place.

60th Foot.—Capt. T. Crombie, from the 79th regt. to be Capt. vice C. H. Churchill, who exch.; H. Maitland, Gent. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Kerr, prom. in the 7th regt.

70th Foot.—Capt. W. Cotton, from the Coldstream Guards, to be Capt. vice Mathew, who exch.

79th Foot.—Capt. C. H. Churchill, from the 60th regt. to be Capt. vice Crombie, who exch.

80th Foot.—Ensign J. Scully, to be Lieut. by p. vice Thomas, who retires; G. D. Pack, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Scully.

Unattached.—Ensign H. W. Bunbury, from the 43d regt. to be Lieut. by p.

JULY 30.

Royal Sherwood Foresters, or Nottingham Militia.—John Sherwin Sherwin, Esq., to be Major; Henry Porter Lowe, Esq., and John Bagshaw Taylor, Esq. to be Captains.

DOWNING-STREET, Aug. 1.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, of the East India Company's army, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 2.

5th Drag. Guards.—Cornet E. T. H. Chambers, to be Lieut. by p. vice R. S. Warrell, who retires; G. Colquitt, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Chambers.

11th Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. D. Leonard, to be Surg. vice Moore, dec.

32d Foot.—Ensign R. Campbell, to be Lieut. by p. vice A. R. G. Thomas, who retires; J. E. W. Ingils, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Campbell.

34th Foot.—Ensign R. W. Byron, to be Lieut. without p. vice J. Arnold, dec.; Gentleman Cadet W. E. James, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, vice Byron.

48th Foot.—Lieut. W. Codd, to be Capt. without p. vice J. W. Duke, dec.; Lieut. R. Woodhouse, to be Capt. without p. vice Codd, whose prom. has not taken place; Ensign W. A. Hicks, from h. p. of the 98th regt. to be Ensign, vice Daly.

50th Foot.—H. Stapleton, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice G. Fookett, who retires.

55th Foot.—Capt. T. Harrison, from h. p. of the 3d West India Regt. to be Capt. vice R. N. Boyes, who exch.

58th Foot.—Staff-Assist.-Surg. J. R. Taylor, to be Assist.-Surg. vice J. Huggins, who retires upon h. p.

69th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet W. Walker, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, without p. vice Mundell, app. Adjut.; Ensign St. John Mundell, to be Adjut. with the rank of Lieut. vice Newell, dec.

76th Foot.—Ensign F. S. Prittle, to be Lieut. without p. vice Cockcraft, app. Adjut.; Gent. Cadet R. W. Hopkins, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, vice Prittle; Lieut. W. W. J. Cockcraft, to be Adjut. vice Ross, prom.

82d Foot.—Lieut. W. S. Rawson, to be Capt. by p. vice E. G. Stokes, who retires; Ensign J. G. Holmes, to be Lieut. by p. vice Rawson; E. B. Hale, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Holmes.

83d Foot.—Ensign E. D'Alton, to be Lieut. by p. vice J. J. E. Hamilton, who retires; T. R. Derinzy, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice D'Alton.

86th Foot.—Capt. H. W. Wigmore, from the 2d West India Regt. to be Capt. vice W. Lyon, who retires upon the h. p. of the 6th West India Regt.

2d West India Regt.—Capt. T. Tait, from the h. p. 6th West India Regt. to be Capt. vice Wigmore, app. to 86th regt.

Hospital Staff.—C. Pine, Gent. to be Staff-Assist.-Surg. vice J. R. Taylor, app. to the 59th regt.; K. McCaskill, Gent. to be Staff-Assist.-Surg. vice D. Leonard, prom. in the 11th Foot.

Memorandum.—The date of Lieut. H. D. Sibbi's promotion in the 48th regt. is the 23d March, instead of the 21st April.

The name of the Ensign who has retired from the 40th regt. is W. B. Bowen, and not H. T. Bowen, as stated in the Gazette of the 26th July.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 6.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Second-Capt. and Adjut. Basil Robinson Heron, to be Capt. vice Parker, retired on h. p.; First-Lieut. Robert Longmore Garstin, to be Second-Capt. vice Heron; Second-Lieut. Gilbert John Lane Buchanan, to be First-Lieut. vice Garstin.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 9.

Scots Fusilier Regt. of Foot Guards.—Capt. Hon. John Craven Westenra, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Sir Arch. J. Murray, Bart. who retires; Lieut. Mark James Gambier, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Westenra; Ensign Henry Bertie Tollemache, from the 47th foot, to be Ensign and Lieut. by p. vice Gambier; Quartermaster-Serjt. Joseph Aston, to be Quartermaster, vice Charles Weston, who retires upon h. p.

1st Foot.—Capt. Thomas Arthur Blair, from the h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice John Ross, who exch. rec. the dif.

15th Foot.—Ensign Geo. Parker, to be Lieut. by p. vice Sockett, who retires; Henry Grierson, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Parker.

38th Foot.—Lieut. Nicholas Horsley, from the h. p. of the 91st foot, to be Lieut. vice Henry Ogil Lewis, who has retired, receiving a commuted allowance for his commission.

40th Foot.—Ensign William Balfour, from the 82d foot, to be Ensign, vice Henry Gillman, who exch.

42d Foot.—Ensign Andrew David Alston Stewart, to be Lieut. by p. vice Graham, prom. to an unat. company; Atholl Wentworth Macdonald, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Stewart.

47th Foot.—Henry Arkwright, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Henry Bertie Tollemache, app. to the Scots Fusilier Guards.

48th Foot.—John Moore Ross, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Cromwell Hicks, who retires.

50th Foot.—Lieut. George Willoughby Davy O'Hara, to be Capt. by p. vice Henry Shum, who retires; Ensign Andrew Baxter, to be Lieut. by p. vice O'Hara; William Knowles, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Southcote Mansergh, who retires.

55th Foot.—Capt. James Watson Boyes, from the h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Thomas Harrison, who retires.

56th Foot.—Patrick Fleming, Esq. on a retired allowance as Surg. to be Paymaster, vice Grant, app. to the 80th regt.

73d Foot.—Capt. John Robert Budgen, from h. p. of the Rifle Brigade, to be Capt. vice Francis Barrallier, who exch.

82d Foot.—Ensign Henry Gillman, from the 40th regt. to be Ensign, vice Balfour, who exch.

83th Foot.—Ensign Henry Rowles, to be Lieut. by p. vice John James, who retires; Arthur John Pack, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Rowles.

94th Foot.—Capt. Corbet Cotton, from the 2d West India regt. to be Capt. vice Hon. Henry Booth Grey, who retires upon h. p. unat.

98th Foot.—Lieut. James Bell Kingsley, from the Ceylon regt. to be Lieut. vice Bolton Edwards, who retires upon h. p. of the 7th regt.

2d West India Regt.—Capt. Chas. Andrews, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Cotton, app. to the 94th regt.

Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. James Wallis Loft, from h. p. of the 7th regt. to be Lieut. vice Kingsley, app. to the 98th regt.

Unattached.—Lieut. Thomas James Graham, from the 42d regt. to be Capt. by p.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 9.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Gentleman Cadet William George Hamley, to be Second-Lieut. with temporary rank; Gentleman Cadet Andrew Beatty, to be Second-Lieut. with temporary rank.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 16.

7th Regt. of Drag. Guards.—Lieut. Robert Richardson, to be Capt. by p. vice Elton, who retires.

To be Lieutenants by p.:—Cornet John Hope Gibson, vice Atkinson, who retires; Cornet James William Hunter, vice Richardson.

To be Cornets by p.:—Frederick John Wm. Viscount Kilcoursie, vice Gibson; Edward Codrington, Gent. vice Hunter.

12th Regt. of Light Drag.—Capt. Christopher Thomas Bird, from the h. p. of 22d Light Drag. to be Capt. vice Frederick Moore, who exch.

1st Foot.—Lieut. Alexander Barry Montgomery, to be Capt. by p. vice Blair, who retires; Ensign Francis Gregor Urquhart, to be Lieut. by p. vice Montgomery; Lieut. John Gordon, from the 6th foot, to be Lieut. vice Lucas, who exch.; Gentleman Cadet Henry Draper Neville, from the Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, by p. vice Urquhart.

3d Foot.—Lieut. George Mackay, from the h. p. of the 82d regt. to be Lieut. vice Urquhart, whose app. has not taken place.

6th Foot.—Lieut. Francis Lucas, from the 1st foot, to be Lieut. vice Gordon, who exch.

50th Foot.—George Cobban, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Baxter, prom.

69th Foot.—Edward Hemphill, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Sutton, who retires.

79th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. George Macdonell, from the h. p. of Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.H. who exch.

2d West India Regt.—Serjeant-Major John Potts, to be Quartermaster, vice John Whitty, deceased.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Ensign Donovan, to be Lieut. without p. vice deceased; Robert Manners Sparks, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Donovan.

Memoranda.—The Christian names of Cornet Colquh, of the 5th Drag. Guards, are Goodwin Charles.

The Christian names of Ensign Arkwright, of the 47th foot, are Ferdinand William, and not Henry.

The app. of Capt. Blair, to the 1st foot, on the 9th of August, 1833, should have been vice John Cross, and not John Ross.

The name of the Lieut. from the 42d foot, app. Capt. unat. on the 9th of August, 1833, is Thomas Graham.

Aug. 23.

3d Regt. of Light Drag.—Lieut. Theophilus Levett, to be Capt. by p. vice Richardson, who retires; Cornet J. Drummond Baring, to be Lieut. by p. vice Levett; Walter Unett, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Baring.

10th Light Drag.—Capt. Hon. F. Petre, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Hon. Wm. Horsley Beresford, who exch.

12th Light Drag.—Lieut. Hon. Chas. Robert Weld Forester, to be Capt. by p. vice Bird, who retires; Cornet Algernon Peyton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Forester; Hon. Robert Needham, to be Cornet, by p. vice Peyton.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. C. Stuart, to be Adjut. vice Douglas, who resigns the Adjut. only.

1st Foot.—Capt. Thomas Graham, from the h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice John Tracey Holbrook, who exch. rec. the dif.

3d Foot.—Lieut. James Talbot Airey, from the 30th regt. to be Lieut. vice Thorpe, who exch.

7th Foot.—Paymaster Stephen Blake, from the 42d regt. to be Paymaster, vice Macdonnall, who exch.

30th Foot.—Lieut. Wm. Thorpe, from the 3d regt. to be Lieut. vice Airey, who exch.

36th Foot.—Staff-Surgeon William Pinkstan O'Reilly, from h. p. to be Surg. vice Walker, app. to the 92d regt.

42d Foot.—Paymaster Wm. Adair Macdonnall, from the 7th regt. to be Paymaster, vice Blake, who exch.

64th Foot.—Lieut. Geo. Duberley, to be Capt. by p. vice Walsh, who retires; Ensign Charles Norris, to be Lieut. by p. vice Duberley; James Logan, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Norris.

73d Foot.—Capt. Wm. Atkin, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Budgen, who retires.

79th Foot.—Ensign James Cockburn, to be Lieut. by p. vice Boyle, prom.; R. F. Ord, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Cockburn.

92d Foot.—Surg. J. H. Walker, M.D. from the 36th regt. to be Surg. vice A. Anderson, M.D. who retires upon h. p.; Staff-Assist.-Surg. A. McGregor, to be Assist-Surg.

Unattached.—Lieut. Hon. R. Boyle, from the 79th regt. to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff.—Brevet Inspector J. Erly, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals in the West Indies only, vice Dr. Baxter, who has retired upon h. p.; Deputy-Inspector-General Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D. from the h. p., to be Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Dr. Erly.

Memorandum.—The appointment of Staff-Assist-Surg. M'Gregor, to be Assist-Surg. in the 12th foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 5th ultimo, has not taken place.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24, at Poonamallee, the Lady of Lieut. A. H. M'Leoth, 38th Regt. of a daughter.
 At Corfu, Lady Woodford, wife of Major-General Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B. of a son.
 June 1, at Glasgow, the Lady of Lieut. Hugh Price, R.N. of a daughter.
 July 9, at St. Anne's, Barbadoes, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 65th regt. of a son.
 At Banagher, the Lady of Capt. G. Vandeleur Creagh, 81st regt. of a daughter.
 At Shepperton, county of Clare, the Lady of Capt. John Gabbott, h. p. of 88th regt. of a daughter.
 At Richmond House, Templemore, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Ellis, 60th Rifles, of a son.
 At Killybegh, county of Clare, the Lady of Capt. Pack, 84th regt. of a son.
 At Woolwich, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjut. Phillips, R.N. of a son.
 July 30, at Hampton Court Palace, the Lady of Capt. Baird, 15th Hussars, of a daughter.
 Aug. 5, at Northbrook House, near Exeter, the Lady of Major Hodgson, of a daughter.
 Aug. 6, at Weymouth, the Lady of Lieut. Carey, R.N. of a daughter.
 Aug. 8, at Genoa, the Lady of Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. of a son.
 Aug. 30, at Chelsea, the Lady of James Sparshott, Esq. R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, Capt. G. B. Carmac, 3d Buffs, to Miss H. Maling.
 Feb. 27, at Madras, Capt. C. L. Boileau, Rifle Regiment, to Amelia, only child of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Madras.
 June 13, at Malta, Capt. Thomas R. Baker, 7th Royal Fusiliers, to Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Anderson Morshed, Royal Engineers.
 At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. T. P. Strangways, R.H.A. to Sophia, daughter of the late B. Harcne, Esq. of Footscray Place, Kent.
 July 22, Lieut. Edward Crean Lynch, 14th Regt. to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Maurice Lynch, Esq. of Mount Delvin, county Galway.
 At Jersey, Lieut. O. B. D'Arcy, 73d Regt. to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Richard Buck, R.N. nephew to Sir Richard Keats, Governor of Greenwich Hospital.
 July 25, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. James Watson, R.N. to Mary Theodora, only daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Chambers, K.C.B.
 July 31, at Limerick, David Charles Pitcairn, Esq. Assist.-Surg. 83d Regt. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Johnson Westropp, Esq. of Roberstown, near Limerick, and niece to Lord Viscount Guilford.
 At Newhaven, Capt. James Morgan, R.N. of the Coast Guard Service, to Eliza, daughter of T. C. Falconer, Esq. of Newhaven.
 At Montrose, Major Campbell, 46th Regt. to Margaret, daughter of Capt. Thomson, late of the same Regt.
 At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Major Hall, of the 1st Life Guards, to Jamaica Caroline, daughter of J. P. Carew, Esq.

At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, Capt. Philip Sandilands, R.H.A. to Caroline Arabella, daughter of the late W. T. Corbett, Esq. of Elsham, Lincolnshire, and Darnhall, Cheshire.

Aug. 3, Capt. P. Durnford, 68th Light Infantry, second son of Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, to Augusta, second daughter of the late S. Sewell, Esq. K.C. of Montreal, Lower Canada, and niece of the Hon. the Chief Justice of that Province.

Aug. 4, by special license, at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, Lieut.-Colonel Arbuthnot, eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, to Charlotte Eliza, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Hussey Vivian, Bart. K.C.B. Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Aug. 6, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. E. Gordon Douglas, Grenadier Guards, brother to Earl Morton, to Juliana, daughter of G. H. Dawkins Pennant, Esq. of Penrhyn, Carnarvon.
 At Lisnaddill Church, Lieut. James M'Keon, R.N. to Miss Eliza Neal, of Armagh.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, Lieut. H. B. H. Rogers, 83d Regt. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Thomas Delany Hall, Esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

Aug. 7, Capt. Watson, 14th Regt. to Elizabeth Catherine, second daughter of Stephen Masters, Esq. of Craiglin, county Galway.

Aug. 8, at Newton Valence, Capt. Lempriere, R.N. to Frances, daughter of W. Dumaresq, Esq. of Pelham Place, Hampshire.

At West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, Lieut. Alexander Cotton, R.N. to Marianne, youngest daughter of Sir C. Watson, Bart. of Wratting Park.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Bishop, R.N. to Sarah, widow of the late Giuseppe Cipriani, Esq.

Aug. 15, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Charles Hamlyn Williams, R.N. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

July 25, Bellingham, late of R.M.

COLONEL.

July 9, Count Daniel O'Connell, late Irish Brig., Meudon, near Blois.

MAJORS.

March 26, Aly, h. p. 2d Huss. Germ. Leg.

June 9, William Holland, late 1st Royal Vet. Batt.

CAPTAINS.

March, Duke, 48th Foot, at sea.

May 23, Richter, h. p. 2d Light Inf. Batt. Germ. Leg.

July 15, R. Stewart, 54th Foot, Chatham.

— Harrison, late 67th Foot.

July 25, Burslem, late Inv. Art., Woolwich.

LIEUTENANTS.

Arnold, 34th Foot.

Malcolm, 49th Foot.

April 9, Montgomery, 1st West India Regt. Sierra Leone.

May 14, Wm. Wilson, h. p. 96th Foot.
 June 7, George Smith, late Royal Art. Drivers,
 Woolwich.
 June 11, Vincent, h. p. 49th Foot.
 June 26, Alex. Mc'Donnell, h. p. 92d Foot.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Jan. 27, Baker, h. p. 81st Foot.
 June 16, Beckmann, h. p. Dillon's Regt.
 June 20, M'Walter, h. p. 2d Drag.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

May 23, Dep.-Assist.-Com.-Gen. Reid, h. p.
 Musselburgh.

June 24, at Demerara, Capt. E. H. Muddle,
 R.N.

July 15, at Belfast, Lieut. T. W. Charletoff,
 R.N.

At Elm, Wiltshire, suddenly, Capt. J. Porteous,
 R.N.

At Killmore, county of Kerry, Lieut. Edward
 Ussher Mason, h. p. 82d Regt.

At Thetford, Capt. B. Harvey, C.B. R.N.

July 20, at Falmouth, aged 52 years, of a
 disease of the heart, Thomas Moore, Esq. M.D.
 Surg. of the 11th Foot.

July 22, Lieut. Frederick Thompson, R. N.
 aged 49.

July 25, at Hatherleigh, John Fisher, Esq.
 Surg. R.N.

In St. James's-street, aged 64, Lieut.-Colonel
 the Hon. Robert Clive, h.p. 100th Regt., brother
 of Earl Powis.

At Florence, Captain C. Montagu Walker,
 R.N.

In London, aged 70, Lieut.-General Balin-
 gall, R.M.

July 30, at the Royal Hospital at Haslar,
 Lieut. T. Daws, R.N.

In London, Lieut. Peter Blake, R.N.

Aug. 4, near Cork, Lieut. William Henry
 Rawlinson, R.N.

At Piddletrenthide, Dorset, Capt. J. Hawkins,
 R.N. aged 52.

Aug. 10, at Dalham Hall, General Sir James
 Affleck, Bart.

At Crossgar, Dromara, Ireland, J. Mathews,
 Esq. late Capt. 38th Regt.

Aug. 15, at Calceto Cottage, near Arundel,
 John Seward, Esq. Purser, R.N. in the 55th
 year of his age.

Lieut. Steven Lynk, of H.M.S. Pioneer, em-
 ployed on the Coast Guard Service, put an end
 to his existence by shooting himself through
 the head, in a field between the King's Ferry
 and Milton, near Sittingbourne, Kent. An
 inquest on the body was held on the following
 day, when a verdict of temporary derangement
 was returned. Some misunderstanding between
 the deceased and his men is said to have op-
 erated upon his mind, and caused the fatal catas-
 trophic.

Major Edward Jervoise Ridge, C.B., whose
 death we recorded last month, went out to India
 as a cadet in 1798, and was appointed cornet in
 the 4th Bengal Native Cavalry, which corps he
 joined at Benares in January, 1799. In May,
 1800, he obtained a Lieutenancy; in August, 1810,
 was promoted to captain; and in July, 1819, to
 a majority.

The 4th regiment was actively employed dur-
 ing the Mahratta campaigns, under Lord Lake,
 and this officer was with it during the whole
 period, never having quitted the corps till 1809,
 when he was obliged to repair to England for
 the recovery of his health, which had suffered
 severely from the effects of the climate. He

returned to India in 1813, and joined the 4th
 regiment at Kietah, in Hundelcund. In 1815,
 the corps removed to Purtaubghur; and in 1817
 again returned to Kietah, on approaching which
 this officer was detached, with the right squa-
 dron, to join Major Allain, at Lohogong. His
 proceedings against the Pindarries on the 11th of
 April, 1817, are thus mentioned in General
 Orders:—

"The Commander-in-Chief has directed that
 the following report from Captain Ridge to his
 immediate commanding officer be published in
 General Orders, not only with the view of giving
 publicity to the applause which his Excellency
 bestows on Capt. Ridge's conduct, but as fur-
 nishing a most encouraging example for the
 army. This affair and the gallant exploit ante-
 cedently performed by Captain Caulfield, 5th
 Native Cavalry, evince what incalculable supe-
 riority is possessed by troops confident in their
 own discipline, while both instances show how
 much may be achieved by the determined
 bravery even of a handful of men. The dispropor-
 tion on the latter occasion was so enormous,
 that an opportunity could not have been more
 completely fashioned by fortune for displaying
 the judicious and intrepid decision of the leader,
 as well as the admirable courage of the Hon.
 Company's troops; nor should the perseverance
 of the squadron, in the effort to overtake the
 Pindarries, be put out of view by the more bril-
 liant circumstances of the final contest. An
 exertion, continued for forty-five miles, at the
 season (April), is a proof of both ardour and
 patience but to be appreciated by the lamented
 event of its having actually caused the death of
 that most valuable officer, Capt. Howarth," &c.

The Report—(our limits prevent us inserting
 it at length)—states, that with 190 men, Capt.
 Ridge routed 5000 Pindarries; and that had his
 force been 500, the greatest part of the enemy's
 would have been destroyed. The horses of the
 gallant detachment were mounted from half-
 past eight in the evening of the 11th of April,
 until half-past seven on the following evening,
 during which time they marched forty-five
 miles.

Major W. Elliot, C.B. (since dead,) then
 commanding the 4th regt., being obliged to quit
 it on account of ill-health, Capt. R. was ordered
 down to Kietah to take the command. In
 August following he joined the force under Sir
 Dyson Marshall, destined to act against the
 Pindarries. He afterwards, towards the end
 of the year, joined a light force under Major-
 Gen. T. Brown, and commanded the attack on
 the enemy's camp on the outside of Jawad, at
 the time the Major-General stormed that town,
 the success of which is thus detailed in General
 Orders:—

"The Commander-in-chief has received with
 sentiments of admiration the official details of
 the successful attack made by the troops under
 the command of Major-Gen. Brown on the town
 of Jawad, and the troops of Jeswant Rao Bhow
 on the 29th January. In the details before
 his Lordship, the prominent features are those of
 clear and decided judgment in the conception,
 and of the most energetic gallantry in the exe-
 cution of the several operations which were so
 deservedly crowned with brilliant success. On
 the one hand, a strongly-fortified town was
 stormed by the 1st battalion 1st Native Infantry,
 after their blowing open the gate; on the other,
 the camp of Jeswant Rao Bhow was attacked
 and carried by the 4th cavalry and a detach-
 ment of the 2d Rohilla horse, though defended
 by cannon, and the approach to it presenting
 great natural difficulties and impediments on
 all sides; an enterprise in which Capt. Ridge,
 Lieut. Franklin, and Lieut. Turner, appear to

have highly distinguished themselves. In both attacks the order and bravery of the British troops succeeded without a check. The enemy was driven from the town and from their camp with great loss, and fled in every direction, &c. &c.

In May, 1818, after the campaign was terminated, the 4th regiment marched into cantonments at Matra, where it remained until the end of 1819, when it marched to Neemuch, a cantonment in Central India. In September following the regiment was called into the field, to put down the refractory Rajah, Kishor Sing, who had assembled a large force at Hovrootee. The commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. W. Maxwell, after finding all offers of accommodation fruitless, determined on attacking the Rajah's position, which he did on the 1st of Oct. 1821. The enemy immediately retired, when Major Ridge was ordered to pursue them with two squadrons. He soon came up with a body of 500 or 600 horse, under the Maharao in person, and the result is thus stated by Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, in a letter to the Adjutant-General:—

"He (Major Ridge,) immediately formed and charged with the greatest promptitude; but I

am deeply concerned to add, with the loss of two brave, enterprising young officers, Lieut. Read, and Adj. Clark, who nobly fell in the service of their country. Major Ridge was severely, though not dangerously, wounded by a sabre in his head; and, much as all those who admire his distinguished gallantry must be concerned at his sufferings, yet considerable consolation arises from the assurance of its not being likely to keep him more than a few days from the able discharge of his duty."

Major Ridge was at this time in so bad a state of health, that it was deemed absolutely necessary that he should return to England for his recovery, and where he arrived in January, 1823. This gallant officer, who had never been absent from his corps when it was engaged on any kind of service, from the time he first joined it in 1798, retired from the service 3d Nov. 1824. For his services he was appointed a Companion of the Bath. Major Ridge may justly be ranked among the bright ornaments of the Company's army. He was brother to Lieut.-Col. Ridge, who nobly fell in the moment of victory, at the head of His Majesty's 5th foot, in the siege of Padajoz.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JULY. 1833.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvia- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
1	64.4	53.6	29.84	63.5	420	.062	.210	W.S.W. fr. br. showery
2	60.8	49.0	29.92	60.8	416	—	.202	W. moderate br. and fine
3	61.6	54.4	30.02	61.3	432	.016	.178	S.W. lt. br. with showers
4	65.2	54.6	29.93	64.8	412	—	.168	S.W. moder. br. & cloudy
5	68.4	54.8	29.95	68.0	386	—	.174	S.S.W. fr. br. and cloudy
6	70.8	55.4	29.80	70.7	368	—	.200	S. by W. very fr. fine day
7	68.4	57.3	29.75	65.3	484	.020	.154	S.W. fr. br. and equally
8	67.5	59.6	29.82	65.2	432	.530	.120	W.S.W. fr. br. and fine
9	66.2	61.0	30.09	64.8	457	.128	.126	N.N.E. lt. winds & fine wea.
10	67.3	57.2	29.98	66.9	451	—	.100	W. by N. lt. br. beaut. day
11	65.6	56.4	29.94	65.4	468	—	.097	N.N.W. mod. with lt. rain
12	63.4	56.7	29.93	63.3	467	.042	.106	N.E. mod. br. and cloudy
13	61.3	57.2	29.96	61.3	463	—	.094	N. by E. lt. br. & cloudy
14	66.9	55.2	29.97	66.0	458	—	.105	W.S.W. lt. airs and fine
15	69.3	60.6	30.07	68.6	449	—	.086	N.N.E. lt. airs and fine
16	69.9	54.5	30.12	69.4	425	—	.100	N.W. lt. br. and clear
17	73.0	53.4	30.18	72.7	407	—	.168	W. N. lt. airs and cloudy
18	71.2	66.0	30.08	70.8	389	—	—	S.W. lt. airs and sultry
19	67.3	64.8	29.81	67.3	450	.315	—	W. fr. br. with showers
20	63.2	58.0	29.79	62.7	457	.096	.100	W. by N. fr. br. & equally
21	63.9	57.8	29.78	62.9	448	.078	.094	S.W. N. strong br. showery
22	63.2	57.2	29.68	63.0	535	.112	.160	S.W. lt. breezes and fine
23	62.6	56.8	30.04	62.0	514	.200	.143	W. by S. mod. br. & cloudy
24	61.3	56.3	30.12	60.8	506	—	.160	S.S.W. fr. br. and fine
25	62.6	57.4	30.22	65.0	492	—	.147	S. by W. fr. br. fine day
26	66.0	56.0	30.21	67.4	488	—	.200	W.S.W. mod. br. & cloudy
27	73.0	57.6	30.22	71.6	485	—	.125	N.W. light airs and sultry
28	75.3	58.0	30.24	75.1	442	—	.128	E. by N. lt. br. and fine
29	68.3	64.2	30.23	69.8	467	—	.196	E.N.E. S. br. and cloudy
30	67.0	65.3	30.20	67.0	450	—	.187	N.E. fr. br. and cloudy
31	67.2	60.0	30.22	68.8	452	—	.150	N.W. fr. br. and fine

THE CRISIS AT WATERLOO.

Dublin, September 9, 1833.

MY DEAR MAJOR,

I HAVE neither time nor inclination to enter at any great length in reply to your very voluminous observations on my letter. Nor, indeed, is it necessary; for although there is much that might be criticised, there is not much that requires answering. On some points, however, I may perhaps be expected to say a few words, and to those I shall refer as briefly as possible. I only regret that you did not send me your letter before printing it, as, had you done so, this answer might have appeared at the same time, which would have at least been more convenient for those who consider our controversy worthy of their notice.

You say you are "bound to defend the facts and inferences you have made public, without respect to persons," &c. In this I entirely agree with you; but whilst doing so, you must permit me to observe, that although persons are not to be respected, some allowance, at least, should be made for *situation*; and, it cannot be denied, that a general officer in command of a brigade of cavalry, the movements of which extended over much ground, must, of necessity, have had an opportunity of seeing more of what was going on around him, than a subaltern officer in command of a company of a regiment of infantry. This, if I mistake not, was our relative situation on the day of the battle of Waterloo.

Before proceeding with my reply, I must beg of you always to bear in mind that it is not my object, nor has it ever been, in any way, to take from the merit of the 52d regiment at the close of the battle of Waterloo. And, moreover, that I was led into this correspondence solely because I considered, in your account of the "*Crisis*," *your notice of the movements of the 6th brigade of cavalry was incorrect*; but for this I should never have written a single line on the subject; for, to borrow from the language of my gallant friend Sir Thomas Reynell,—“I had no desire to attract notice to the services of the ‘6th brigade of cavalry,’ firmly believing that every battalion and corps did the duty assigned to it fully as well.”

In your letter now before me, you endeavour to prove my statement, the substance of which is as follows—*That in the advance, the 6th brigade of cavalry took the lead; that two of the regiments belonging to it had charged twice on the enemy's cavalry and artillery; and that a rallied squadron of the 10th was prepared to charge again before the arrival of any other part of the army on the ground where this took place—that ground being on the enemy's left of La Belle Alliance, and extending away towards Hougomont,—the first charge of the 10th being on the extreme of the right of the brigade; and that of the 18th on the left,—to be incorrect.* In order to show this, and further

to prove that the 52d and 71st were in my front, you advance the mathematical proposition—"that when two bodies, moving at different rates on direct lines from the same point, arrive at the same moment at a distant point, two things are inevitable—that the quickest was the last to commence its movement, and that it never passed the slowest on its way." Now, admitting this principle to be perfectly correct, I cannot at all admit your deduction, as applied to the case in point, to be so; inasmuch as that you have supposed the movement of my brigade to have been an uninterrupted advance, and have left out of the calculation the length of time necessarily required for the re-formation of the 10th after its first charge, and that occupied in the attack of the 18th, from which regiment I had returned before the squadron under Major Howard attacked; and you forget also that, according to your own showing, the advance of the 52d from La Haye Sainte was through ground in which, at times, "the sturdy rear-rank men sunk knee-deep*." Take all these circumstances into your consideration, and I think you will easily understand how it might happen that the quickest body passed the slowest in the advance †, and that the arrival of the "regiment in red ‡," was after the squadron of the 10th was standing, and had been standing some short time, near the square of infantry.

These facts demolish, I apprehend, all the inference you draw from the discussion of this mathematical problem; but whether this be the case or not, I can only say that all the mathematicians, from the days of the first publication of Euclid up to the present hour, would not persuade me against the evidence of my senses; and that the facts I have stated, as to the 6th brigade of cavalry having been greatly in advance of the rest of the army, as far as I could see, I will assert and uphold to the last hour of my existence. But, to satisfy you, I will still further argue the point on another of your own propositions. You say "no regiment would have left an enemy's square behind it; or if, by any accident, they had done so, the rest of the British infantry was at that time several hundred yards in the rear; so that, on the supposition that the 10th came up with any other regiment, your brigade must have been still less in advance than even I have described them, which you certainly will not admit."

Now, before reaching La Belle Alliance, the 52d, you tell us, had crossed the chaussée, and was engaged with a column and some artillery on the left of it; and, consequently, you could not see what was taking place on the right of it; but, as it is acknowledged on all hands that

* "Sir John Colborne, observing this distance of support, the strength and attitude of the enemy, and the heavy state of the ground in the valley, (into which, trampled and re-trampled as it had been by 20,000 horsemen, the sturdy rear-rank men sunk at times knee-deep,) called out to the 52d to step short and take breath," &c.—U. S. J. p. 305.

† I do not pretend to deny that you moved against the enemy's flank before I quitted the position, and consequently were at first in advance of me. You went diagonally across the ground,—I went perpendicularly to the front.

‡ What regiment it was, I will not pretend to say; but I still believe it to have been a regiment of Hanoverians. And here let me apologize to the gallant legion, for having in my last hastily written "Hanoverian Legion," for I well recollect the officer I sent calling it a regiment of "*young Hanoverians*," and this will account for its halting and firing.

there was some severe fighting on the ground in a line with La Belle Alliance,—indeed your first letter distinctly states it*,—and as Sir Thomas Reynell as distinctly denies that the 71st was the regiment in red, since, from the time it commenced the forward movement, it maintained “a steady advance upon the only enemy in front,” you are placed on the horns of a dilemma. Either the 52d and 71st were in advance of my brigade and an enemy’s square—and indeed squares had been left behind—or else the 6th brigade of cavalry had reached the ground in question, and made two attacks before the arrival of any other part of the advancing army.

I will, however, conclude this part of the discussion by a fact which is to me convincing as to the distance the 6th brigade must have been in advance, and which will, I have no doubt, be equally convincing to my readers, if not to yourself. It is one that has been stated to me by Sir Colin Campbell, since I wrote my first observations on the “Crisis.” Lord Anglesey, who was riding with the Duke of Wellington, was wounded *after Sir Colin’s return from having been with the message to me, to check my advance.* Now, as it is well known that Lord Anglesey was wounded by grape, (probably from one of those very guns to drive off which your right section was detached,) almost immediately after descending from the position, and was carried at once into the high road near La Haye Sainte, within a short distance from which this occurred, the fair inference is, that the Duke, on descending from the hill, and getting out of the smoke, perceived that my brigade was trotting away from the rest of the army, and therefore sent to check me, somewhat about the same time that he rode to your regiment, and, as you state, desired Sir John Colborne to go on †.

Here then we have two facts, which, in my view of the case, are decisive. The Duke desired Sir Colin Campbell to go and check my advance before Lord Anglesey was wounded, consequently very soon after the advance of the army commenced, and ordered the 52d to go on. Is it probable he would have done either the one or the other, if Adam’s brigade had been in front of mine?

You enter into a very long discussion as to when the crisis took place, and really seem to imagine that I claim for the troops under my orders some extraordinary share in it. If from anything I have said this is to be understood, I must beg explicitly to disavow any such intention; and, with respect to the crisis, I readily admit, looking to the result, that it may fairly be said to have been that period when the attack of the enemy on our position was defeated, and their retreat commenced. I say this, most especially considering that a fresh and a

* “On the other side of the road events were more varied and extensive. Vivian’s brigade of hussars came up rapidly in echelon of regiments to the assistance of the 71st. The cuirassiers, worn out as they were, and discouraged as they had reason to be, with much devotedness fronted in the line of La Belle Alliance, to protect the squares of the Old Guard; but a squadron of the 10th dashing at them, followed immediately by one of the 18th, they were dispersed in hopeless confusion. The compact battalions of the Old Guard were not so soon routed: a part of the 10th having rallied, after the charge on the cuirassiers, found itself under the fire of one of the squares; the men fell very fast; and there was no alternative but instantly to retreat or to charge.”—U. S. J. p. 306.

† United Service Journal, p. 305.

numerous Prussian army was at the same period attacking him in flank and rear. Were it not for this, I would say that it is impossible always at the end of a severe day to be prepared against the effects of a desperate attack of cavalry on infantry, advancing otherwise than in perfect order, (and at such a moment perfect order was not to be expected,) and consequently that your defeat and pursuit of the column from behind La Haye Sainte *might not have been conclusive*. In proof of this, I would remind you of a case in point at Marengo, where the Austrian general Melas believed the crisis had arrived, and returned to his quarters to take his rest: but he was disturbed in the midst of his dream of victory by a charge of cavalry under Kellermann on the flank of the advancing column of Austrian grenadiers, whilst a small force under Dessaix met it in front. That which has occurred might occur again, and it was under this impression that I was most anxious to advance and dispose of the enemy's cavalry: but I still never pretended from having done so, to lay claim to any extraordinary share in the victory. If the soldiers under my orders are considered to have done their duty, I am quite satisfied.

There are many minor points in my letter that you have commented upon, which it would be tedious to reply to at any length. My remark as to the section wheeling up against the guns was written to point out what I thought a mistake on your part;—what you now say has completely explained it. I can easily understand the section advancing a hundred yards and firing, and the unsupported guns of a defeated army retreating. With reference to this also, I must notice an observation of yours, on my having said the enemy were at this time “flying in every direction:”—this you contradict. Now, setting aside having myself, as I thought, seen this, I considered I was authorized in saying so; for in one part you describe them about this time as “rushing in total disorganization towards the Genappe road;” and immediately following, you speak of the “chaussée” as being “covered with fugitives.”

In respect to the inference you draw from the French quotations, I shall merely observe, that although they may somewhat differ in the manner of relating it, (and no two men ever yet gave the same account of a battle or a fox-hunt,) the French authors invariably attribute the “*saue qui peut*” panic to the attack of the cavalry at the close of the day.

In your concluding inferences, you say that I “have not proved, or scarcely attempted to prove, an error in the account of the movements of the 52d and 71st; and have not established, that before reaching the farm of Rossomme, a mile from the summit of the British position”—my “brigade decidedly led the pursuit, or was in positive advance of the line, upon which the 52d and the regiment on its right were acting.” I can only again say, that I have not been desirous of proving an error in your account of the movements of the 52d and 71st. I am quite ready to admit your account to be correct, that these two regiments did, after the attack near La Haye Sainte, advance and follow two of the enemy's columns on either side of the chaussée until they reached Rossomme, and to conclude these to have been columns of which I knew or saw nothing,—but I cannot concede that they drove away the

enemy's cavalry and infantry from their position on the left of La Belle Alliance; or at least, if they did so, I must suppose them to have rallied again, for there I found them, and there I attacked* them,—and that, as I before stated, prior to the arrival of a single soldier either of infantry or cavalry to my assistance.

Ever, my dear Major,

Very truly yours,

R. H. VIVIAN.

To Major Gawler, 52d Regiment.

THE SHIPWRECK.

"Mercy on us! We split! we split! Farewell
My wife and children! Farewell, brother!—
We split, split, we split!"—TEMPEST.

THE late heavy tempestuous weather has supplied us with ample materials to dilate upon this melancholy subject; and we trust that, in detailing the miseries experienced by those unfortunate convicts lost in the *Amphitrite* on the shore of Boulogne, we may, whilst they excite the sympathy and compassion of the public, excite also their indignation and abhorrence.

It appears almost incredible, that any vessel deemed by the surveyors as sea-worthy could be beaten to pieces on a sand in the short space of six hours; and still more incredible does it appear, that the crew, wrecked about two hundred yards from the bathing-machines, should not have found those common assistances which the most inferior watering-place in England might have supplied. The sands at Boulogne extend at low water to a great distance; and so very flat is the shore all along, that at half-tide a man may wade out nearly a quarter of a mile. The pier, which forms the left-hand entrance of the harbour, is the general lounge of the inhabitants, either English or French; and those who prefer more shelter from the wind—if shelter it can be called—generally betake themselves to the terrace in front of *Versails*, from which place a clear view of the sea, even to the English shores, is obtained. We have thought proper to give this short account of the *locale*, because we wish most particularly to call the attention of the public to the very gross negligence of the French authorities of Boulogne; and hereafter to comment, we fear with some severity, upon this startling fact—that although the ship which was wrecked must have been seen and known to have been in the most imminent danger from 3 P.M. on Saturday, until the time she was totally demolished, the English consul was never apprised of her approach to the shore, and never knew that she was aground until half-past eight o'clock at night. Now this negligence caused the fearful loss which afterwards occurred: but we do not mean here to enter into the question, whether or not it is the duty of a consul receiving 300*l.* per annum, and making as many more by fees of office, to fix his house in such a situation that wrecks at the harbour's mouth *must* come under his observation; or whether, if the consul fixes his abode in a large mansion at the upper

end of the Rue des Vieillards, he is not bound to have some one elsewhere to warn him when vessels belonging to his own country are driven upon a lee-shore during the sudden gales which so often occur in the Channel. This subject we distinctly decline to enter upon,—more especially as Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, has been sent over by express desire of the government, to inquire if His Majesty's consul, Mr. Hamilton, has been guilty of any negligence in this truly lamentable affair.

The next point to which we shall draw the attention of our readers before breaking into our subject, is the existence of a law in this free country, which authorizes, or rather protects, any officer of the customs, should he be in the execution of his office, in committing what we might call a legal murder. These officers are desired, on no account, to allow any *thing*, be it living or dead, to pass the high water-mark until the collector of the customs, the commissary of the police, or some of the numerous authorities which adorn a French sea-port town, have been apprised of the landing of such living creatures; or the arrival on the coast of any cask, sack, trunk, chest, plank, or dead body; and sorry are we to say, that this order, issued no doubt to protect the revenue, has been the occasion of more than one death, and that of the most melancholy and afflicting nature. We shall here merely advert to the fact, that in December, 1828, the brig William was wrecked on the coast off Porlé, not far from Boulogne, from which vessel one black man managed to get on shore alive." Struggling from the ocean, which had nearly dragged him back to its insatiable grave, the poor negro fell upon the shore, and there, digging his eager nails into the sands, he waited the receding of the sea before he again ventured to advance to a greater security. That advance was arrested by a soldier or a douanier, who, pointing a bayonet to his breast, called upon the fainting man to await the arrival of the officer. Life was barely existing, and was fast ebbing;—assistance would have restored what the fury of the elements had nearly snatched away. The hand of science—the aid of any human being would have saved the life which now an inhuman law was murdering. The black man spoke,—he mentioned the wreck—he called for sustenance—he urged them to shelter him; and whilst one of the douaniers had gone at his leisure to inform his officer, the poor drenched and shivering wretch was extended on the sands, and before the man dressed in a little brief authority thought proper to appear—the negro had died. One more fact upon the same head: on the 31st of August an Indiaman was lost not many leagues to the westward, off Berg—"The Amelia." Three of her crew, who managed to get on shore, were compelled by the douaniers to lie down a few paces above high water-mark, and there they remained the whole night;—nay, it is a positive fact, that these devils incarnate, as devoid of feeling as of a right sense of duty, actually drove the poor rescued seamen at the point of the bayonet to the water again. Is this the country where we are constantly reminded of its civilization and humanity? Is this the country to which we are referred for the excellence of the laws?—why to us it appears a matter of perfect indifference according to that law, if the man on the beach be murdered by the bayonet, or murdered by being forced to remain on the exposed shore in his drenched clothes.

But before we proceed, and in order to show how rigidly, even in extreme cases, this law is acted up to, take one more fact:—on the night of the wreck of the *Amphitrite*, a female was washed on shore alive; she was carried by Achille le Prêtre and Nicholas Huret, two Frenchmen who rescued the poor creature from at any rate a watery grave; she was so far sensible, as frequently to grasp Huret's hand; and no doubt exists in the minds of the above-mentioned men, but that had assistance been promptly rendered at the moment, that woman's life would have been saved. Two superior officers (these are their own words) of the custom-house came towards the bearers of the then living woman; they pointed their bayonets, and forcibly compelled the above-named men to abandon the female; *and she died on the beach at the feet of these self-styled human beings!*

Now to the shipwreck:—The *Amphitrite*, a vessel of 208 tons, and drawing about twelve feet water abaft, bark-rigged, weighed and sailed from the Downs on the 29th of August last, the wind then being from the S.W. and blowing a moderate breeze: she had on board 137 people, of whom 100 were women, 23 were infants, and 14 belonged to the crew; she was bound to Sydney, and was commanded by Capt. Hunter, the women being convicts, and under the charge of Mr. Forrester, a surgeon of the navy, whose wife was also on board. The wind freshened gradually, so that on the night of the 30th, the crew were almost incessantly employed in reefing their topsails and their courses; and although in men-of-war half an hour at the very utmost, even in ships badly disciplined, would have been ample time for the performance of such duties, yet on board a merchant-ship it not unfrequently, especially in squally, rainy weather, requires the whole night for such a reduction of sail. At dawn of day on Saturday morning the 31st, she had shortened sail to her trysail; the men having been engaged the whole of Friday night in first double-reefing the topsails, then furling everything but the maintop-sail, which they close reefed, and afterwards furiel, though they kept her top-gallant yards aloft. At 3 P.M. on Saturday, the *Amphitrite* being then under the sail described, and on the larboard tack, the wind having chopped round to the N.W. and blowing excessively hard, made the land, or rather the martello tower, which stands to the westward of Boulogne harbour about a mile, and known by the name of Fort de l'Heure, on her starboard beam. She now found herself on a lee-shore, and perfectly embayed; for when she first started from the Downs, the wind being at S.W. she hugged the French coast, but on Saturday night a tremendous squall came from the N.W. and settled the wind in that quarter, making the French a lee-shore. The hands were instantly turned up to make sail, and with all the alacrity which their dangerous situation inspired, they got her under close-reefed maintop-sail, the foresail, fore-topmast staysail, and soon opened Boulogne harbour. It was apparent to any seaman, that the loss of the vessel was inevitable, for she drifted bodily on the shore, the sea rolling and breaking more furiously the more she neared it. In vain did they hold on all their canvass when the squalls came: she was a leewardly and miserable craft to crawl off a lee-shore, and every sea that struck her seemed to deaden her way and force her fast into the surf. She struck about half-past four o'clock on the shoal which projects itself to the eastward of the harbour

of Boulogne, at which moment the best bower anchor was cut away. From this moment, all hope of saving the vessel must have been abandoned even by him who is longest flattered by hope. The ship was broadside on to the shore, the sea running at times clear over the hull. The anchor being of no possible use, the cable was slipped, and by means of the foretop-mast staysail the ship's head payed off, and she now became hard and fast end on to the beach.

The tide was ebbing, and about seven o'clock it was dead low water. Between the period of her striking and the lowest of the tide, the top-gallant yards had been sent down, and an attempt had been made, but which was shortly abandoned, to furl the sails. There she lay rolling over as the sea washed against her; but so far dry as not to strike. Outside of her the sea roared in all its fury; the surf, as it struck the edge of the shoal, sending its spray to the shore; and the returning tide threatening to devour its victim, now placed beyond the power of escape.

When the vessel first quitted the Downs, the motion soon rendered all the female passengers sea-sick, and they, generally speaking, remained in their beds quite unconscious of the danger which awaited them, and luckily ignorant of "the impervious horrors of a leeward shore." As the vessel rolled her lumbering sides in the water, these poor creatures either laughed at the sufferings of their comrades, or made their quick remarks as to their change of situation: but when she struck—when the high waves beat over the vessel, and the water poured down the main hatchway,—then all the terror of highly-pictured fear usurped the place of merriment;—then they made a simultaneous rush to the hatchway, and crawling on deck, took forcible possession of the poop-cabin, in which was the surgeon and his wife. The scene now was changed to one of frantic apprehension: some clung to the seamen—some to others of their own sex, whose bolder countenance inspired courage; and some who had children on board wept over their devoted offspring, and tied the imploring infants round their waists.—Oh, few can tell whose lot in life is cast in higher stations, and who are freed from the dangers of the sea, the horrible confusion—the scenes of affection—the heart-rending sights offered to the hurried gaze in such a moment as this; when reason is not sufficiently calm, either to direct or be directed—when the eye only meets the towering sea which breaks upon its victims, or turns to the frightened and agitated looks of scared females or helpless infants;—in vain the pitying appeal is made—the unrelenting ocean still performs its wonted office,—each sea brings the danger nearer—escape is impossible, and death stalks over the water.

At this time—the nearest minute of low water, about seven in the evening, a Frenchman named Hénin waded out, occasionally swimming, but almost always within his depth, and arrived positively within long boat-hook's length of the wreck. He told the crew who were disposed to listen, that with the returning flood inevitable death awaited them—that the sea would rise as the tide rose; and he pointed to the fierce breaking of the surf to warn the seamen of their danger; he was, at the moment of his holding this conversation, actually within his depth, and he merely used a slight exertion to lift himself above the wave as it

rushed past him. Unfortunately, Hénin was under the starboard-bow, and the survivors doubt if the captain, who was in the cabin with the surgeon and the women, was ever informed of this warning voice having reached his vessel. He remained imploring the crew to save themselves whilst their safety was certain, to risking the return of the tide, which could as well wash the wreck closer to the shore without, as with their additional weight. At last, finding the crew deaf to his entreaties, he asked for a rope, by which means it was hoped that some might be saved, should the worst of apprehensions occur; with this rope he again made towards the shore, but when distant about twenty fathoms, finding that no more of the coil was payed out, and being much exhausted from his long stay in the water, he very reluctantly quitted the end, and returned to his comrades, who were collected in crowds upon the sands. A boat likewise manned by eight Frenchmen endeavoured to assist the vessel, but we are bound to contradict the report which has gone forth that she actually reached the ship, and had the end of a rope thrown on board*.

The strangest of all infatuations seems to have taken possession of the captain, surgeon, and mate; for at this moment, when the vessel was, comparatively speaking, still, no boat was hoisted out, no raft was constructed, no preparation was made to meet the worst consequences; and we are bound to believe the report, that the captain, who was the owner of the vessel, was so appalled at her danger, that he lost all command of himself and his crew, and, instead of endeavouring to remedy the certain disaster, he remained in the poop-cabin in the company of the women. It is rumoured that some proposition was made of landing the convicts, which was opposed by Mrs. Forrester, who refused to sit in the same boat with females banished for their crimes from their parent country. We are called upon to contradict this Boulogne rumour—Mrs. Forrester, in her fright, would not have been so foolishly fastidious; but this much is certain, that some conversation upon the subject did take place; that the precious moments were wasted; and that ultimately no decision was come to, and the boat remained on the booms.

At the time that the day closed in, and all the murkiness of night was apparent, the sea began to rise with the tide; the wind, far from lulling, freshened with the setting sun; small showers after showers fed

* The whole of this paper is the result of many inquiries, and in many places an actual copy of the written statement made by Mr. Towsey, one of the three survivors. It has been read to him, and is confirmed by his testimony given to the British consul here. We here give an extract from the "Annotateur," a paper which has entered very minutely into the details of this shipwreck:—"Pendant ce tems là, un canot avait été traîné par-dessus les fascines et amené vis-à-vis le navire: les pilotes Huret et Testard, avec huit braves marins, s'y embarquèrent, et après des efforts inouïs, réussirent enfin à s'approcher du bâtiment; ils prirent un bout de cordage en faisant signe qu'on le filât du bord et qu'ils le porteraient à terre. Le cordage fut encore filé pendant quelque temps, et fut une seconde fois arrêté tout-à-coup; le canot ainsi retenu plongeait son avant dans la lame et s'emplissait d'eau; nos marins intrépides furent obligés pour leur propre sûreté, de le laisser aller, et de renoncer à leur courageuse entreprise." Now, which of the two statements are true we leave the public to decide; but Mr. Towsey declares, that all the time the boat was in sight he never quitted the deck, and only went below when the tide began to flow.

the gale; and no seaman ever looked upon a horizon more lowering than that which now was dimly discernible over the waste of waters. Everything bespoke a tempestuous night, and the worst apprehensions were entertained by all but those who had most to suffer. So secure did the crew of this ill-fated vessel feel, that they actually *turned into their hammocks, and went to sleep.*

Short time had they for the slumber of life, as a preface to that of a more lasting nature! Half an hour had scarcely elapsed, when the striking of the ship disturbed their repose. Some then, as forewarned of their fate, dressed themselves in their best clothes; some hastily encumbered their persons with the little money, their whole worldly treasure; and some packed their chests; whilst others looked with hope's bright eye towards the shore, where the numerous lights announced that their situation was not entirely neglected. Strange, but true it is, that as their danger increased with the repeated striking, they never dreamed of making any signal of distress; nor did they have recourse to that remedy of making known their fears by the only noise which could have been heard above the roar of the wind and waves, the loud dash of the ocean, or the shrieks of despair—namely, by firing guns, of which they had four on board. They gave no signal; they never attempted to relieve themselves; but they looked on at the accumulating danger with listless indifference, while the vessel, as she floated occasionally, fell broadside on. Soon they heard the cry of some below, that the vessel had sprung a leak, in short that she was stove in. The water soon filled the lower deck, and the vessel became a fixture on the sand. The sea now broke clean over, and carried away her bulwarks fore and aft. The women still remained in the poop-cabin; whilst seven of the seamen mounted the fore-rigging, and there, entwining their arms round the shrouds, they awaited the inevitable fate which they now too plainly perceived, and which it was now too late to attempt to baffle. Each sea grew higher and higher; the battered vessel began gradually to yield to the force of the ocean; when a tremendous sea broke with all its fury full on the quarter of the wreck. The poop-cabin was washed away, and the whole of the women and children, the surgeon and the captain, were immersed in the sea! One tremendous shriek, heard above the wild roar of the elements, reached the shore; and in that last and heart-appalling scream the dreadful tale was told. Those who still clung to the fore-rigging heard the last ineffectual cry for assistance from the drowning convicts; they looked upon the grave open to receive them; and, in the aberration of intellect, they responded a kind of faint echo to the last earthly sound of one hundred and thirty human beings.

“ Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell;
Then shriek'd the timid, and stood still the brave;
Then some leap'd overboard with dreadful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave!
And the sea yawn'd around them like a hell,
As down it suck'd with them the whirling wave.”

The following sea swept away the main and mizen masts, and snapped the big spars close above the deck. The ship began to part; and five minutes from that time, as well as misery can estimate the lingering

minutes, the ship split fore and aft: the larboard fore-channels gave way, and the foremast, with the rest of the crew, were consigned to the deep. Still, with the persevering tenacity with which we cling to existence, did three cling to the rigging; the mast had fallen across the starboard side of the ship, and had formed a kind of raft, on which, it is affirmed, that the captain was seen standing erect, and holding firmly on by the foretop-mast cross-trees. The lee rigging was still fast to the starboard channels; and as the wreck still touched the bottom, its drift towards the shore was slow and even uncertain. By ten o'clock, no vestige was left for fancy to form into a vessel; she was entirely swept to pieces; and each wave contributed to separate the few planks which still held together.

From this moment to the arrival of the dead and living on shore, all is conjecture. Our authority for these statements avers that he was calm and collected, and although frequently on the point of being swept from his hold, he still maintained his position, until fearing that the raft would entirely go to pieces, and that some of the wood might be more fatal than useful, he boldly gave up all his confidence in the mast, which had saved him, and throwing himself clear of the ropes, he was carried by the sea within his depth, and reached the shore unhurt. He declares that he was at least two hours in the water; but we, who have known and faced some danger of this melancholy kind, know full well that time lingers when the miserable are in peril, and existence seems of short duration when we dread its sudden termination.

The people who lined the shore, some really and truly prompted by humane and kind consideration—others, who looked for the certain plunder—and many from idle curiosity, now were on the alert. About ten o'clock, the first body was washed on shore. It was immediately taken to the house belonging to the Humane Society, and the general means of resuscitation applied, but without success; from that time until two in the morning, those people who watched the surf succeeded in finding thirty-six bodies, principally women, not one of whom could be restored to life. In fact, although every attention was paid which the narrow limits of the place afforded, yet an establishment intended for the protection of bathers could not be supposed to contain sufficient apparatus or space for sixty-three patients; the consequence was, that before one had a fair chance, another was brought in supposed to have more life; the former one was neglected and died, whilst the whole exertion of the people in attendance was turned to her who promised best. In this manner throughout the night was the same unsuccessful method pursued; and, with the exception of three of the crew, all perished.

We shall proceed with the dead, in order not to interrupt the narrative. The next morning more were found, and all carried to the hospital. Here they remained under the charge of the French authorities; and the rush of curious *females* to see the heaps of drowned women, astonished us most of all the events which that awful night and the following day supplied; they literally thronged the door, and some forced an admission to gaze on those sights which female delicacy should have avoided, and which only tend to harden the heart and consequently to deprive women of that timid sensibility which places them

under the protection, and makes them the admiration, of the rougher part of human nature. Others, led by the hope of turning the dead to the benefit of the living and to themselves, gained an easy admission, and, with more calculating coolness, drew the teeth and cut off the hair of those whose youth and beauty attracted attention. At three o'clock, P.M., on the Monday, sufficient coffins having been provided, every respect was paid to the deceased. They were honourably buried; and many attended the extensive funeral.

Thus terminated the career of, in all, 134 human beings; some, whose lives would have been forfeited had not the worst of criminal codes undergone some amelioration, which saved the forgerer from the gallows, and led the public to view with abhorrence the constant and common sight of a public execution; some, who had faced the ocean and its perils for twenty-five years, now found that ocean their grave; and some, who had witnessed the cold ingratitude of the mother country, and who were anxious to try if the child was more beneficent than the mother, were cut short in the moment when the hope of better days seemed to break through the dull atmosphere of life.

Now let us turn again to the shipwreck. The first question which has agitated the public mind has been proposed by the correspondent of an Evening Paper, who was on the spot, and who lent his time, his attention, and gave his money to procure all that could be procured for the benefit of the sufferers,—namely, if the *Amphitrite*, on board of which so many human beings were forced, was sufficiently sea-worthy to have made the voyage? And the question has arisen in consequence of some of the timbers, the floor-heads, and other material parts of a ship, which were plentifully supplied the next morning, having been found to have been rotten. The question is again mooted on another ground,—namely, the fact that the *Amphitrite* had already been upwards of thirty years in constant employment—a period of time when ships are certainly counted *rather old*, and are none the better for the service they may have experienced; but ships *are* safe, perfectly safe, at fifty or a hundred years, provided the main timbers, the floor-heads, and the knees are good; and we have seen woods that even the wear and tear of fifty years had left as sound as the first day they were put together. Now we saw the total wreck of that vessel; we stood upon her keel; examined her floor-heads, and with the greatest care tried the value of each large and essential piece which came under our observation; and the result is this, that, although *some* parts were rotten, very rotten, yet it is our firm and conscientious belief that the *Amphitrite* might have made her voyage good, and would have done, had not the unfortunate accident occurred. So much for the ship. Those who argue differently from us affirm that no vessel would have been made so complete a wreck—in short, that no vessel would have gone to pieces in the short space of time which the *Amphitrite* did. Here we are again opposed to such arguments. The vessel was broadside on; her weakest parts were assailed by the full force of the sea; that sea was immensely high, and the sand, particularly where she struck, uncommonly hard; and we ourselves heard some very old and experienced officers of his Majesty's Navy, who were eye-witnesses, affirm that, in their belief, no vessel in his Majesty's navy could have held together during that angry and tempestuous night.

The next position is, that the captain was not qualified for his command. We have on this point examined the survivors, and they unanimously agree that he was an experienced seaman; had long followed that stormy profession; and had made half a dozen voyages before. We think that one or two great errors in judgment were committed. In the first place, when the wind increased, and chopped round so as to prevent his proceeding, he should have returned to the Downs, and awaited a more favourable opportunity. The next error was his not having run the vessel stern on, and immediately proceeded to give intelligence to the consul of his freight, and then have landed the convicts; whereas he allowed his ship to go broadside on; and he then, after she *had struck, and was hard and fast*, let go his lee anchor. If the vessel lifted after this oversight, she would have fallen on the anchor, and in all probability it would have forced itself through the vessel. Some, willing to make allowances for the event, declare, that it was the object of the captain to get his ship end on to the shore, and that the anchor was let go to lighten her—a fatal argument, and better never broached!—because, if that had been the intention of the captain, why did he not run the vessel stern on when she was afloat; or, when she struck, why not have let go the *other* anchor? the guns, or all but one, could have been thrown overboard; the main and mizen masts could have been cut away, and the vessel lightened by every means in his power; and when the tide fell, and the vessel was immovable, he could have landed his convicts. But no; it is positively affirmed that he lost his presence of mind, and, instead of suggesting some remedy, betook himself to the poop-cabin with the women, and there remained; else, how account for the persevering stupidity of not listening to Hénin? for, had he been on deck, he would have seen this man standing under his starboard fore-chains, not *out of his depth*; and he would have seen, what everybody else saw, that his vessel was irrevocably lost—that no boat, however good, could have laid his anchor out to windward for him; and he must have known, from the high ridge of the breakers outside of him, that he was too far *on* the shoal ever to have got off. On this subject, we think that, although the captain might have been an efficient seaman afloat, yet that he (to use our informer's own words) “lost his head, and did not know what he was about.” The story of his standing on the gangway, with his pistols, to shoot the first man who attempted to get on shore, is every word false; and equally untrue are the aspersions cast upon the surgeon and his wife.

Now come we to this important point—whether that assistance was given from the shore, both before and after the ship went to pieces. It seems rather strange that, when a vessel is seen off the port in a hard gale of wind, the sea running high, and no prospect of her clearing the coast, no precautions were taken to warn the authorities of Boulogne of the fact,—that, even when she grounded, no very great exertions were made to force the captain to land his crew, neither were fires lighted to guide, or even to animate with hope, those who should trust themselves to the waves, and endeavour to save themselves by swimming. Nay, the only signal which seems to have been given was by M. Lennoy, one of the senior officers of the Custom-house, who fired a musket three times, which could, from the spray and the flying sand, the wind

and the waves, neither have been seen nor heard, and who afterwards stuck a handkerchief on a bayonet, and endeavoured by that means, equally fruitless, to warn the stranded men of their danger. But the most crying neglect is, that those of the authorities present,—and we all know how mighty precautions these authorities generally are—did not send an official notice to the English consul, and warn him of the certain wreck of an English vessel.

In the next place, whatever might have been the disposition of the humane class of people, all their laudable intentions were frustrated by that barbarous law before mentioned, touching the douaniers. And here, in order not to appear prejudiced by any national feeling, we shall quote a passage from the Annotateur. It immediately follows the description of the wreck, and when the hull suddenly disappeared:—

“ Une seule pensée se présenta alors à l'esprit d'une partie de la multitude assemblée sur le port, ce fut de se précipiter sur la plage; et de s'avancer dans les flots pour secourir les malheureux qui pourraient gagner le rivage sur les débris: presque tout le monde s'y porta; mais ces généreux efforts furent tout-à-coup *entravés et paralysés par les employés de la douane*, qui, conformément à leur consigne, s'efforcèrent d'empêcher que plus de vingt-cinq personnes se rendissent sur les lieux où les secours allaient devenir si nécessaires. Nous n'hésitons pas à le dire: cette consigne de la douane a été dans cette nuit déplorable, funeste au-delà de toute expression; c'est par une appréciation bien juste et bien raisonnée de ce qu'il y avait à faire en ce moment, que *la population entière s'est élevée contre elle et l'a blâmée.*”

After such a quotation, we only beg leave to add our censure, and to call with, we hope, a sufficiently loud voice, to draw the attention of the British legislature to the existence of a law so prejudicial to rendering aid where it is most required, and to urge them to take immediate steps, by applying to the French government to rescind or to alter that law in such a manner, that human life may not be sacrificed under the fallacious mask of preventing either plunder or smuggling.

Plunder—that word opens a new view of the case—is the law made to prevent plunder? if it is, we will show how preciously inefficacious it is under circumstances like the above; we hesitate not to say that more open plunder took place on that night and the following day than in the sacking of Badajoz;—never was there more violation of all the laws of civilization than when that convict-ship was wrecked. Undismayed by the feeble resistance of the douaniers on this point, the victims were, in some cases, stripped entirely, and thus exposed to public gaze were handed into the house belonging to the Humane Society. Now, if these rigid laws were really intended to prevent either plunder or smuggling, why were not the National Guard turned out? and where were these eternal drummers, who beat their infernal copper kettle from daylight to dusk, to call into activity this civil guard when they were doomed to quit their shops to practise firing at a mark, or to go through the manual exercise for no possible use? Why, when they *could have been serviceable*, were they allowed to slumber and to snore when the work of devastation and of death were in full force within hail of them? where was the vigilant police, so famed in the writings of every traveller, when the body of Mrs. Forrester was found in her black dress, and we know

we are correct in our statement, for she was recognized by the work on some of her garments,—where were the police, that the body could have been divested of every particle of covering, and in broad daylight was handed into the hospital, naked, by heavens! as naked as she was born, not even her stockings left!!

Now let us, in conclusion, briefly review the whole case:—a ship is wrecked in broad daylight, within pistol-shot of a populous town, on a sand. The authorities know nothing of the fact; the English, who form the principal portion of the inhabitants, are equally ignorant of the event; the ship goes to pieces; 134 people are drowned, or those who out of that number succeed in getting ashore alive are murdered, because the aid which would have been offered was frustrated; the bodies are mangled, are mutilated, the teeth are extracted, the hair is cut off, the living and the dead are pillaged and plundered in broad daylight, and all these brutalities are committed in a town, with a strong National Guard for the protection of its inhabitants—a town which has risen to its present splendour entirely through the sums of money expended by the English. We do not mention this fact for the purpose of claiming from it any extra exertions in behalf of suffering humanity, but to show that, long as we have associated ourselves with these good people, we most certainly have not entirely eradicated the bitter feeling they so long entertained against “the most brave and the most constant of their enemies.”

The whole affair is almost incredible, and we quit the subject to turn to more charitable people; but it must be borne in mind that many of the French used their utmost exertion to protect the weak and to shelter the distressed, and amongst these M. Mechin may safely take the first place; his unremitted kindness and attention during the disaster, and his charitable assistance afterwards, for ever entitle him to the gratitude of our countrymen. A subscription was set on foot for the survivors, and likewise for the widows of those drowned; nearly four thousand francs were collected, the clergy used their talents in the cause; and had not a kind of apprehension been spread abroad that the sums collected would have been wasted in the purchase of a life-boat, which no one would venture on board of, and which had already been ineffectually tried, and that a disproportionate sum was likely to be lavished on those who did not do what they certainly might have done, the subscription would have been double its present sum. Amongst the larger donations we remark that of the Duke of Orleans, amounting to 500 francs. A petition was drawn up and numerous signed, to request Lord Palmerston to urge the French Government to rescind their barbarous law, and most sincerely do we hope that, should another unfortunate wreck fall on this coast, the disgrace on the national character may be obliterated, the living rescued and sheltered, and the dead neither pillaged nor mutilated.

VISIT TO THE FIELD OF AGINCOURT.

"The poor condemned English,
Like sacrifices by their watchful fires,
Sit patiently, and inly ruminate
The morning's danger; and their gesture sad
And war-worn coats, investing lean lank cheeks;
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts."—HENRY V.

THE village of Agincourt, which gives name to one of the most heroic achievements recorded in the annals of British valour, is situated about sixteen miles from St. Omer, and eight from the strongly fortified town of Hesdin. Lying in a secluded situation, at some distance from the high road, it is unvisited and comparatively unknown. Your cockney tourist, from the moment he creeps up the ladder at Calais pier, and has rid himself of the qualms of sea-sickness, seems influenced by a species of mania for racing onwards to Paris. The dissolute pleasures of the French capital inflame his senses; he is unable to glance either to the right hand or to the left, however interesting the objects that intrude themselves on his attention. "*En route!*" is the word. Though the high road passes over a portion of the battle-field at Roussainville, not one in a thousand of our countrymen has ever stopped his horses for a single hour, to investigate scenes hallowed in the recollection of national glory, and immortalized in one of the most spirit-stirring dramas to which the pen of Shakspeare has given birth.

The most prominent and impressive sensations, which are produced in the spectator's mind on visiting the scene of great achievements, arise from the force of contrast. He arrives,—his ideas tinged, as it were, with blood and carnage; he seems to hear

"The battle bray,
Man to man, and horse to horse,"

and finds all calmness and tranquillity. The sword appears, literally, to have been changed into a plough-share, and the spear into a pruning-hook. When I visited Agincourt in the summer of 1831, the field of battle wore the appearance of an immense corn-field some miles in extent. The grain was partly reaped and removed, partly remaining in piles of golden sheaves that dotted the surface of the plain farther than the eye could reach. A merry band of male and female peasantry were engaged in driving the last loaded waggon towards the village, (it was evening,) and several small parties of gleaners, in fanciful and varied costume, passed me at intervals, each having its little burden, the scanty well-earned produce of a sultry day's toil. Yet they sang gaily, and seemed light-hearted and happy, as though the whole crop of the "great battle-field," and one of the most productive harvests in the memory of man, had been their own. The French are certainly a very cheerful, lively nation; but still one seeks among them in vain for that admirable *gaieté du cœur*, that almost Arcadian elegance in their amusements, which Sterne describes as existing among them fifty years ago. The *elegance*, I believe, never existed anywhere, except in his fine imagination,—that threw a charm

over everything on which it dwelt. He, possibly, witnessed mere reckless, extravagant mirth; but that was the rioting of bondsmen,—of those who lived in this world without hope. The horrors of one of the most sanguinary revolutions that ever disgraced the pages of history, gave them personal freedom. With liberty comes reflection; and we rarely find a thinking people remarkable for their love of extravagant mirth.

My journey was pedestrian. I had walked from Calais, and had loitered away a considerable portion of my second day in listening to the peasant's traditionary lore respecting "*la grande bataille avec les Anglois*." The sun was rapidly sinking, as emerging from a woodland path, I suddenly encountered two men seated at the root of a tree which grew upon the edge of a very extensive plain. One of them was a woodcutter, the other, a garde-chasse, or gamekeeper, whose appearance I shall describe, from the laughable contrast exhibited between his upper and lower integuments. He was of Herculean form, above six feet high, and wore a costly green velvet hunting-coat, crossed by a broad leathern belt. On the centre of this was fixed a large and massive silver badge inscribed with his employer's name, rank, and armorial bearings of at least twenty quarterings. A double-barrelled gun of the richest Damascus work, and of rather antique fashion, lay at his side, and an elegant and curiously constructed game-pouch, formed of net-work and leather, presented, so far, a very favourable specimen of the French chasseur. But, *proh pudor!* that the "eternal fitness of things" should have been thus violated. Contrasted with, and, as it were, in absolute mockery of all this finery, he exhibited a pair of filthy deer-hide buskins, the spoils of some gallant "stag of ten," that probably might have ranged his native wilds in the reign of Louis Quatorze; but certainly at no later period. They were a "thing of shreds and patches;" and his rough, hairy, muscular limbs exhibited their "unhoused condition" through a score of rents and fissures; while his hoseless feet were shod with that most hideous of all human coverings,—a pair of sabots, or wooden shoes. However, as Burns observes,

"A man's a man for a' that."

He proved a most obliging fellow, especially learned in woodcraft, and a perfect enthusiast in a profession which, of all others, is best calculated to create enthusiasm. There was no use in attempting to persuade him to speak on any other topic; and finding I had little chance of introducing the subject nearest my thoughts, I patiently submitted to that which seemed uppermost in his. Accordingly, he descanted on the difference between "*La grande et la petite chasse*;" the inferiority of the English grey to the French red legged partridge; the splendid feudal magnificence of the royal hunting equipages of the French monarchs before the Revolution; (his father had been one of the *valets de chasse* to Louis XV. at Fontainebleau;) and all the stately ceremonies incident to "*La Chasse Royale*," from the unharbouring of the stag, until the moment when the king, riding into the furious and desperate animal at bay before a hundred hounds, gallantly gave him the finishing stroke with his *couteau de chasse*; winding up his narrative by drawing from a pocket the snow-white formidable tusk of a wild boar, tipped with silver, and near six inches in length, which he used as

a tobacco-stopper. The ferocious animal to which it belonged had been hunted and slain by his grandfather in the neighbouring wood.

I now ventured to edge in a word respecting the object of my pilgrimage. In answer to a question as to how far from the spot where we were sitting was the field of Agincourt, he pointed with the muzzle of his fowling-piece towards the vast plain that lay before us in all its calmness and beauty, exclaiming, "*Le voila, Monsieur!*" Unprepared for this intelligence, I sat for some moments in silent contemplation of the scene. The shades of my gallant countrymen appeared to rise before me. I saw "the royal captain of this ruined band," walking from watch to watch, from tent to tent, endeavouring to infuse into the minds of his devoted followers a confidence in the result he could not himself have felt. I beheld the hostile disproportioned armies, drawn up in terrible contemplation of each other, mutually afraid to commence the onset, until Henry perceiving their irresolution, exclaims, "My friends, since they will not begin, it is our's to set them the example; come on, and the blessed Trinity be our protection!" The venerable Erpingham hurling his truncheon into the air, and shouting forth his well-known battle-cry, "Now strike!" leads on the archers to the charge. Each archer strings his good yew-bow. The "iron sleet of arrowy shower" whistles through the air, each steel point and grey-goose shaft bringing terror and destruction to the mail-clad, too confident chivalry of France.

But to return to realities. As before remarked, the field of battle is at present a vast plain, in a very high state of cultivation. That portion of the harvest yet unreaped waved and rustled in the evening breeze, and, tinged of a deeper gold by the last rays of a setting sun, was beautifully contrasted with the dark masses of forest that occasionally encroached upon, or receded from the plain. Hills of moderate height form the background, and terminate the view. At the upper end of the plain rose the tall slender spire of Agincourt church, the village itself being entirely concealed by a thick grove of orcharding and tall poplar trees. Wishing my companions good evening, I traversed the field in a hundred directions, endeavouring to trace the exact position of the two armies from my recollections of the glowing descriptions of the old chroniclers. My eyes and the iron spear of a fishing-rod, the constant companion of my rambles at home and abroad, were not unfrequently employed in turning over the fresh-ploughed earth in search of arrow-heads, and similar small trophies of the bloody contest. I however found nothing for that time. It was now past nine o'clock, and the shades of evening rendering most objects indistinct, I unwillingly turned towards the village in search of quarters for the night. About forty houses, and these of the humblest description, constitute the whole of Agincourt. The church is built on a rising ground. It is a very ancient Gothic structure. I eagerly climbed up to the windows, in the hope of distinguishing, in the twilight, traces of monumental inscriptions, or perhaps the effigies of some mailed warrior, whose bloody corse had found a resting place within its sacred precincts. It was, however, too dark. I afterwards learnt that an Englishman had, some years ago, purchased and removed from the church some curious relics connected with the battle of Agincourt.

The appearance of the village was sombre in the extreme. Not a human being was visible, not a sound even of a watch-dog was heard.

Altogether, the scene was in excellent keeping with my thoughts. At length I deciphered the words, "*Bonne biere double*," scrawled upon the shutter of a wretched hovel. A thundering peal at the door with the butt of my rod awoke every village cur, and quickly roused the landlord from his bed. "*Vous ne pouvez pas loger ici, Monsieur*," cries he through the key-hole, in answer to my request for admittance. "You can have no bed at all in Agincourt; you must go on to Maisoncelle."

Fatigue and hunger are admirable dampers to enthusiasm. Though Maisoncelle was the resting-place of my gallant countrymen on the night previous to the memorable 25th of October, 1415, and though Harry of Monmouth fixed his head-quarters there, I had already "satisfied the sentiment" for the present, and would gladly have accepted a shake-down of straw, or anything else where I then was. But mine host was inexorable, and I sulkily proceeded on my way.

An eye-witness of the battle describes Maisoncelle as "three bow-shots distant" from Agincourt;—it is very possible fatigue in my case may have exaggerated the distance; I am myself an archer, and pull a tolerably strong bow, yet either his information is incorrect, or we of modern days have awfully degenerated from our predecessors the merry bowmen of England. I could never reach beyond fifteen score yards with the lightest flight arrow;—the two villages appeared six times that distance from each other.

At length, when nearly sinking from exhaustion, the fumes of a tobacco-pipe saluted my senses with odours more grateful at that moment than ever arose from a field of Arabian spices. Advancing a few yards I saw a peasant smoking at his cottage-door; he quickly directed me to the village auberge, or inn. We have all heard a great deal about our "gude King James's" aversion to tobacco; had his sacred majesty, however, when bewildered and benighted during one of his frequent hunting excursions been guided like me by the fumes of a tobacco-pipe to a place of rest and refreshment, we probably should have heard nothing of his famous "Counter-blast." The world, too, had lost that singular bill of fare with which he proposed to entertain the *devil* in case his satanic majesty should honour him with a visit at his royal board*.

I soon occupied the huge chimney-seat before a blazing wood-fire, and consoled myself with some excellent cherry-brandy, for which the neighbourhood is famous, while the hostess cooked up a savoury omelet. This, with some little et ceteras and a bottle of good wine, furnished a supper Apicius himself had lauded under similar circumstances. My bed was excellent, and I sallied forth at sunrise like a giant refreshed with sleep, in quest of fresh adventures, and held on my course towards Tramecourt.

Between this village and Agincourt, the most sanguinary and decisive portion of the battle occurred. In the corner of a wood belonging to the former, Henry concealed those two hundred picked bowmen, whose cool bravery and great skill proved so destructive to the flower of the French army, and mainly contributed to the glorious result. Each

* After observing, "a tobacco-pipe is a lively image and picture of hell," he says, "and were I to invite the devil to dinner, he should have three dishes,—1st, a pig; 2d, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3d, a pipe of tobacco for digesture."—King James's witty Apophthegms, 12mo. 1671.

man was said to have carried "twenty-four Frenchmen under his belt,"—in allusion to the sheaf of arrows consisting of that number allotted to every archer. It is said, that when Sir Thomas Erpingham hurled his truncheon into the air, and shouted his war-cry, "*Nestrocque !*" it was as a signal to this band to rush out from their hiding-place, one of their number having ascended a tree for the purpose of conveying intelligence to his companions. They immediately ran forwards about fifty paces in compact order, and each man having hastily planted his pointed stake before him in the earth, delivered his arrows with such cool deliberate aim, that the steel heads rang upon the polished corslets of their foes like the clatter of hammers upon an anvil, while the sides and buttocks of the horses were, as an eye-witness expresses it, "absolutely larded with their arrows."

Part of this wood still remains *in statu quo*; the precise spot occupied by the English has, however, been greatly thinned; yet many trees, apparently of great antiquity, are still scattered here and there.

The battle lasted three hours; it began about eleven, and the French were in full rout by one. The king exposed himself to considerable peril, and fought with the utmost bravery. His brother, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, being stabbed in the belly with a dagger, and thrown to the ground with his feet towards the enemy, he stood between his legs, and defended him until he could be carried off the field.

The commencement and termination of this sanguinary engagement is described in the following animated and graphic manner by a very ancient historian* :—

On Friday, 25th October, 1415, the French, that is to say, the Constable and all the other officers of the king, the Dukes of Orleans, Bourbon, Bar, and Alençon, the Counts de Nevers, d'En, de Richement, de Vendôme, de Marle, de Vaudemont, de Blaumont, de Salines, de Grand Pré de Roussy, de Dampmartin, and all the other nobles and men-at-arms, put on their armour and sallied out of their quarters. When the battalions were all drawn up it was a grand sight to view, and they were, according to the calculation on seeing them, full *six times the number of the English*. After they had been thus arranged, they seated themselves by companies as near to their own banners as they could, to wait the coming of the enemy; and while they refreshed themselves with food, they made up all differences that might have before existed between them. In this state they remained until nine or ten of the clock in the morning, no way doubting from their numbers, that the English could not escape them. Some, however, of the wisest of them had their fears, and dreaded the event of an open battle. The English on that morning perceiving the French made no advances to attack them, refreshed themselves with meat and drink. After calling on the divine aid against the French who despised them, they left Maisoncelle, and sent some of their scouts in the rear of the village of Agincourt, where, not finding any men-at-arms, in order to alarm the French they set fire to a barn and house belonging to the priory of St. George of Hesdin. On the other hand, the King of England dispatched about two hundred archers to the rear of his army, that the French might not see them. They entered Tramecourt in a meadow near the van of the French; there remained quietly

* Monstrelet.

until it was proper time for them to use their bows. The rest of the English army remained with King Henry, and were shortly after drawn up in battle array, by Sir Thomas Erpingham, a knight grown grey with age, who placed the archers in front, and the men-at-arms behind them. He then formed two wings of men-at-arms and archers, and posted the horses and baggage in the rear. Each archer planted a stake before him sharpened at both ends. Sir Thomas, in the name of the king, exhorted them all most earnestly to fight for their lives, and thus saying he rode along the ranks. When all was prepared he flung into the air a baton which he held in his hand, crying out "*Nestrocque !*" (now strike), and then dismounted, as the king and others had done. When the English saw Sir Thomas throw up his baton, they set up a loud shout, to the very great astonishment of the French. The English seeing the enemy not inclined to advance, marched slowly towards them in order of battle, and again uttered a very loud shout, when they stopped to recover their breath. The archers, who were hidden in the field, re-echoed these shoutings, at the same time vigorously discharging their arrows, while the English army kept advancing on the French. The archers amounting to at least thirteen thousand, first discharged a shower of arrows with all their might, and at as great a distance as possible. They were, for the most part, without any armour, and in doublets, with their hosen loose*, and hatchets or swords hanging to their girdles; some were bare-footed and without hats. The English loudly sounded their trumpets as they approached; and the French stooped to *prevent the arrows entering through the visors of their bacinets*; thus, the distance was now but small between the two armies, although the French had retired some paces; before, however, the general attack commenced, numbers of the French were slain and severely wounded by the English bowmen. When the English reached them they were so close and crowded, that excepting some of the front line, who had cut their lances in two, that they might be stronger, they could not raise their hands. The division under Sir Cligny de Brabant, of eight hundred men-at-arms, who were intended to break through the English archers, were reduced to *seven score*, who vainly attempted it. True it is, Sir William de Savenses, who had been ordered on this service, quitted his troop, thinking they would follow him, to attack the English, but he was shot dead from his horse. The others had their horses so severely handled by the archers, that they galloped on the advanced guard, and threw it into the utmost confusion, breaking the line in many places. The horses were become unmanageable, so that horses and riders were tumbling on the ground, and the whole army was thrown into disorder, and forced back upon some lands that had been just sown with corn. Others, from fear of death, fled; and this caused so universal a panic in the army, that great part followed the example. The English took instant advantage of the disorder in the advanced guard, and throwing down their bows, fought lustily with swords, hatchets, mallets, and bill-hooks, slaying all before them, till they came to the second battalion, which had been posted in the rear of the first; and the archers were closely followed by King Henry and his men-at-arms. The whole rear-division being on horseback, witnessing the defeat of the two others, began to fly, except some of its leaders.

* The greater portion were afflicted with a constant diarrhœa.

During the heat of the combat, the English made several prisoners; and news was brought to King Henry that the French were attacking his rear, and had already captured the greater part of his baggage and sumpter-horses. This was true; for Robinal de Bouronville, Rifliart de Clainasse, Ysambert d'Azincourt, and some other men-at-arms, with about six hundred peasants, had fallen upon and taken a great part of King Henry's baggage, and a number of horses, while the guard were occupied in battle. When the English perceived this, the King commanded that every one should kill his prisoners; but those who had captured them would not do so, because they had only taken those for whom they expected a great ransom. As soon as the King was informed of the fact, he appointed a gentleman, with 200 archers, to kill all the prisoners; and the said squire so executed the King's orders that it was a most lamentable thing; for all those noblemen of France were there killed in cold blood, and cut to pieces, heads and faces, which was a fearful sight to see. The Count de Marle, the Count de Fauquemberg, the Lords de Lonvroy and de Chin, had, with some difficulty, retained about six hundred men-at-arms, with whom they made a gallant charge on the English; but it availed nothing, for they were all killed or taken prisoners.

There were other small bodies of French on different parts of the plain; but they were soon routed, slain, or taken. The conclusion was a complete victory on the part of the King of England, who only lost about 1600 men of all ranks. Among the slain was the Duke of York, uncle to the King.

When the King of England saw himself master of the field of battle, and that the French, except such as had been taken, were flying in all directions, he made the circuit of the plain, attended by his princes; and, while his men were employed in stripping the dead, he called to him the French herald, Mountjoye, king-at-arms, and with him many other French and English heralds, and said to them, "It is not we who have made this great slaughter, but the omnipotent God, and, as we believe, for a punishment of the sins of the French." He then asked to whom the victory belonged—to him or to the King of France? Mountjoye replied that the victory must be attributed to him, and not to the King of France. The King then asked the name of a castle he saw near him? He was told it was called Azincourt*. "Then," said he, "since all battles should bear the name of the fortresses nearest to the spot where they were fought, this battle shall henceforth and for ever bear the name of AZINCOURT."

The English remained a considerable time on the field; but seeing they were free from their enemies, and that night was approaching, they returned in a body to Maisoncelle, where they had lodged the preceding night. They again fixed their quarters there, carrying with them many of the wounded. After they had quitted the field of battle, several of the French, half dead with wounds, crawled away to an adjoining wood, and some went to villages and other places as well as they could.

On the morrow, very early, King Henry dislodged, with his army and all his prisoners, from Maisoncelle, and again went to the field of battle. All the French they found there alive were put to death or

* I could discover no traces of this fortress.

made prisoners. Then, pursuing the road towards the sea-coast, they marched away. Three parts of the army were on foot, sorely fatigued with their efforts in the late battle, and greatly distressed by famine and other wants.

The number of prisoners, including princes, knights, esquires, and men of every rank, slain that day, amounted to upwards of ten thousand. The bodies of the greater part were carried away by their friends, after the departure of the English, and buried where it was agreeable to them. Of these ten thousand, it was supposed only sixteen hundred were *varlets*, the rest all gentlemen; for it was found, on counting the princes, six hundred banners were killed.

During the battle, the Duke of Alençon, with the assistance of his followers, most valiantly broke through the English line, and advanced fighting near to the King, in so much that he wounded and struck down the Duke of York. Then King Henry, seeing this, stepped forth and leaned a little to raise him, when the Duke of Alençon gave him a blow upon his basinet, that struck off part of his crown. The King's body-guard surrounded him; when, seeing he could not escape death, he lifted up his hand, and said to the King, "I am the Duke of Alençon; I yield myself to you;" but as the King was about to receive his pledge, he was put to death by the guards.

During five days succeeding the battle, the bodies of the most important persons were raised from the heaps, and having been washed, many were interred in the church of the Friars Minor at Hesdin. It was not, however, until Philip Count of Chartlois commanded it, that the remaining corpses were interred. That prince ordered the Abbot of Roussainville and the Bailiff of Aire to see it performed; who caused a square of twenty-five yards to be measured, in which three trenches were dug, each twelve feet wide, and 5800 men were there buried. The ground was afterwards consecrated by the Bishop of Guisnes, and was surrounded with a strong hedge of thorns, to prevent the wolves and dogs from devouring its contents. The ground continued in this state till 1734. At that period the plain of Gacogne (Agincourt) was possessed by the house of Tramecourt, which shared a part of the property of the family of Agincourt in the sixteenth century. The Marchioness of Tramecourt made a vow to build a chapel on the spot in case her son Eugene François returned safe from Italy, where he was then serving under the Marquis de Coigny. Her prayer was granted; and a small chapel, remarkable for its architectural decorations, was erected. This chapel, the record of a mother's piety, was totally destroyed during the revolution of 1794, and the materials used to construct pigstyes.

An English colonel, whose name I could not learn, resided for a considerable period at the château de Tramecourt, and employed a number of men in excavating this immense grave. His search was, as I am informed, rewarded by the discovery of a number of relics. It is said he carried away a "cartload" of pieces of armour, shields, breast-plates, swords, spear-heads, bridle and stirrup irons, spurs, &c. These antiquities must constitute a very unique and interesting museum.

Though equally zealous in the search, yet as I could not spare time to superintend a digging upon the spot, I obtained nothing, until I reached Blangy. This pleasant village, most delightfully situated in a

fine country, and, as usual, embowered in trees, is celebrated as the spot where King Henry forded the Ternois, a river on whose banks it is built. This stream is very narrow, but deep, and has always been remarkable for producing fine trout. While engaged in *whisking* an artificial May-fly upon its surface—(thousands of the natural insect hovered over the river)—the *marishal* or smith of Blangi accosted me with great civility, inquiring if I was not searching for relics of “the great battle fought in the neighbourhood.” On answering in the affirmative, he produced from his pocket what he styled “un morceau de fer,” but which my more practised eye instantly discovered to be an old English arrow-head of that kind used by our archers for piercing the highly-tempered coats of mail worn by the knights of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. I quickly transferred it from the honest smith’s pocket to my own. It is altogether about three inches and a quarter in length, including the ferule by which it was attached to the stele or shaft. The point is solid and triangular; the weight about an ounce. Upon trying it with a file, it appeared very highly tempered; and when projected from one of those powerful yew-bows wielded by the archers of that period, must have acted upon a coat of mail like a *punch* driven by a heavy sledge hammer. The arrow-point in question is deeply encrusted with rust, as might be expected after lying in the moist earth upwards of four centuries. Again fitted to a cloth-yard shaft, feathered with the grey goose wing, and inscribed with the interesting name of “Agincourt,” it now occupies a conspicuous situation among a small collection of similar antiquities.

The helmet and saddle used by Henry V. in this memorable contest are still preserved near his monument in Westminster Abbey; but, from their position, it is impossible to examine and very difficult to see them. Of these interesting relics, which deserve more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon them, it may be remarked that the helmet is of the casque kind, deeply indented in two places, as if by the strokes of a battle-axe, and is otherwise bruised. Some faint traces of foliage are visible in the front plates, though greatly corroded with rust, and the lower rim is still ornamented with quatre-foils. It is very probable this very helmet was worn by Henry during the conflict, and, as appears from our annals, was the means of twice preserving his life. “His bruised helmet and his bended sword,” though he would not suffer them to be borne before him, nor shown to the people, when he made his triumphant entry into London, are known to have been objects of great interest; and it can scarcely be doubted they were deposited here along with the other memorials of his prowess that once adorned his chapel, but of which this and the saddle and shield are alone remaining. The saddle, which was originally covered with blue velvet, powdered with golden fleurs-de-lis, is nearly reduced to the wood and first covering of buckram on the seat. It is twenty-seven inches in length, fifteen inches high in front, and thirteen inches high behind. The shield, which is small, had a green damask lining, with *semée* of fleurs-de-lis, and across the middle, worked on rich crimson velvet, *ardres carbuncle*. Both the shield and saddle are now fastened up against the large columns adjacent to the towers

FRENCH PRIVATEERING IN THE WEST INDIES. •

THE depredations committed upon our commerce by the notorious privateer's man, Captain Love; his spirit of enterprise; his daring intrepidity, and many qualifications, forming altogether an extraordinary character, had created a sort of emulation among our naval officers for his capture, and all were on the *qui vive* to intercept him; and as he was considered to be a native of some part of Great Britain or Ireland, the Commander-in-Chief was determined, should he be taken, to send him to England for trial as a rebel against our king and country. Since the demoniac Teach, better known by his piratical name of "Blackbeard," and other sea-robbers in these seas, whose infamous exploits have been so well recorded, no rover had made himself more conspicuous than the said Captain Love. He had been captured in the revolutionary war by H. M. S. Thetis, and sent home for trial in the Proselyte frigate; but effected his escape the same night that ship anchored in Plymouth Sound, and was not heard of until the renewal of hostilities, when he again appeared on the Jamaica station, enriching himself by the capture of our merchant vessels. Captain Perkins, commanding the Tartar frigate, who was himself a very extraordinary character, accidentally took Captain Love prisoner; but such was the insinuating address and persuasive manner, covering the most consummate dissimulation, of that wonderful rover, that, to the astonishment of most persons, he cajoled the Captain of the Tartar, and got clear off! I do not now recollect exactly the circumstances of the event, but I think he obtained a boat for the purpose, as he made Captain Perkins believe, of searching for some barrels of salted meat, among which the Spaniards had put a great quantity of doubloons, and buried in the sand, until a favourable opportunity of recovering them. As may be supposed, he disappeared in the woods, and was believed to have perished; but he soon came to life again, creating terror among the merchantmen.

It was after this escape that all eyes were on the look-out for him; and it fell to the lot of the Hon. Lieut. ——— (noble by deeds as by birth) to take the king of the rovers. H. M. S. ———, whilst cruising off St. Jago de Cuba, sent an armed boat away in chase of a schooner, there being at the time no wind. In the morning the boat returned, having recaptured the schooner, which had been taken two days previously by a large French privateer, commanded by the celebrated Captain Love, who was himself in the captured vessel, on his way, it appeared, to St. Jago, to superintend the sale of his numerous prizes. When the Lieutenant boarded the schooner, which was an American, he was met by a gentlemanly man, who welcomed him on board, and congratulated him upon his success in recapturing the vessel, of which, he said, he was the master. He then stated that the privateer's men belonging to Love's vessel, on the approach of the man-of-war's boat the last evening, had taken away a large amount of specie, and landed in a sandy cove not far off. After detailing this circumstance with seeming anxiety and earnestness, he requested the Lieutenant to allow

him the schooner's jolly-boat with four of her crew, (his own men,) to endeavour to find the money, which he knew the privateer's men were going to bury in the sand, and proceed on to their own vessel, which was at anchor in Escondido, and that it would not occupy him more than an hour to go, and return with the money, the schooner being at this time close to the shore.

This story was indeed plausible, events of that sort occurring frequently; but there was something peculiar in the dress and in the manners of the man, that did not bespeak him an ordinary American master, and suspicion at the moment crossing the mind of the Lieutenant, that he was no other person than the celebrated privateer's man, induced him to tax the hero with an intention to deceive him. Finding it useless to dissemble, the would-be American master, without further hesitation, and with the utmost *sang froid*, acknowledged himself to be "Captain Love," and he was immediately after recognized by one of our men, who had served on board the *Thetis*.

This singular man was about five feet ten inches in height, admirably proportioned, and extremely active, with a shrewd penetrating eye, and a pleasing, intelligent countenance, bearing a striking resemblance to the portrait given of the intrepid but unfortunate Mungo Park in his book of travels. He was a perfect linguist, well read, of polished manners, and very pleasing address, and a most entertaining companion. Such is the outline of this extraordinary character.

According to report, Love was said to have been a native of Ireland; but he strenuously denied this; affirming that he was by birth a Frenchman, and that it was merely on account of his Scottish education, and the turn his manners had taken from that circumstance, that the world had done him the honour to pronounce him a subject of the King of England. The Master of the frigate perfectly recollected to have been at the same school with this second Paul Jones at Glasgow, which Love unhesitatingly acknowledged, although, as he observed, that event was not likely to be very favourable to him. His speech was that of an Englishman,—alike free from the Irish accent and the low-land brogue of the Scotch.

The officers of the frigate were not a little pleased at having intercepted this grand picaroon, who had for so many years appeared in these seas as the leading star of Gallic enterprise; but his having twice escaped whilst a prisoner impressed them with the idea that he would, in some way or other, get off. It was the Captain's determination, however, that every care should be taken to prevent it whilst he remained in the ship.

Experience proved to us (what indeed has been long manifest) how little dependence can be placed in men unpossessed of those honourable and upright feelings which ought to exist in the bosom of every individual commander employed by civilized nations in a state of warfare, and with what justice the system of privateering has been so universally stigmatized. In every war where private armed vessels have been permitted, the most oppressive and unjust transactions have occurred. Here, the vessels cruising under French colours were certainly not to remove from pirates;—no vessel came amiss to them; to flags in amity with France they paid no respect; and disregarded the universal laws established among civilized nations. As a proof, in the short

space of seven or eight days, we retook a Dane, a Swede, and several Americans ! And on this subject (although the time and circumstances have long since passed away) we cannot help reflecting upon the conduct of the latter government, which ought to have imbibed a very different feeling towards our country than that of hostility; as, in the recapture of American vessels out of number, and the preventing many from capture, by the vigilance of our ships of war, the mercantile interests of the United States were greatly benefited, and, in truth, we may be said to have been the protectors of its trade, and therefore to have deserved rather its gratitude than its resentment. No doubt, the more sober and thinking part of the citizens thought and felt that we were entitled to this; yet it is surprising to reflect what unconcern the government of the "States" (which, as a neutral, was the greatest sufferer during the war) affected towards the flagrant acts of injustice perpetrated by French armed vessels on its shipping*, and at the same time how unceasingly, and with what asperity, it blustered forth its anger towards England for having exercised the right of search, and for possessing herself of those of her subjects that had been seduced from their allegiance through the machinations of the republican citizens.

After Captain Love's capture, the frigate anchored in Cumberland Harbour, Cuba, and Lieut. ——— was sent out in the schooner he had taken, to cruise. This gallant young officer immediately sailed in quest of Love's privateer, although he was assured by that rover that she mounted fourteen guns and had a crew of a hundred men. The Lieutenant found the privateer, as was reported, moored in Escondido (Hidden Port), a few miles to the eastward of Cumberland Harbour, and, laying his vessel close to the entrance, engaged her for some time, but without effect. Considering that the boats might be more successful, he returned to the harbour, and informed the Captain of the circumstance. The ship was soon under way, and on arriving, at the close of day, near where the privateer lay, the boats, well manned and armed, were sent in under the command of the First Lieutenant. The night was dark, and, to prevent any notice of the approach of the boats, the oars were muffled, and the strictest silence enjoined. It was late before the party reached the entrance to the hidden port, there being some difficulty in finding it out during the shade of night; and, notwithstanding the utmost endeavour was used to discover the proper channel of entrance, it failed; the boats grounded when just within the points: and, whilst exerting all the means within their power, with as little noise as possible, to extricate themselves, they were saluted with a heavy discharge of musketry from each side, and a broadside from the schooner within. Our officers felt the awkwardness of their situation extremely galling; and the most strenuous efforts were used to push over the shoal in the direction of the privateer, and towards the land on either side; but most unfortunately they had got upon the very centre of the coral shoal; their attempts to force the boats over only served to fix them further on. In this dilemma, the marines returned

* The Americans, by permitting French privateers to fit out in their ports, were unwittingly "laying a rod in pickle" for themselves, although, no doubt, the motive for its admittance originated in their feeling of enmity towards England. Within their "waters," nay, even up their rivers, French privateers have plundered their vessels immediately after enjoying the *hospitality* of the good citizens!

the enemy's fire, whilst the seamen were endeavouring with all their wonted energy and characteristic perseverance, to get the boats clear. Fortune was unpropitious. The brave fellows now began to drop from the effects of the cross fire they were exposed to; and all hope of forcing the boats over being given up, the commanding officer reluctantly ordered a retreat; this distressing alternative, after incredible labour, was effected. The cutter, commanded by the acting master of the frigate, succeeded, in consequence of her light construction, in getting over the shoal, and was gallantly pushing for the privateer, when she was brought up, not by a shoal, but by a hawser, which the wily rovers had stretched across the inner part of the channel of entrance. All his exertion to cut or to pass it was ineffectual, and he was compelled to retreat with the rest of the boats.

To have attacked a privateer of such force and so well manned in the daytime, perhaps would not have been justifiable. She was in a situation to have defended herself against treble her number, as the channel is so narrow, and bordered with bushes and shrubs, that a bush party of twenty men would be sufficient to pick off half the assailants before they could arrive at the anchorage; at all events, had it been practicable without a dreadful waste of valuable lives, it had been effected by the Captain of the frigate, for a more gallant spirit never breathed.

The disappointment, as may be supposed, was very keenly felt both by officer and man, who had not been accustomed to failures of this sort; but being entirely unacquainted with the impediments of the place they had not calculated upon anything but success. After the return of the party, at day-break, the frigate was worked up close to the weather-point of Escondido, where the privateer lay, like a spider in the midst of her snare, and opened a heavy fire from the quarter-deck guns upon her; she soon warped out of sight; and I believe sustained little, if any damage, as only part of her masts could be seen from the frigate's deck.

In this unfortunate affair, the serjeant of marines and a seaman were killed; the Hon. Lieut. — (a ball through each arm), and several men were wounded. The privateer belonged to Captain Love, who, having directed their plan, matured for any similar occasion, before quitting his vessel, calculated accurately on the ill success of the affair. He assured the officers that no man but himself could succeed in the attempt to cut her out, and pleaded against the attempt with much energy, to prevent, as he said, a useless effusion of blood; his advice, as has been already seen, was disregarded, as all on board considered that the honourable feeling of humanity did not actuate him in this instance, but that his motive sprang from an apprehension of the result proving unfavourable to his interest, well knowing, as he acknowledged, what gallant exploits British seamen were capable of performing.

A very gallant little affair occurred whilst the frigate lay in Cumberland harbour: a midshipman was sent in the jolly-boat, with four lads, to board a schooner coming in, which proved to be a recapture by Lieut. — in the armed schooner; just after quitting her, a small felucca privateer made her appearance round the point, within a short distance of the boat; the mid commanding her immediately gave chase,

notwithstanding the disparity of force. A running fight ensued, which continued until eleven o'clock at night, when he with his four lads resolutely boarded the privateer just as she struck upon the rocks; the crew of the felucca were so surprised at the intrepidity and perseverance of our small party, that as soon as their vessel struck, they jumped overboard, and swam towards the beach; the gallant mid and his equally resolute supporters instantly plunged after them, and hostilities were renewed actually in the water! sometimes swimming with one hand and fighting with the other, and sometimes wading. This singular contest continued until the combatants reached the shore, when such of the privateer's men as were not badly wounded, sought safety from their juvenile pursuers in the depth of the forest; seven, however, were taken prisoners; one was killed, and most of them wounded; the remainder effected their escape, and, it is probable, joined Love's schooner at Escondido. The prize was brought in triumph to the frigate; she had one gun, several swivels, and some musquitoons. The next day, two row-boat privateers were captured; these had on board bale goods, silks, &c., which had been plundered from some American vessel. There is little doubt, if the circumstances of this case could have been fully investigated, that these picaroons deserved to be hung, on the score of piracy, with as much justice as the notorious Captain Kidd, or any other seawayman, that suffered for his robberies.

Some weeks after Captain Love had been on board the frigate, a serious conspiracy was discovered among the prisoners of war on board, which had for its object the securing or murdering the officers and crew, and the seizing of the ship. Extraordinary as this project may appear, preparations were actually making for putting it in force. Fortunately, however, for both parties, the scheme (like many other deep-laid ones) was accidentally discovered by a black man, one of the carpenter's crew, and consequently frustrated. The black, who was a steady, intelligent, and useful man, was in the habit of setting his tools upon the grind-stone, kept within the manger-board, in the evenings after his work. Upon several occasions he met two or three of the Spanish prisoners sharpening some knives, and which, after the second time, they attempted to conceal from his view. At first, he paid no attention to the circumstance; but its frequent recurrence exciting his suspicions as to their purpose, he, one evening, secreted himself sufficiently near to overhear their conversation; fortunately he understood and spoke the Spanish language. A short time put him in possession of their secret: the sharpeners of the knives, who appear to have been chosen men, but not very discreet, were heard distinctly to say, that as Captain Love was to head the enterprize, they had no doubt of soon possessing themselves of the frigate, and that nothing was easier than to cut the throats of the officers and crew who were asleep; this was to be effected when the ship was at anchor, there being then but a quarter-watch upon deck. The black carpenter immediately acquainted the officer of the watch with the conversation he had overheard, and the Captain was instantly informed of it; who directed that Love should be put in irons, and placed under the eye of the sentinel at the cabin door, and that the knives of the prisoners should be taken from them.

The next morning the hands were turned up under arms, and the whole of the prisoners, with their daring leader, mustered upon the

quarter-deck. Love, on being charged with the intention of heading a conspiracy against the captain, officers, and crew of his Majesty's ship, peremptorily denied any knowledge of it; he appealed in eloquent and forcible language, sufficient indeed to have convinced a less discerning man than our captain, upon the absurdity of an attempt of that sort, with no more than fifty or sixty men, and those for the most part Spaniards, and assured the captain and officers, that although he had in his lifetime performed some strange actions, yet he was "not mad enough to undertake so desperate, ridiculous, and barbarous an enterprise: Sir," (he continued to say, addressing himself to the captain,) "you have caused me to suffer an indignity (that of being put into irons) which was never before offered to me; treat me, Sir, with that lenity, with which I have always treated your countrymen when my prisoners,—this is all I ask of you; I solemnly disclaim having had any intention of participating in the murderous plan just described." Our orator certainly delivered his address in the most dignified manner, and although he appeared earnest, yet he was perfectly collected and cool: notwithstanding, however, all his protestations of innocence, his eloquent speech and lofty style, there was little doubt entertained of his having been the instigator of a plan for seizing the ship in some way or other, and as this could not have been accomplished without first getting rid of the officers and ship's company, it could not be considered unjust or unreasonable to conclude, that the plan stated by the Spaniards was that by which he intended to attempt the execution of his wishes!

Our hero was permitted to speak for a long time in vindication of himself; but as it appeared almost certain that the charge against him was not unfounded, the captain of the frigate, who felt extremely indignant at the base conduct of the man who had been, in every respect, treated as an honourable prisoner, determined not to allow him the liberty he had hitherto enjoyed, and which, by his own imprudence, to use no harsher term, he had forfeited; he was, therefore, remanded to the sentinel at the cabin-door, there to have a shackle placed upon one of his legs; but in consequence of some language of defiance and bravado which he uttered, both his legs were shackled, which had the most extraordinary effect upon his spirits. Upon any other cause, at least, without the apparent atrocity connected with this, we might have felt compassion for the man, who had really begun to interest us by the sprightliness of his disposition, his talents, and the suavity of his manners; but under present circumstances that could not be,—most providentially the sanguinary scheme was averted, but that could not wipe away his guilt.

From the restless disposition of our celebrated rover, from his unquerable aversion to inactivity, and an ardent desire to shine above all competitors for fame, in the line of life he had chosen, I conclude that it was not alone the desire of effecting his liberty which actuated him upon the above-mentioned occasion. Had he succeeded in getting possession of the frigate, he would have performed an unparalleled action in every sense, and consequently he would have stood, in his capacity of rover, among his compeers without an equal. Before the transpiration of the conspiracy, Love had messed with the midshipmen, and expressed himself not only satisfied with the treatment he met with, but spoke highly of the liberality exercised towards him by the captain, whom

he pronounced to be one of the smartest seamen and active commanders he had ever met with; in fact, he expressed himself as being quite comfortable, and, to all appearance, I never saw a man more gay and happy under any circumstances: yet at this very time, if we are to credit the Spaniard's account, he had commissioned a dagger for each heart;—if so, how well practised the duplicity of this desperado; under what a light heart and cheerful countenance he hid the most desperate and sanguinary designs!

Among other strange things in the adventures of his roving life, with which Love used to amuse us, was that of his having in almost all the Spanish islands, and in the principal towns of Spanish America, a wife, a house, slaves, &c. ! and he assumed us, that the amount of his property was so great, that, like Simpn Taylor of Jamaica, he could not correctly calculate it. He found it, he said, a very agreeable thing to have a house wherever he went, and that in every place he was caressed because his means enabled him to assist the needy, and to keep up a splendid establishment; thus making things agreeable to all classes. If at any time he met with ingratitude in lending money to those who never returned it, it gave him no concern,—another cruise replenished his coffers; and as he always laid it down as a maxim applicable to the people with whom he dealt, that a sum lent was a sum lost, he never felt annoyed at the occurrence; yet he would but be doing justice to the Spaniards of Old Spain to say, that he found them generally very honest in all pecuniary matters.

In the possession of such riches, from which he might derive all the comforts and luxuries of this world, it seems extraordinary that he should, notwithstanding, court a life of such constant inquietude; subject to privations of every kind,—to peril and vexation! A mind absorbed in avarice,—an eye that could never be satiated with the sight of gold,—might doubtless account sufficiently to those not knowing the character of this enterprising rover, for the constancy with which he pursued his restless career; but Love was of a very different stamp; indeed he was the reverse; he was prodigal to a proverb, with his money. Among the privateersmen, “to be as generous as Captain Love,” was often applied as a compliment to others. We heard many accounts of his generous actions, and the facility with which it was possible, for almost any individual, either really distressed, or assuming a condition of want, to obtain money from him; and the treatment he exercised towards his English prisoners was so generous and humane, that it obtained for him, in turn, such attention as is shown to the officers of the regular service belonging to the enemy, when prisoners of war, until the unlucky conspiracy.

We were desirous of learning from himself, (as the accounts were various on the station,) in what manner he effected his escape from his Majesty's ship *Proselyte*, which conveyed him to England, on his being captured before the peace of 1802. There happened to be, he said, a French officer, his fellow-prisoner, a resolute and active man, on board, and the night after the ship had anchored in Plymouth Sound, this man and himself contrived, whilst the captain's cabin was unoccupied, to get into the jolly-boat that was suspended astern, and silently lower her down into the water, allowing her to drift with the tide until out of sight of the frigate, when they pulled to the nearest shore undiscovered.

This instance of taking prompt advantage of circumstances places the man's character in a clear light; it was impossible to reflect on the event without admiring the action, however we had reason afterwards to be displeased with him. Energy was his forte, and it was one of his observations, that a man who embarked in a hazardous course of life should never "let his head go a wool-gathering." It was also his frequent remark, in that jocular strain of expression used by buoyant spirits, and which he knew so well how to employ, that in the last war, when his health was declining from the effects of a tropical clime, we had humanely sent him to England to recover it; and he supposed it was our intention to perform the same friendly act towards him at this time; but, he added, always with great earnestness, as if confident of his power to effect his resolve, that as his inclination at present was not for a change of climate, he would lay a bet with any one among us, that before he was a month in Port Royal harbour, he would take "French leave;" and if he lost, he would most punctually cause the sum at stake to be paid to the winner. How little was it suspected, at the time, that his words would be verified!

We fell in with the *Bellerophon*, 74, off St. Domingo, on her return to Jamaica, and took the opportunity to get rid of our troublesome guest. Sir J. T. Duckworth, the naval commander-in-chief, being fully acquainted with Love's character, had sent him on his arrival at Port Royal, on board one of the prison-ships, with orders that he should be put in irons, and have two sentinels placed over him—a precaution hitherto unpractised; and as an additional security, a captain of one of the regiments that did duty on board those ships was sent down from Kingston to take the command, with a subaltern under him, to prevent the possibility of the enterprising rover's escape; but it appears that, notwithstanding all these prudential measures, which, had they been exercised for the security of an ordinary prisoner, would have appeared not only extraordinary, but needless,—this *rara avis* got clear off. And what is really singular, not only with the irons on, but with the sentinels who were placed to guard him, without any other person on board the ship knowing it, and without the admiral or any other officer, notwithstanding diligent search and enquiry, being able to trace how he had effected his escape, or whither he was gone!

Reflecting on the escape of this wonderful privateersman, it certainly appears very extraordinary, especially as such seemingly sure measures were adopted for the better security of his person. I do not recollect the result of the investigation of this mysterious affair, or indeed if any inquiry did take place; but I think we may reasonably conclude that he must have succeeded by the aid of gold. It is probable, in the first place, that he must have had some friend or friends in Kingston, among the numerous foreigners that sojourned in that place, who provided him with the boat or canoe for transporting himself and the worthless soldiers (who, if I recollect right, were Germans) that were stationed over him,—and it is barely within the line of probability that he escaped without the knowledge of the other sentinels. Gold, and flattering promises, no doubt seduced his guards; but that they should get clear of the island without leaving a trace of themselves behind is, indeed, "passing strange!" I do not know whether the officers on guard the night of his escape were blamed, but we may readily conceive

their surprise and mortification when daylight appeared and discovered to them the flight of their charge: nor can we well imagine a more unpleasant situation for officers of responsibility to have been placed in.

After Love's wonderful escape he was not heard of again until he re-appeared in his privateer off the island. Our men-of-war were on the alert, but none were so fortunate as to capture him. By the last accounts that were heard of this extraordinary character, it appears that his Majesty's brig Elk, whilst off the island of Navassa, between St. Domingo and Jamaica, fell in with and gave chase to Love's privateer, during which a heavy squall, attended with rain, came on and completely obscured her from view; the Elk, running off the wind without daring to reduce her sail, unfortunately came in contact with the privateer, and striking her between the masts, cut her in two, and passed over the wreck, providentially, without endangering her own safety! At this critical moment, Captain Love, with his usual presence of mind, was seen to cut away the small boat from the stern of his sinking vessel; and the time just allowed the English officers of the brig to observe that he got clear of the wreck! This circumstance was perfectly accidental, and, as I understood, happened in consequence of the Elk bearing away to save her masts (then under a press of sail) from being carried away by the violence of the wind, and the privateer having lowered her sails and rounded to the wind, as well, it may be supposed, for the same purpose, as for eluding the vessel of war in pursuit of her. When the squall ceased, no vestige of the unfortunate schooner could be seen, and it was doubtful whether Love had swamped in his little boat, or got clear off, with his accustomed good fortune. The Elk had run some miles to leeward before the squall ceased; it is therefore possible, but not probable, (unless, indeed, some vessel was at hand at the time,) that the great privateer captain may have escaped. It is true, that he might have gone before the wind in his boat, and landed on the S.E. side of Jamaica; but if this had been the case, some account of the event would have been made public. It is also possible he may have reached Navassa, and been taken off by some passer by, if the accident occurred to the eastward of that islet. The greater probability is, that he perished, and was buried in the interminable depth of that element upon which he had so long been a terror:—

“ No tomb shall e'er plead to remembrance for thee,
Or redeem form or fame from the merciless surge;
But the white foam of waves shall thy winding-sheet be,
And winds, in the midst of the ocean, thy dirge!”

The adventures of Captain Love, if they had been collected and detailed in a narrative, would have yielded, for diversity and singularity, perhaps to those of no other adventurer. Whether he was or was not a British-born subject, admits of doubt: he spoke the French language with purity, as indeed he did the English; but there was a certain *je ne sçai quoi* about the man, that did not bespeak him a Briton. I certainly, at first sight, should have taken him for an American of the United States, but his speech told at once that he was not a Yankee. The impression of his being an Englishman was strong on the minds of all the naval officers serving at Jamaica.

Never, perhaps, was there a man, take him altogether, that appeared so complete a master of his profession, or that ever displayed more

energy and skill in execution, or courage and presence of mind in the moment of danger. It was his conviction, he said, that the more hazardous a game a man plays in warlike pursuits, the more he is likely to be successful; and he thought that many of the privateersmen, particularly among the Spaniards, were not enterprising or bold enough to succeed in their undertakings. Their timidity brought them often into scrapes, and ultimately led to the capture or destruction of their vessels. These observations, applied generally, may be found true. The fruit of bold temerity, however, is not always success; as much depends upon the judgment of the leader, as upon the courage of himself and followers. An officer, of whatever nation, who commands a party or a vessel, unless he be possessed of quick discernment, to take advantage of circumstances as they arise, will often find to his sorrow, that mere animal courage is not alone sufficient to insure success. Our hero was in the habit of going over from St. Jago de Cuba to Port Antonio in Jamaica, in the force traders, and thence overland to Kingston. In these excursions, he assured us that he made it his business to learn every particular respecting the vessels at the different ports; the names and descriptions of those of his Majesty's ships that he had not seen or encountered in his cruises; their rate of sailing, the character of the captains, &c. And upon these topics he has frequently conversed with the officers of the navy, at billiard-tables, coffee-rooms, &c., without their having once suspected that he was any other person than a loyal Englishman! Thus he obtained every information he could desire, and then returning to his vessel at St. Jago, commenced his cruise with certainty of success, that could not attend any of the others not in possession of such information; and which may account for his having made so many prizes, and accumulated so immense a fortune.

It was universally known at Jamaica, that Jacque Matthieu, the vice-king of the rovers, had repeatedly, after dark, stood in with his schooner towards the *Palisados**, and dropped a small canoc with two trusty men, who, after drawing their light vessel over the spit, re-embarked on the inner side, and paddled to the town of Kingston; there they remained the whole of the following day, purchasing fresh provisions, vegetables, and other necessaries, and obtaining information of the sailing and destination of the merchant vessels then lying in port. At night, when all was quiet, they returned by the same route they had come,—when, by agreement, the privateer was in shore to receive them.

During the absence of the frigate in search of Love's privateer, the prizes left in Cumberland harbour had a narrow escape; but the restless and enterprising spirit of a young mid belonging to the E—— frigate prevented any serious occurrence. At the close of the day on which the ship sailed, the lieutenant left in charge of the prizes sent a boat to the harbour's mouth to reconnoitre; she returned with the intelligence, that two feluccas were working up alongshore, and only a few miles to leeward. The lieutenant lost no time in preparing to resist them, should they attempt to cut the prizes out. He got a spring upon his

The narrow spit of land, or rather sand, covered with mangroves, that stretches from Rock Fort to Port Royal, and which forms the outer line of the Sound on which Kingston is situated.

cable, and removed the men from the different vessels into the tender, leaving a mid only in each, whom he enjoined to keep a strict look-out, and on no account to show a light.

Night approached before the enemy's vessels had gained the harbour; and, as they could not have seen the prizes, it was conjectured that they might be ignorant of there being any there. At 10 o'clock, the sound of their sweeps was distinctly heard, and shortly after a light was seen upon the beach. All was silent in the prizes, waiting anxiously for their advance or departure. In this state of suspense our party remained until past midnight, when a small boat was observed approaching the lieutenant's schooner. It was at first doubtful whether she came from the privateers to reconnoitre, or from one of the prizes, to communicate intelligence. She was permitted to come alongside, and Mr. R——, a midshipman of H.M.S. E——, stepped upon deck. He informed the lieutenant, that, impelled by a zeal for the service, and a desire to discover what the strangers were, which he could not surmount, he had, with the greatest caution, paddled his little boat to the shore, near the spot where the light appeared. There, to his astonishment, he saw a large assemblage of privateer's-men carousing and singing *à la boucanier*, around a fire lighted upon the sands of the beach, near which their two vessels were anchored. He was within a dozen yards of them, separated only by some mangrove trees, through which, by the light of the fire, he could observe their movements, and it was his opinion they were rovers.

Upon this information, which, although obtained without orders, was nevertheless welcome, inasmuch as it dispelled uncertainty, the lieutenant thought it his wisest plan to let the regaling Dons know that he was armed, (the launches carronade was mounted on board,) and prepared to resist any attempt that might be made upon the vessels under his charge. Accordingly, a fire from the carronade, &c., was directed towards that part of the shore where the light appeared, and which very soon had the desired effect; for a salutation at that dead hour of the night, so unexpected, as may be supposed, not only discomposed the supper party, but caused them to retire so precipitately to their vessels, that some of their fare was left behind them. In a short time after they were heard sweeping; and as the sound gradually became fainter, there was no doubt of their retreat; and I dare say, with watchful eyes in the rear, expecting the approach of some man-of-war's boats. On receiving the fire from our schooner, it is probable that their first and only conjecture was, that a British vessel of war was at anchor, unseen by them on entering: a precipitate retreat was, therefore, the only chance, as it appeared to them, they had of escape. Had they not been alarmed by the firing from our schooner, it is also probable that, when daylight shewed to their awaking eyes the group of defenceless vessels within their grasp, that, even allowing them but a small share of enterprise and prowess, they would have attacked, and, from their force and number of men, have succeeded in carrying one or two.

JEAN BONPRE

SKETCHES OF THE WAR OF THE FRENCH IN SPAIN IN THE YEAR 1823.*

BY A ROYALIST.

ON the 16th of July, the Spaniards attempted a sortie from Cadiz with a body of 9000 men, supported by the fire of the guns of the city, and that of nine gun-boats. The combat was sustained on both sides with considerable vigour from daybreak till near noon, when the besieged were forced again to retire within the precincts of the Isle of Leon. After the action a French refugee officer, habited as a Spanish general, and at first erroneously supposed to be General L'Allemand, was found mortally wounded upon the field of battle. He was conveyed to the nearest hospital by some French soldiers, where he died almost immediately †.

In the mean time the conduct of the Cortes continued marked with all the features of its wonted absurdity; as an instance of which it may be admissible to quote, that in the sitting of the 11th of July, at a time when their place of meeting was closely blockaded, both by sea and land, these legislators occupied their time in passing a resolution not to quit a situation from which it was nearly physically impossible for them to effect an escape.

About this time the populace seemed inclined to awake from the delusion in which they had so long continued, with respect to the real character and motives of action of their constitutional tyrants; and some enactments attempted by the government, tantamount to the suspension of the liberty of the press,—guaranteed by a special clause of the reformed code,—occasioned riots within the walls of Cadiz, which for a short time menaced the existence of the usurping government. To check these excesses, his jailors compelled Ferdinand to address the multitude from the steps of a carriage; and deference to his exhortations induced the rioters to disperse.

On the 28th of July, the Prince Liberator took his departure from Madrid, in order to assume the command of the army assembled to besiege Cadiz. The head-quarters of the divisions of the French army, under the Duke of Reggio, continued at Madrid; and the sphere of occupation comprehended New Castile, Estremadura, Galicia, Segovia, Leon, Valladolid, and the Asturias.

Prince Hohenlohe, who continued to have his head-quarters at Vittoria, included within his command Santander, Burgos, Leira, Alava, and Biscay. Guispuzca, Navarre, Arragon, and the Lower Ebro, were confided to Marshal Lauriston, who had his head-quarters at Tolosa. Count Molitor occupied Valencia, Murcia, and Grenada; Viscount Foissac de la Tour, Cordova and Jaen; and Count Bordesoul, the kingdom of Seville.

Such were the arrangements made by his Royal Highness previous

* Continued from No. 48, p. 326.

† The extraordinary courage, energy, and intelligence displayed upon this occasion by the Prince de Carignan Savoy, now King of Sardinia, excited universal admiration; nor ought the bravery and devotion of General de Bethizy to be passed over in silence.

to his departure from the capital, but which subsequent events caused to suffer some slight degree of modification.

A portion of the *élite* of the French army left Madrid at the same time with his Royal Highness. Amongst the troops that accompanied him, and at whose head he marched constantly on horseback, were 2000 of the Royal Guard, whose place in the capital was supplied by regiments drawn from the force besieging the fortresses in the rear, whilst fresh levies from France relieved the troops thus moved in advance.

In all the towns and villages through which the Prince passed, crowds were found assembled to gaze upon, and to hail with thanks, the deliverer of their country. Festive dances were everywhere celebrated; the bells rung by day, and illuminations blazed at night.

On the same day on which the Liberator commenced his march from Madrid, the fate of the army of Ballasteros was decided; and the second corps, under Count Molitor, was thus rendered available in the operations connected with the siege of Cadiz.

After the capture of Lorca, the brigade of General Vincent had had several successful rencontres with the enemy; and upon the 24th of the month, Ballasteros having been joined by Zayas, who had come from Cadiz, took up a position at Guadal Huerta, which indicated a design of attempting an attack upon the second corps. General Molitor, however, resolved in this to anticipate him; and on the 25th moved from Murcia with the division of Loverdo; which no sooner approached the Spanish position, than an immediate attack followed, led on by Generals Bonnemains, Pelleport, and Dumont, the French troops advancing to the charge with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" After a short but somewhat obstinate defence, Ballasteros retreated, first to Huelma; but quitted this position almost immediately, and took up a strong one at Campillo de Arinas; but in this mountain post he had to derive all the supplies for his troops, still amounting to nearly 12,000 men, from Grenada, which city Zayas still continued to occupy.

Count Molitor determined to prevent this; and accordingly detached the brigade of Ordonneau upon Grenada, from which Zayas retreated with the chief part of his troops, upon the approach of the French; but a part of the Spanish troops passed over to General Ordonneau, with cries of "Viva el Rey netto!"—(the absolute king for ever.) These were responded by the inhabitants of Grenada, who had always been eminently loyal, upon the entrance of their deliverers.

General Molitor resolved to attack Ballasteros in his position at Campello at daybreak on the morning of the 28th; and directed Count Loverdo, with the brigade of Corsin, consisting of a battalion of riflemen, and the 1st and 11th regiments, to attack the Spanish right, whilst he himself advanced at the head of the brigades of St. Chamans, Pelleport, and Dumont against the left wing of the enemy, to be supported by the 24th and 39th regiments of the line, under General Buchet, and the 4th and 8th light infantry, under General Bonnemains. The enemy again made an obstinate and gallant defence, and did not quit the field till 500 killed and wounded of their number had fallen; they then abandoned the town of Campillo, and retired to Cambell.

The French were as usual hailed by the ringing of the church bells when they entered Campillo, where they captured 300 prisoners and

two standards. Next day, 1500 men came over from the Spanish army to that of Count Molitor. The loss of the French, in killed and wounded, did not exceed a third of that of the enemy.

These successes had the effect of inducing General Ballasteros to make proposals to the French commander, which led to a convention, in terms of which Ballasteros agreed to acknowledge the authority of the regency of Madrid, and to give orders to the governors of the fortresses in his extensive district of command to make their submission to the Prince Generalissimo. In this range of fortresses were included those of Carthagena, Pampluna, and St. Sebastian*. By this convention the rank and pay of the Spanish officers, and the pay of the men, were guaranteed to them.

That this step on the part of Ballasteros was one dictated by imperious necessity cannot be doubted, when it is borne in mind that not only was he circumvented by the formidable strength of the 2d corps of the French army, but, immediately after the action of the 28th, he was aware that the Prince Generalissimo was bearing down upon him in an opposite direction, with the powerful force with which he had marched from Madrid.

The departure of the Prince from the capital was followed by some arrangements between him and the regency, relative to the liberation from prison of various individuals confined for political offences; and in this case his Royal Highness's wonted humanity was more conspicuous than the Spanish authorities thought consistent with the demands of even-handed justice.

About the same time, a most absurd decree of the Cortes was published, to which the King was compelled to affix his signature, in which those grandees of Spain who had signed the address of the 15th of May to the Duke d'Angoulême were denounced as traitors, their properties sequestered, and their honours and titles taken from them.

On the 16th of August, the Prince, accompanied by the Count d'Escars, the Count de Rochefoucauld, and M. de Maupas, arrived at Port St. Mary's, to the great joy of the troops and inhabitants. On the 17th, he reviewed the army; and on the day following he surveyed the whole of the lines of circumvallation.

On the 18th, the Duke sent one of his aide-de-camps to Cadiz with a flag of truce, and entrusted to him a letter to deliver to the King. This letter was obtained by an individual in the pay of the Spanish government, on false pretences, from the bearer, and put into the hands of the foreign secretary instead of those of his Majesty. The consequence was, that a letter was dictated to the King by his jailers, to the effect that he enjoyed uncontrolled freedom of action, and that he was determined to defend the fortress to the last extremity; and this letter despatched as a reply to that written by the Prince Liberator.

Nothing now remained for the Prince but to take advantage of the powerful means at his disposal to restore the Spanish monarch by force to the enjoyment of liberty; his means for accomplishing this end consisting of 30,000 men of the *élite* of the French army, a powerful fleet and flotilla of gunboats, and a proportionate train of artillery.

* The Constitutional officers in command of these fortresses refused, however, to acknowledge the authority of Ballasteros, and continued to hold possession of them.

The first point of attack was obviously the fortress situated upon the opposite promontory to the Isle of Leon, and forming, with, the point of that island, the strait by which the harbour of Cadiz was entered. This fortress is designated by the French by the name of St. Louis, but by the English and Spaniards is called the Trocadero,—a name destined to descend in military history with that of the Duke d'Angoulême.

The French squadron blockading Cadiz continued in the mean time to receive reinforcements, and a Swiss battalion of the Guard, 1500 men strong, was added to the land forces at Port St. Mary's.

Riego about the same time quitted Cadiz, and went to Malaga, where he assumed the command of what was termed the 9th military division. The intention was that he should have led a body of 2000 troops of the garrison to Algesiras, for the purpose of operating as circumstances might require in the rear of the besieging army; but this was found impossible, as he was defeated in an attempt to escape with these troops, first on the land side, and subsequently by sea; and in the mean time a French brigade, under Major-General Lauriston (the son of the Marshal), took possession of Algesiras and Tarifa.

The importance of speedily obtaining possession of the fortress of the Trocadero and St. Louis was at once manifest to the Prince Generalissimo, in order to facilitate future operations against Cadiz*, and his Royal Highness in consequence resolved immediately to make the attempt to carry the points alluded to by assault.

Since the War of Independence, the isthmus on which the Trocadero is situated has been cut through on the landward side, so that even at low water it is flooded four or five feet deep. This canal is of considerable breadth; and was defended by forty-five pieces of cannon, placed on the inner bank, whilst almost every house within the fort of Trocadero was a separate fortress, being strongly barricadoed, and within the works was a garrison of 1700 picked men. The canal and its banks were so completely swept by the batteries inside, that to approach by means of trenches was indispensable; and during the operations of the sappers the garrison kept up a constant, though not very well directed, fire. When the second parallel was sufficiently close to the canal, his Royal Highness directed General Tirlet† of the artillery, and Lieut.-General d'Ode, of the engineers, to prepare the materials of a bridge of boats to be thrown across the canal at the moment that the French troops should issue from the second parallel, which was calculated to take place at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 31st of August.

The troops selected by his Royal Highness for this daring exploit, consisted of the war battalions of the 3d, 6th, and 7th regiments of the Royal Guard, forming the first echelon, commanded by Major-General Baron Gougeon; three battalions of the 34th regiment of the line, one battalion of the 36th regiment, 100 sappers, and a company of artillery, under the command of Major-General the Count d'Escars, constituted the second echelon, whilst two battalions of the Royal Guard,

* And to enable the French blockading squadron to enter the bay of Cadiz. Heretofore, in stormy weather, it had been compelled to abandon its position off the straits, and proceed to sea, by which means the blockade was inefficient.

† Erroneously named Tiriot in No. 2 of these Sketches.

one battalion of the Swiss Guard, and a battalion of the 34th regiment, with the 2d battalion of the 36th, followed as a reserve. The whole was commanded by Lieut.-General the Viscount d'Obert.

The troops formed and marched in profound silence ; and the enemy did not appear aware of their approach till the heads of the columns issued from the trenches. The Spanish troops were constantly under arms at the time of low water, and instantly opened a heavy fire of musketry ; but the French soldiers immediately threw themselves into the canal, which was yet five feet deep, and rushed upon the entrenchments of the enemy to the cry of " *Vive le Roi !*" and their cartridges having been wetted in the canal, there only remained to them the alternative of bayonetting all those who opposed them. As the resistance offered by the Spaniards to the first column was obstinate, General d'Obert ordered the Count d'Escars to deprive the Spaniards of all support of their reserve, by attacking the fortified mill of Guerra, where it was stationed, whilst General d'Obert himself, at the head of the third column, which had already crossed the canal, should advance to the support of the first and second columns, and at the same moment that the Count d'Escars moved, the Spanish artillery, of which General Gougeon had already possessed himself, was turned upon the Spaniards, who had thrown themselves into the fortified houses of the Trocadero. These houses could only be approached by a narrow passage, which was barricadoed, and not only swept by the Spanish musketry but by the cannon of the fort of Puntales, whilst at the same time the footing was soft and muddy, and entangled by the marine plants which found a rooting amid the rocky shingle with which the softer parts of the soil was interspersed. At this point his Royal Highness joined the troops, which at daybreak had been again formed by the Count d'Escars, and, being supplied with dry cartridges, the Prince announced his intention instantly to storm the Trocadero ; and, placing himself at the head of the columns, he carried the whole of the entrenchments, and subsequently the remaining part of the fort named St. Louis, in which the Spanish Colonel Garcias, who commanded the garrison, together with forty officers and a thousand men laid down their arms.

In the capture of the Trocadero the Spaniards had nearly 200 men killed and 300 wounded ; about 300 effected their escape in boats, and passed over to Cadiz ; most of these, it is said, were also wounded. The loss of the French was severe, being about 70 killed, and 160 wounded. In the Trocadero were found 53 pieces of iron and brass ordnance, and a vast quantity of muskets and ammunition.

Great praise was bestowed upon the Viscount d'Obert, the Count d'Escars, and Baron Gougeon, as also upon Generals Tirlet and d'Ode, and Colonels Farincourt and Dupar, and Captain Conti. His Royal Highness the Prince de Carignan served with the first column of attack as a grenadier, as did also his aide-de-camps the Marquis de Flavergues, Lieut.-Colonel d'Isas, and Captain Costa. The Prince lost one of his boots in the mud of the canal, but continued the combat without it.

The conduct of the Prince Generalissimo, as a matter of course, produced discussion. Lauded by the friends of law and order, it was censured by the liberals. History, however, has already made the

facts of the case her own, and established the reputation of his Royal Highness upon a basis which cannot be shaken ; and the capture of the Trocadero will go down to posterity as one of the most brilliant military achievements upon record.

The Prince had it now in his power to take measures for the bombardment of Cadiz, but it is requisite that we should here shortly review the military proceedings of the French troops in other quarters of Spain.

After the surrender of Corunna and Vigo, some corps of constitutionalists, under Rosello, Vigo, and Palerca, continued to move about in Galicia and the Asturias ; but, pressed upon all sides in consequence of the judicious arrangements of the Marquis de la Rochejacquin, the whole of these laid down their arms on the 27th of August, at Maide, to the French brigade under the command of the Marquis de Marguegre. It was also resolved to reduce Pampeluna, which still held out, the governor having refused to comply with the requisition of General Ballasteros, commanding his submission to the French. The besieging army had been reinforced till it amounted to 10,000 men, with a powerful train of battering artillery ; and when Prince Hohenlohe had transferred his head-quarters to Vittoria, upon being named to the command of the 3d corps, Marshal Lauriston had been despatched from Paris to take the command of the corps before Pampeluna.

The houses situated outside of the suburbs of Pampeluna continued to be occupied by the Spaniards, and the reconnoissances of the besiegers by this means prevented. On the 3d of September the Marshal determined to carry these houses by storm ; and ordered an attack, covered by the fire of some mortars and howitzers placed at the distance of 400 or 500 toises from the fortified houses. These the Spaniards at first attempted to defend ; but a breach being made in the convent of St. Peter's, the enemy evacuated the building which was speedily occupied by General Damrimont, with the 20th French light infantry, whilst General de Treppau and Colonel St. Gillen threw themselves, with the 3d light infantry, into another fortified building called the White House. This attack was supported by Gen. Pecheux, with the 33d, 47th, and 40th regiments, and the grenadiers of the Spanish royalist regiment of the Infant Don Carlos ; so that the whole of the redoubt of Pirio was soon in the hands of the besiegers. In the mean time the Viscount Ianier, at the head of the 6th, 9th, and 14th regiments of the line, simultaneously possessed himself of Rochecappa ; but not till he had overcome the most obstinate resistance on the part of the Spaniards, who defended every house, so that it was necessary to break open the doors and windows with hatchets. The French continued to occupy the posts thus taken by them, so that the besieged were soon closely pent up within the walls of the fortress.

On the night of the 14th, nearly 4000 men were occupied in opening the trenches on the side of the citadel, termed the bastion of Sta. Maria ; and as General Garbe, the directing engineer, had commenced the operation amid thick darkness, and during a tremendous storm of wind and rain, within two hundred toises of the walls, the necessity of a

* A suburb of the town.

third parallel was avoided. Generals Fertig and Deschallards were indefatigable in encouraging the sappers throughout their nocturnal labours. The nearness of the workmen to the fortress, and the noise made by their spades and mattocks, which rung on the pebbly soil through which they dug, discovered their operations to the besieged, who immediately commenced a fire in the direction from which the sounds proceeded; but having calculated that the besiegers were at the usual distance at which operations of the kind are generally commenced, and the darkness preventing any movement from being visible, most of the shot fell greatly over the sappers.

By daybreak the trenches were nearly completed, and the attention of the enemy was directed to a false attack commenced on the side of Tolosa, and early the next night the Angoulême battery made a breach in the citadel and continued so tremendous and well-directed a cannonade, as to silence nearly the whole of the guns of the citadel. On the morning of the 13th, the town was perceived to have been fired by the French bombs; and at four o'clock in the evening of the same day, the white flag was seen to float on the citadel, and soon afterwards a Spanish officer, bearing a flag of truce, and proposals for a surrender, arrived at the head-quarters of the Marshal. The terms of capitulation were immediately agreed upon between the Baron St. Cyr Nugues, on the part of Marshal Lauriston, and General Sanches Salvador. The garrison of 3000 men laid down their arms, and were sent into France, whilst the French troops occupied the fortress on the 18th of the month.

The implicit obedience yielded to Riego by the troops composing the garrison of Malaga seemed somewhat surprising, when it is recollected that his very presence at Cadiz was deemed by his adherents in the government a misfortune which they showed themselves determined at all hazards to rid themselves of; and the unrelenting harshness which he manifested in levying contributions from the inhabitants of Malaga, both natives and foreigners, immediately upon his arrival, may be said to be almost without a parallel even in the annals of revolutions. But resistance upon the part of the unhappy citizens was now vain, and it only remained for them to bewail that they had not met with "war to the knife" all attempts at republican legislation, at an earlier period, when resistance might perhaps have been attended with success.

A state of inaction was, however, obviously to be attended with fatal consequences to Riego at this crisis; and after having continued exactly a month in the town, he quitted Malaga at the head of 3000 infantry and 400 cavalry, leaving in the place General Porres, with only 300 men.

After the convention concluded between Ballasteros and Count Molitor, the French division of Loverdo occupied Murcia and Grenada, and advanced upon Malaga. Upon this movement being known, part of the force under Porras made a rush from the town upon the road to Velez Malaga. This body consisted of part of the Spanish dragoon regiment of the King, and a powerful brigade of artillery. They were immediately followed by General St. Chamans, at the head of the 20th chasseurs and the 10th dragoons, and nearly 200 of them were made prisoners.

Riego had embarked at Malaga great part of the plunder which he

had extorted, together with some royalist prisoners, with the view of sending the whole to Cadiz. The squadron, consisting of a brig, a gun-boat, and ten other vessels, was leaving the harbour as Count Loverdo entered the town; but he immediately put some soldiers on board two gun-boats, who made sail after the fugitive flotilla, and captured the whole.

There seems to be little doubt that Riego's design in quitting Malaga was, if possible, to gain Carthagena, but finding himself pressed upon by Loverdo and General Bonnemains *, who, after having possessed himself of Almeria, on the 26th of August, advanced directly upon the force with which Riego had quitted Malaga, he presented himself in front of Ballasteros's cantonments at Priego. The latter ordered his troops to fire upon those of Riego, and a very extraordinary scene ensued. On the respective sides were troops familiarly known to each other, from the circumstance of their having, till the capitulation of Ballasteros, formed part of the same army. Indeed different battalions of the same regiments found themselves at this moment hostilely opposed to each other.

Riego's troops had been instructed, on approaching their countrymen, not to return their fire, but to throw their chakos in the air, and to shout "Ballasteros for ever!" As was to be supposed, this for a time suspended the conflict, and Ballasteros agreed to grant his antagonist an interview. At this meeting Riego endeavoured to persuade Ballasteros to assume the chief command of their united forces, and again to resume the war in behalf of the constitution. Ballasteros, however, positively refused to forfeit his pledge to Count Molitor; and the scene ended by Riego commanding his escort to make Ballasteros prisoner. This order was in a moment obeyed; and the General was conveyed in durance to a house in the town, and a guard placed over him. Don Ignatius Balanzat, however, the second in command, contrived to make his escape, and instantly fled with the intelligence to General Bonnemains, who came up at the moment at the head of his division, and, attacking the troops of Riego, forced them to take to flight, and to relinquish their prey.

Two squadrons of Riego's troops here joined Ballasteros, and the rest fled with their commander in the direction of Alcandetta. On the 13th, General Bonnemains overtook them at Jaen, and, rushing into the town at the head of his troops, drove out the constitutionalists, who were at the time occupied in the plunder of the inhabitants. The Spaniards, on escaping from the town, endeavoured to form on the heights outside on the side of Mancha Real; but, upon being charged by the 4th French light infantry regiment, and the 4th and 19th dragoons, and the 1st and 10th of the line, under Colonel de Choiseul, also coming up, a general action commenced, in which, although the constitutionalists had certainly, in the first instance, been taken by surprise, they made a valiant defence for fourteen hours, and then retreated, the French, at the conclusion of the battle, entering the town of Mancha Real. The loss of the Spaniards in this affair exceeded 500 men; that of the French amounted to about 150 killed and wounded.

* And intercepted by the corps of Count Molitor.

Next day, Riego's force (reduced to 1800 men) was attacked at Iodar by Count d'Argout, at the head of three squadrons of chasseurs, and a battalion of the infantry of the Royal Guard, and completely overthrown and dispersed. His killed exceeded 60 men; a general, 6 colonels, 87 officers, and 800 men made prisoners. A pair of colours, four chests of bullion, and a great quantity of baggage was also captured. After the action, nearly 200 officers, among them four aides-de-camp of Riego, and 100 Spanish cavalry, joined the French. Riego fled from the field accompanied by two colonels and an Englishman named Williams. He soon fell in by accident with a countryman named Lopez Lara, and one of those inferior religious persons who, in Spain, still excite by their pretensions considerable reverence, in living secluded from the rest of the community. This man was called the Hermit of La Torre de Pedro Gill. These persons Riego and his companions endeavoured, in the first instance, to persuade to act as guides into Estremadura; but, upon their refusal, he seized upon them, and compelled them to accompany him by force. At daybreak on the 15th they arrived at a farm-house, where they found a brother of Lara; and Riego and his three followers, having entered the stable, they locked it, and, overcome by fatigue, fell asleep.

Lara had, in the meantime, suspected who his companions were, from the discourse which he had overheard during his forced journey; and when Riego awoke, he insisted that Lara should send his brother to Arguillas, for a farrier to shoe his horse. Lara agreed to do so; and at the same time instructed his brother privately to go immediately, on his arrival at Arguillas, to the alcalde, and tell him where Riego was; and that he would detain him till the arrival of the authorities at the farm.

On the return of Lara's brother, he found the party at breakfast, and assured them that the farrier was coming. Riego continued at table, whilst the Englishman kept watch at the window. When the latter saw the party of the alcalde approach, he called out that they were lost; and Riego, springing from his seat, desired them to stand to their arms. Lara and his brother, however, presenting their carbines, told them that the first that moved were dead men; and at the instant the door of the apartment opened, and the alcalde and his party appeared. Riego begged hard for mercy, and, on being bound, he offered all the money which he had about him to the alcalde's men to dissuade them from offering him any violence. This the alcalde sternly forbade his people to accept; and when Riego begged that he would embrace him in token of his protection, the alcalde hesitated, as viewing in him the author of his country's ruin; and it was not till persuaded by Lara so far to satisfy him, for the sake of Christian charity, that he complied with this request of the prisoner.

Next day the prisoners, accompanied by their captors, and an escort of twenty soldiers, entered Andujar. They were on horseback, and were assailed by the cries of "Viva Fernando! Death to Riego!" The unhappy man remarked to the officer who accompanied him, that it was only the year before that he had entered the town to the acclamations of the same populace; that in the evening it had been illuminated in his honour, and that he had addressed the inhabitants in favour of the constitutional system from a balcony which he pointed out in

passing. He was lodged in the prison of the town; and but for the interference of the French, the populace would have put him and his companions to death. How instructive a lesson to those who covet popular favour!

On the 2d of October, the prisoners were transferred to Madrid, under an escort of a party of royalist volunteers; and being delivered into the custody of the Conde de Torre Alta, they were lodged in the prison of the Seminario de las Nobles. It was remarkable that this nobleman had been one of the captives on the 7th of July, 1821, and confined in the same prison in which he now held in durance the arch author of the factious triumphs from which all ranks in Spain had so deplorably suffered.

The very different manner in which the war in Catalonia had all along been maintained by the constitutionalists, when compared with the style in which it had been carried on in other districts of the Peninsula, must have been sufficiently obvious to the reader of the present narrative. The French, although they had not suffered any decided defeat, had not succeeded in causing their adversaries to relinquish their footing in the province; and a constant and harassing system of watching, and marching, and countermarching, had been found indispensable to prevent the enemy from assuming an offensive attitude. The whole of the fortresses and posts of importance continued in the possession of the Spaniards, and were held with a degree of obstinacy which was perplexing and annoying to the veteran and able Marshal to whom the King of France had confided the command of his army in this quarter. If we search for the cause of this result, we must come to the conclusion of assigning its merit to the Spanish commanders, Mina, Llobera, Millans, and Rotten; for the troops which they had under them were in no way superior to those of Murillo, Adisbal, or Balasteros; the country in which they operated was not stronger; nor were the French commander and his soldiers inferior in military talents or prowess to their countrymen, who had swept the other districts of the Peninsula.

We have seen that Mina had been forced to throw himself into Barcelona; and here he continued, unable to resume offensive operations through ill health, the consequence of the fatigue and hardships which he had endured. Soon after he sought refuge in the garrison, an imposition of 200,000 piastres was demanded from the inhabitants, which led to an attempt on the part of some of the principal citizens to deliver the place up to the French. This plot was, however, detected, and most of those implicated sought safety by escaping on board the French fleet.

On the 20th of August, a demonstration was made by the besieged, which it was expected would have led to a general action in front of Barcelona. 7000 infantry, 500 cavalry, and two brigades of artillery, came out of the town and took up a position in front of the place, whilst the cannon of the ramparts kept up a heavy fire. The French troops were under arms; but before any movement could take place on their part, the Spaniards again quietly returned within the fortress.

On the 27th, a strong corps of cavalry and artillery came out from Tarragona, and attacked General Berge at Altafulla. A company of the 31st French regiment, having been detached by General Berge to occupy the chapel of St. John, situated on the high ground on the right

bank of the river Gaya, found itself menaced, early in the morning, by the approach of a corps of 1200 Spaniards, whilst another column, 1500 strong, was discovered moving parallel to the first, along the high road, and a force of 3000 men was ascertained to be in march upon the French posted at Rieria. In consequence of these movements, General Mengarde lost no time in reinforcing the French troops at the chapel of St. John with part of the 6th regiment of chasseurs, a battalion of the 31st of the line, and four cannon; whilst General Achard led to the support of the troops at Rieria two battalions of the 1st light infantry, the 23d chasseurs, and the 18th of the line.

The enemy did not hesitate to attack both posts almost simultaneously: at the chapel, Colonel Baron Thilories scarcely waited their approach, but charged them with the 'bayonet at the head of the 31st regiment, and literally tumbled them *pêle mêle* into the hollow. At Rieria a very similar reception awaited the Spaniards, who were met in front of this post by Colonel de Fitzjames, at the head of the 18th regiment, and charged with such vigour, that they at once gave way, and never attempted to rally. The Colonel pursued them as far as the town of Scipio, killing a good many, and making some prisoners.

Marshal Moncey, who had previously left Altafulla, no sooner heard of these movements, than he set out from his quarters at Valls, at the head of the brigade of Tremolin, and the Spanish division of the Baron d'Erolles, with the view of moving upon the flank of the enemy, and cutting off his retreat; but on learning the failure of the attacks, and the enemy's flight, he countermarched upon Valls. The loss of both sides was considerable in this affair, as the Spaniards conducted themselves at the commencement of the attack with more than their wonted courage.

It soon became known that the garrison of Barcelona was about this time much in want both of water and provisions, and that Mina and Millans not only disagreed in their views and plans with the Swiss governor of the place (Rotten), but entertained jealousy of each other. Under these circumstances, the addition to the numbers of the garrison, in consequence of Mina and Millans having thrown their troops into the place, soon came to be felt as embarrassing and inconvenient, rather than as adding strength to the original garrison of the fortress; and accordingly on the 9th of September, a heavy swell having driven the French squadron to some distance from the mouth of the harbour, 2300 men of the besieged were embarked in fishing boats and landed at a place called the Castillo de Mongate, situated between Matan and Barcelona. This corps included a force of about 300 French and Piedmontese exiles, the whole commanded by General Fernandez, the ex-governor of Cardona. These people immediately threw themselves into the mountains, and took the road to Hostalrich, along which General Nicolas followed them without delay at the head of the 23d chasseurs, and two battalions of light infantry. At the same time the garrison of Barcelona attempted a sortie on the land side, but were repulsed and driven into the town by General Larocheaymon.

On the 13th, the Spanish column of Fernandez arrived at Llado, where it was encountered by Major-General the Baron de Damas. This officer had only under him a force of 1600 French, with which he did not hesitate to attack the enemy, whom he routed without difficulty, and the day following 2000 Spaniards and the refugees laid down their

arms, the Baron humanely agreeing to spare the lives of the latter. It ought to be mentioned that the Spanish corps had been fatigued by long marches, and saw that escape was impossible from the numerous bodies of the French troops and royalist Spaniards, which hemmed them in, when they agreed to surrender to the inferior force of the Baron.

On the 23d of August, Figueras capitulated to the Baron de Damas, and the garrison, which consisted of 2500 men, were sent into France. The same day, the Baron, whose health had suffered from the fatigues of the campaign, laid down the command of the 4th division of the 9th corps, and set out for France. • He was succeeded in the command of his division by Major-General the Viscount de Marangone.

In order to relieve the garrison of Tarragona, a corps of 3000 infantry, and 400 cavalry, under the command of San Miguel, the ex-minister for foreign affairs, left the place on the 23d of September, and advanced upon Llerida, in which place part of the division was left, whilst San Miguel continued to march upon Arragon; but the formidable force under General Tremolin, and that of the Baron d'Erolles, closing upon its rear, whilst Santos, Ladron, and Capape threatened its flanks; and the successes of Marshal Lauriston at Pampeluna having enabled him to spare a strong division of his army, he detached part of the division of Pechoux, under the command of General Chastelleaux, who appearing in front of San Miguel's corps, the latter formed in order of battle, on the 8th of October, at Tramaced, and received the attack of General Chastelleaux with considerable resolution, killing Lieut. Abel, of the hussars, and Lieut. Baur, of the chasseurs; and it was not till Colonel San Miguel and a partizan chief named Barbas were both severely wounded and made prisoners, that the Spaniards were finally overcome, and obliged to fly in all directions.

This enterprize of Colonel San Miguel, whom we have last noticed as destined to reinforce the army of the north of Spain, forms, in all its details, a bright contrast to the contemporaneous military proceedings of the greater part of the Spanish army. Whether the superior skill and valour of this small band was the real cause of the prowess which it displayed, or that this division of the Spanish army was possessed of a superior organization and materiel to the others, certain it is that, in this instance, bravery was exhibited by the troops and their leaders, which calls to mind the exploits of the Cid and of Palafox*.

On the 18th of October the strong mountain fortress of Urgel surrendered to the French, and on the same day Llerida also capitulated to the Marquis de Lauriston.

The state of affairs in the south of the Peninsula had also become known in Catalonia, where, probably influenced by the fate of the rest of Spain, the drama was now drawing to a close.

On the 24th, Mina signified to the Duke of Corneigliano his wish to capitulate, in which his colleague Rotten also coincided. It appears, indeed, that a choice was not left them, as they had for some time experienced the utmost difficulty in preventing the inhabitants from

* General San Miguel is said to be a different officer from the person of the same name who, in 1820, insulted Ferdinand VII. by singing the "Tragala" in the theatre at Madrid. See Don Miguel de Alava's letter in the Number of this Journal for December, 1832, and p. 104 of the Number for January, 1833.—R.

taking arms against the troops of the garrison. The Duke, however, following the dictates of his noble disposition, accorded the most favourable terms to the besieged; and on the evening of the 24th, the terms of surrender were finally signed, by which the French troops took possession of the town and fortress on the 5th of November. This capitulation included both Tarragona and Hostalrich, these fortresses being within the jurisdiction of Mina's command.

From the tone at first assumed by Mina, he seemed to affect to think that in conducting the operations of the constitutionalists in Catalonia, he had only done his duty to his sovereign, and that there could be no question but that the latter would view his conduct in the same light; his friends, however, succeeded in making him see this affair in its true colours; and Marshal Moncey generously putting at his disposal a French brig of war, he embarked on board of her, and arrived at Plymouth on the 22d of November.

When we add that, previous to the operations which have been last detailed, the garrison of San Sebastians, consisting of 2200 men, had capitulated on the 27th of September to Lieut.-General Count Ricard, and that, on the same day, Santona, in which was a garrison of 1800 men, had surrendered to the Prince of Hohenlohe, our readers will perceive that the subjugation of the whole of the north of Spain was completed by the surrender of Barcelona.

On the 18th of October, the vigorous and energetic Llobera had submitted unconditionally to the clemency of the King,—his formidable division of 5000 declaring their obedience to the Baron d'Erolles, who had been appointed Captain-General of Catalonia.

It would be unpardonable to omit from this narrative the account of a brilliant rencontre of the brigade de la Rochejacquelin with the corps of General Palencia, in Estremadura. The Duke of Reggio, aware of the numbers in which the constitutionalists still continued to keep the field in this province, had detached the Marquis de la Rochejacquelin from the corps d'armée under General Bourke, soon after the surrender of Corunna had taken place. It was not, however, till the 3d of October that Palencia offered battle to the Marquis near Truxillo. The ground he had chosen was exceedingly strong; the Spanish right being protected by sharpshooters placed in ambush on some very rocky and uneven heights, whilst a battalion of infantry of the line defended a deep ravine on the left. In the plain which extended between the two wings eight squadrons of cuirassiers were drawn up, having in their front three pieces of cannon. General de la Rochejacquelin led on his troops in a manner worthy of his name and their reputation: but notwithstanding the formidable front assumed by the Spanish commander, the resistance of his corps was scarcely more vigorous than what his countrymen had hitherto offered to the enemy in other situations; and, after having sustained some loss in killed and wounded, the Spaniards, as usual, abandoned themselves to flight.

The fate of this action most probably led to the resolution of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, to throw themselves upon the King's mercy, and surrender at discretion to Don Carlos O'Donnell; whilst General Laguna, the royal commissioner, also received the adhesion of the garrison of Badajoz on the 29th of the month.

THE LOVES OF THE SAILORS.—NO. I.

WE have oftentimes been told of the Loves of the Angels,—the Loves of the Plants,—the Loves of the Flowers,—but we never yet had a good edition of the Loves of a Sailor. Marryat, in his *Newton Forster*, never drew from his own heart or feelings, but dashed off the commonplace scenes with the levity of a man who set the whole sex at defiance, or only used them as convenient commodities, to swell his chapters, and to vary his nautical sketches. Glasscock's women are poor silly creatures,—half methodists, half idiots,—pretty dolls dressed out by a capricious fancy. Chamier, in his *Life of a Sailor*, has never touched upon the subject, being, perhaps, afraid of splitting on the same rock which his brother officers of the navy have run end on against. The Loves of the Esquimaux, or the affections of the ladies in the Tedjee Islands, have been but poorly portrayed; the former by the pens of Parry, Franklin, and Lyons,—the latter by the author of those interesting travels, whose name I have forgotten, and whose black idols have escaped through the same treacherous channel. Even the famous song of the King of the Cannibal Islands gives us no insight into the courtship of this second Solymán; nor have any desperate feats performed by the ladies of that powerful king been recorded in the poet's song, or in the historian's pages: but now, thanks to the private log of an honest tar, which I assure you, Mr. Editor, was lent me under the promise of inviolable secrecy, we are to be enlightened in the various modes of love-making by those biped curiosities, sailors.

I have myself the greatest esteem and admiration for the heroes of our wooden walls, and I not unfrequently wish that I had been bred to that service; which, whilst it teaches respect and courtesy to those above them in life, expands the mind, inculcates an honest generosity, and nurtures short-coated loves and tight-breeched scraphs. No man who has not danced at the back of the Point can tell what *steps* Jack takes to forward his attachment; or how the melodious catgut softens his mistress until she confesses herself his in *to-to*. And very few know, but those who have experienced it, how easily an honest Jack, when he crosses the Atlantic, and leaves behind him all civil jars and discordant notes, alters his temper and varies his love when he gets into the Pacific. I never knew an attachment so ductile as to stretch across to the New World. The first gale shakes love down to its proper position; the never-resting first-lieutenant gives the little god a second shake; and the cat,—that emblem of an old woman,—if it cannot, like the old woman, assail his ears, not unfrequently scratches his back,—and completes the pain of separation. The duties of the ship interfere with the whole duties of man, and of the heart; and before we cross the Tropic of Cancer, Jack has got rid of his crab of a wife, and defies the claws of all other crabs.

When I have given one or two illustrations of the common sailor's love,—from the first time of beholding the object of his affection, to the marriage, the poetry, and lastly, the allotment and separation, I intend gradually to mount the ladder of etiquette; and having given

some vivacious anecdotes of midshipmen and lieutenants, come finally on the formal ground of commanders, captains, and admirals; in fact, I shall give such information on this interesting subject, that I shall, I hope, be appointed intrigue-master to the navy,—and save many of the young men of the rising generation from going to a certain *gentleman* in Paris, in order to learn the art of love, or rather the art of deception. My reason for beginning at the beginning is, in order to show how the intellectual scale advances in proportion as authority is gained, and impudence established. The poetical effusions of *honest* Jack are, of course, not so refined as those namby-pamby verses of which we have had a most glorious specimen in the jumble of the midshipman and lawyer's clerk production called the Port-Admiral, and which work is no more the production of a genuine sailor, than the Travels of Forsyth, or the Life of a Sailor, are the work either of the pope or a chimney-sweeper. The *soi-disant* sailor of the Port-Admiral had left the service, having ascended to the high dignity of *boy of the second class*, before he could have known much either of the service or of the list of admirals. The idea of making the Port-Admiral a smuggler!—the lady's horse, which knelt down to receive its load,—and the lady love who rode the bare-backed Pegasus! “like a newborn babe striding the blast,” or, “heaven's cherubim horsed,”—all head and wings, like the angels on a tombstone,—could only have been fancied by an attorney's clerk, or a half-cracked degradation of a midshipman, who may have had the spanker-boom crutched for him to mount; and who might, for his misbehaviour, have been indulged in a bare and uncomfortable ride. But to my subject. When I come to the Loves of a Sailor, as touching his aspirations for literary fame, I may condescend to crush this mushroom reviler of his betters, and show him forth to the world, the miserable crow that he is, when divested of the borrowed feathers he has rashly and foolishly assumed.

Your common sailor has various loves and affections: his early propensities are like those of all other boys; idleness is the general characteristic,—mischief-making is the common attendant,—and sticks as closely to idleness as a duenna does to a Spanish *muchacha*; it is like a drunken man's boots,—the last thing he takes off when he goes to rest. The mischief leads to associates not very likely to mend the evil. Then comes distaste to home, or a mutinous spirit in regard to parental control. And then the finale,—some travelling swindler, with a decent voice, dressed in the garb of a sailor, flourishes away one of Dibdin's songs. The young scape-grace follows the syren to the back of the Point at Portsmouth; he joins the mad revel of some liberty-men belonging to a man-of-war refitting in the harbour; the grog circulates freely,—the dance succeeds,—the roar of a chorus gives a fillip to what flip has already began; the half-drunken boy, intoxicated with the liquor, the music, and the dance, is seduced by the more cautious sailor. His mind is inflamed by the recital of naval victories, and the wholesome supply of brandy; and by twelve at night, the boy, in a fit of intoxication, is safely on board his Majesty's ship refitting, as aforesaid. The morrow sees him shorn of his long tails, and he himself tailing on to a rope's end. He is mustered with the other boys,—chosen as the boatswain's servant,—is placed under the inspection of the master-at-arms and ship's-corporal,—and one month from that date

the sea-sickness is over; his back is the familiar acquaintance of the boatswain's rattan,—and the youngster is a sailor-boy. His family are quite forgotten; the bustle of the ship soon bustles out any fond recollections; he becomes the *nobody* who stole the boatswain's grog. Is discovered,—flogged,—placed in the mizen-top,—learns his duty,—increases in worth to his Majesty, in proportion as his whiskers grow,—is removed to the foretop,—rated an A.B.;—and thus, after having so slightly skimmed over his griefs, his hardships, and his stripes, I shall introduce him to the reader under the name of John Ratline, second-captain of the foretop of his Majesty's ship the Undaunted, which ship has again returned to Portsmouth Harbour to refit; and our hero is on shore at the Point, on liberty for twenty-four hours, quite sober, clean, and spick and span, with some prize-money in his pocket, and lots of liquor in his eye for the evening.

Now the first thing that a sailor does when he arrives on shore is, either to throw stones, drink grog, or indulge his *penchant* towards the fair; and that is first which comes first, for he has no plan. His cruise never extends much farther than Common Hard; he increases his acquaintance only in the feminine gender; and he dreams that happiness, which other less poetically-minded men would call drunkenness and headache. It is right that I should give my readers an idea of Ratline's appearance, more especially as the circumstances following these remarks are all true, and extracted, as I said, from Jack's log. He was about five feet ten, a fine, well-built, stout young man, with an eye like a hawk's, a voice a little the worse for cold weather and strong drink; and he wore, as was customary about the time in which he served, a neat straw hat with a broad black ribbon, a round jacket, which partly covered a Guernsey frock, on which was sewed in blue letters the name of his ship; he had inexpressibles which fitted tight to his person, and which showed that he required a *rear*-admiral after him more than many young ladies; and his long-quartered shoes, with the broad ribbon, made his foot appear of a small size, although he told me that when he worked without his leathers, his pedestal was like an elephant's, twice the circumference equalling his height. Jack was a jolly, devil-may-care kind of fellow, always ready for a row, and generally in one. He did his duty like a man; and when on shore endeavoured to do the same.

Jack was rolling along like a ship in a trade-wind, when his breath and legs were both arrested by his eyes making the signal for a stranger close to him. There she was, as neat a craft as ever was rigged by a milliner; a pair of dark eyes, a clean dress, with a waist as round as an apple, a neat little cap with blue ribbons and bows, very pretty ancles, and most inviting feet. Jack was struck, as he described it, all of a heap; and called to his shipmate, who was in advance of him, (for sailors on shore generally walk one after the other, like geese going to market,) to heave to for a moment, for he wanted to reconnoitre the stranger. Now Mary Brown, who was a baker's daughter, seemed by no means averse to the gaze of Ratline; and Jack, who was fairly taken aback as to commencing a conversation, after turning round once or twice, ventured to hail; and going close to Mary, asked "if she could sell him a pint of brandy, and lend him a hand to drink it?"

The young maid, who was quick at a reply, and who had been brought up at a day-school in the vicinity, holding up her head with ineffable impudence, asked in return, if "Jack had ever bought a red-herring at a milliner's shop?"

"Why, that's not the place I should go to look for a soldier*, excepting some of your live creatures who walk up and down the streets giving themselves as many airs as if they had been on board a man-of-war," replied Ratline; "and a herring, after all, although it is salted, is not the fish I should expect to hook there."

"Well, then," said Miss Brown, "you might as well look for the fish at the milliner's, as liquor at the baker's."

Poor innocent Miss Brown, she knew nothing of Dr. Hicks's invention of making gin from bread; and if she did, mayhap her father might have imitated the Pimlico bakers, and stuck up at the windows—"Here you buy the bread *with the gin in it*."

"Well, blow me," said Ratline, "if you are not as pretty a flower as ever grew here, or in America."

"Thank you, sir," replied Mary, "our flour is always reckoned the best, and it is all American, I assure you."

This was Ratline's first assault of the heart; and although he cast many a long and longing look behind, yet he regarded Mary Brown only as a pretty girl, and did not for one moment imagine she had made any inroad on the tough core of the second-captain of the foretop.

"I say, Jack," said his comrade, "she sold you a bargain there about those sodgers. Why did not you tell her that she was all outside show, like a marine's mess?"

"How could I tell, if I never was inside?" snarled Jack.

"Well, Bo., let's have a glass to her health at the Jolly Waterman, at the back of the Point; and we may have two penn'orth of steps, if Moll's sober enough to reel."

"I say, shipmate! stopper before all for a bit, whilst I step back and ask her what name they muster by in the parish books. There's Brown, fancy-bread baker over the door; but that's what her father makes, I suppose."

"Well, heave ahead, Jack, and hail the craft; and then we will shake a foot with the other lads and lasses. Ask her to come and show a leg along with the rest."

Jack had now got back abreast of Mr. Brown's shop. Mary was at the door, keeping her bright eyes fixed upon the sailor; her face rather flushed, and her breast-works, as Jack called the cat-heads of the lady, heaving and setting like a billy-goat in stays. Jack's heart was in his mouth, and his tongue seemed to have given way to the intruder. At last, however, after he had stood well to windward of the shop, he bore round up, and hailed her at once.

"I beg your pardon, Ma'am," said honest Ratline; "may a man make so bold as to ask what's your name, or get you to show your number?"

Mary answered, in a frank manner, that her name was Mary Brown, and that her number (for she mistook that for her age) was seventeen.

"May I make so bold as just to ask you if you ever dance a little?"

* A red-herring, in the navy, is always designated as a soldier.

"Very often," said Mary; "and I like it very much."

"By the piper that played before Moses!" said Ratline, "if I had such a pretty little partner, I would dance round the world with her, and never feel tired of my companion. But do you ever step over to the Jolly Waterman?"

"Would you indeed?" replied Mary. "And I wonder how many other girls you have told the same story to before to-day, master sailor?"

"As sure as my name is Jack Ratline, I never said so much to no one before this day, because I never looked one so long in the face. But you've got the sweetest figure-head I ever saw shipped on any craft, and your head-rails are as white as elephants'."

Mary confessed herself very much flattered by the compliment, if compliment it might be, for she did not understand one word about crafts and head-rails and figure-heads.

"But, pretty Mary," said Jack, "do you cross over to the Waterman?"

"Yes," said she, "when I go to Gosport fair, I always go with a waterman."

"Go with a waterman! Now you means those fellows that pull you about in their boats, Mary."

"I'd have you to know, Mr. Ratline," said Mary, bristling up like the back of a porcupine, "that I never allow any waterman to pull me about at all in their boats; and I didn't expect such an insinuation from an open-hearted sailor; no, that I did not. But you're all alike,—a suspicious set of deceiving fellows; and I'd thank you to go away, and not speak to me any more; for I'd have you to know, I am meat for your betters."

Jack began a stammering speech. He did not know exactly how to begin; so he took time to muster his ideas, as he commenced with—"By the seven great geese that eat the grass off Solomon's grave, my pretty Mary——"

"Your pretty Mary, indeed!" responded the enraged girl. "Be off and pull some one else about, and don't tell me of your watermen and your elephants."

"I tell you, Ma'am," said Ratline, very respectfully, "I never meant any think at all to hurt you. I only said, that these watermen, when they get their fares and the oars into the boat, they pull them about wherever they like, and the girls only pay a penny for it. That's all I say."

Now I, the editor of Jack's narrative, feel it incumbent on me to state, in order to elucidate the next speech of Mary's, that Ratline had, very unfortunately, the prevalent fault of putting an *h* where no *h* ought to be; so that, when Mary heard the word oars pronounced in a manner most grating to the ears of any lady who has resided in Portsmouth, she very naturally imagined that Mr. Jack Ratline mistook her for one of the frail sisterhood; and being a girl of high spirit and virtuous intentions, she made a vigorous effort to inhale a sufficient quantity of breath before she let loose the sentiments of her maiden mind. But first of all, Mary pumped up a tear, for she considered herself now at open war with the man she had really fancied as exactly suited to herself. Indeed, no one had ever occupied her attention so much as Jack Ratline.

"I shall call my father, you vagabond, if you do not leave this door directly. What, have you no shame in you, to say you would like a person for a partner for life, which you afterwards call by a name that——. I'd have you to know, that Mary Brown never did anything in her life she was ashamed of, and that you speak falsely if you say she ever did."

"I'm blowed if it is not all a mistake, Mary Brown. I meant those oars that they pull in the boats alongside the ships, either at Spithead or in the harbour."

Now, Mary knew that hundreds of these poor abandoned girls were in the habit of going on board the ships on the arrival of the vessels from any foreign station; and she therefore felt confirmed in her own mind that Ratline meant, in point of fact, that she was one of the above number, who were sold to the highest bidder. Her sweet countenance underwent a change something between despair and resentment; and turning short round, she rushed behind the counter, and there, sitting herself under the lee of a heap of loaves, she wept a stream enough to float a jolly-boat.

Jack stood at the door as fixed as the post. He was conscious that he had not said anything to hurt poor Mary's feelings intentionally; and he clapped on so sorrowful a countenance, that Mary, who saw through the crevices of the pile, could not but compassionate; and so, pocketing her briny tears, she came once more to the door. Jack began, like a man of feeling, imploring Mary not to pipe her eye, but to swab up her tears, and get her listening tacks on board. It was long before he made her clearly understand what he did mean; but it ended as all misunderstandings end—excepting when an obstinate fool has committed an error, and he has not the moral courage to confess himself in the wrong.

Jack explained that his leave expired the next morning at nine o'clock; but that he thought next Sunday, if the ship was not ready, he could contrive to get liberty, for that he would work doubly hard for that: or perhaps he might get leave from the midshipman on duty at the dock-yard to go out for a moment; and that, whenever that did happen, he would run to his dear, pretty Mary; and if she was not visible, he would sing a song, with her name in it, so loud as to ensure her hearing it; and that at nine o'clock, when her father was out, Jack would come to see that his pretty girl was in security. Mary consented to admit him, as that night both her father and mother were going out, and she would be left to take care of her younger sister, which she intended to do, by putting the child to bed before the above hour. The rendezvous having been appointed, Jack steered away, with a light heart, to the Jolly Waterman, and there found his messmate in a cloud of smoke, kicking up his heels with a fat, jetty young woman, who was shying her legs about in a Scotch reel. It was a real Highland fling, at which half a dozen others were dancing. It was the same house in which Jack had first formed the idea of being a sailor. The old fiddler was the same, and he recognised the only three tunes the aged Orpheus ever knew. Jack's heart smote him when he remembered that he had not once thought of his parents. It was only seven o'clock, and he had two hours to dispose of. It was dark, for it was in November; and forthwith, when his messmate called out "spell oh!" meaning that

another couple should replace himself and his companion, he allowed a shipmate to stand up; and getting near the door, he slipped out and steered away for the hovel in which his father did reside, he (the father) having been a fisherman, and not sufficiently affluent, on account of his large family and small gains, to possess a very extensive domain.

It was now seven years since Jack had seen the outside of the parental roof. His first cruise had been in the Channel, and it was a rule during the war, for all the Channel gopers, as they were called, always to refit at Plymouth: for three years he had been on that bleak station, during which time he never once wrote to his parents, and they, ignorant of the destiny of their son, had long since believed him dead, and forgotten him as such. The Undaunted being suddenly ordered to the East Indies, Ratline had remained away for four years in those sultry parts, and had now returned, rather browner than the object of his affections—a man grown,—and so altered in appearance, that he might have entered the hovel without suspicion of being his own ghost, or even his own self. Jack's heart beat high as he reached the hovel; he thought of the money he might have saved, and the sums he might have remitted, and which had been earned with all the labour of the horse, and spent with all the dulness of the ass. The better feelings of his heart overcame his pride at his own prospects, for Ratline looked forward, at no long distance, either to wear a call or con the frigate; and once a petty officer—then for castles in the air,—a boatswain's berth or a gunner's warrant. But in the midst of all these golden prospects he arrived in front of his father's residence, the door of which was open; he pushed it gently, but he saw no one to welcome him;—it was darkness barely visible—a slight fire—merely a spark—threw all it could of a blaze over his early home; there appeared no furniture likely to impede his wanderings over the floor;—he poked the almost dying embers into a sickly flame, and his wonder increased, when he found his younger sister, a girl about nine years old, enveloped in a dirty blanket, and rolled up in one corner of the room.—Holloa! Susan, my little pet, how are you? The girl started from her slumbers, and seemed wonderfully amazed at finding a stranger in the house. “Why, my little girl,” said Ratline, “don't you know me? don't you know your brother John?” The girl looked in his face, and said, “No, sir, I never had a brother John, that I remember.” “Well,” said Ratline, “where's Sarah, my little dear? she'll remember me.” “Oh,” replied Susan, “Sarah has gone away with a sailor to-day, and father and mother are gone in search of her.” “When did she go?” asked Ratline. “About two hours ago, just as it fell dark, she was missed from home; and neighbour Jackson said he saw her walk away between two sailors from one of the ships of war; and mother burst out a crying, and father was so ill; but they both went to bring her back, and called her a naughty and ungrateful girl.” Ratline's heart was none the lighter for this intelligence; he had formed a determination in his mind to “cut out” the lovely Mary Brown, for Ratline's love was of a very questionable nature; and as for marriage, he might most certainly have consented to any rash act over the jovial bowl; for as he said—no man knows if he can dance till he's heard Sam Stick's fiddle; and thus he knew enough of himself to guess that he knew not what he might do in the way of love and a splice, if Mary Brown was

by his side, Stick at his elbow, and a glass of grog within reach. "When do you think that your father will be back?" said Ratline. "Oh, I'm sure I don't know," replied his sister; "I dare say they will stay until late if they cannot find her." "But your mother will return to supper, won't she, Susan?" "Supper!" replied the little girl, "we have not had much of that since father broke his arm, and was obliged to give up fishing." "Broke his arm! and give up fishing!" replied Jack; "why, how does he live now?" "I'm sure," replied the little girl, "very poorly." "Well," said he, giving Susan a kiss and half-a-crown, "do you tell them that the wind will change yet, and that we'll keep a better mess for the future." Susan peeped at her brother with a little bashful astonishment—kept looking over the half-crown piece, which she turned on one side and then the other; and when she raised her eyes the stranger was just stepping out of the door, and in a moment disappeared.

When Ratline was in the street again, he began, like a good sailor, to ponder over the calamities of his parents. A father with an arm broken, and unable to continue his exertions to procure food for his family,—a mother, broken down by age and sickness, and now deprived of her only stay in her decline of life, by the disobedience of her favourite child, who was arrived at that age to be able to support or assist them. "Ay, ay," said Jack, as he lifted his straw hat, and run his fingers through his long front hair,—“if, instead of caterwauling with the baker's daughter, I had gone, as a son ought to have done, to my parents, and got a blessing from them, Sarah would never have got away; and now, who knows but to-morrow, I may meet her left at the back of the Point, to live how she can—and to sell herself to any waterman who will pull her alongside a frigate—perhaps I should not know her if I saw her; she could not tell it was me, for my purser's name would blink all suspicion; she never would fancy it was John Tackle, under the hail of Jack Ratline—blow me if I think I know myself sometimes—but no matters—'what arguesies sniveling and piping one's eye,' as the song says; we must take the rough and the smooth as it comes; and I'll call again and leave the old man something more to boil the kettle with—and as for mother, if she's sick I'll get the doctor's mate to see her.”

Hereupon he turned back, and got to his father's hovel again; there was no light to be seen, and a neighbour who saw him looking into the window, cried out (she being one of those ladies blessed with a sufficiency of tongue),—"There's nobody there, you vagabond you; maybe you're one of those chaps that run away with Sarah Tackle?—for shame on you to ruin a virtuous girl like that; as if there be'ant enough of poor *substitutes* already in the town;" upon which she called out for half a dozen men by name, to come and seize Ratline; and he, like a capital seaman, seeing the squall coming on, bore up, and scudded away as hard as he could.

This trifling circumstance quite drove the virtuous intentions of Ratline out of his mind; and recollecting that the time had nearly arrived when Mary Brown was to open the door and admit him, he bore away for her house, and shortened sail and hove-to before the door. There was no light visible, and no one in the vicinity of the house; so Jack,

with a bold face, and bolder intention, rapped gently at the door,—it was useless—he tried again with no better success; he then began to hem aloud, but with no better reward. Hereupon, a little puzzled as how to awake the slumbers of Miss Brown, he got into the middle of the street, and begun with slight variations, the old song—

“ Young Jack he was a frigate’s-man,
A fisherman by trade,
And he fell in love with Mary Brown,
Who was a waiting maid.”

Scarcely had he finished his first verse, and had fixed his eye upon the window just over the large painted letters of “ Brown, Fancy Bread Baker,” and stepping backwards as he edged from the middle of the street on tiptoe, to see better into the chamber of the love of a sailor, when he found himself arrested in his backward progress, by coming stern-foremost against a human being. Jack hove about immediately, and axed pardon, taking off his hat, and smoothing his hair down, according to immemorial usage with all seamen when they stand before a gentleman or an officer—not that I mean to say the two are not in one,—but sometimes they vary: thus, we see gentlemen who are no officers, and I have seen officers who are no gentlemen;—“ Axes your pardon, sir,” said Jack, “ I hope I did not hurt you ?” The gentleman thus accosted, turned the whites of his eyes to heaven, and merely answered, “ What a sin—and sober too !” Jack said “ That was a sin which, in all probability, he should not be guilty of much longer, for he was going over to the Jolly Waterman, and please God,” said he, “ I’ll be as drunk as a methodist parson before twelve o’clock.” The wondering stranger resumed his steady conversation—“ For shame, young man, for shame; had you been drunk, then one might have pardoned the sin of singing lewd songs in the streets of a Sunday evening;—but to be sober and err, is to confess a natural bias to do that which we ought not to do; and as for drunkenness, is it not written, ‘ Be not drunk with wine, wherein there is excess:’ therefore I say unto you, ‘ sing unto him a new song,’ and drink no longer to surfeit.” “ Why, it is a new song with an old *varison*,” said Ratline; and as for wine, I don’t like it, I prefers grog, your worship; and if so be you can sing us a stave or two, blow me but I’ll find some jolly chaps to join in the chorus.” “ Go, sinner, go, Satan,” said the tall, thin, sober gentleman—“ go, and tempt me not.” “ Good night to your honour,” said Jack: “ much obliged for your advice.” “ Go, I say,” said the methodist, hitting Jack a rather unfriendly tap, “ go, I say, and sin no more.” “ Go to the devil,” replied Ratline, “ and let’s have no more of your psalm-singing: but if you wants a new one, only listen to this:—

“ Oh Molly Brown, oh Molly Brown,
How can you use me so;
I’ve met with many a breeze before,
But never such a blow.”

The last word hardly escaped from the lips of Ratline before the door gently opened. The long gentleman strided down the street, and Jack across it: he stepped lightly up the steps, and in two minutes he was seated by the side of Mary Brown,—his whole family quite forgotten,

the methodist's quotations evanished from his memory, and the hand of Mary, like the magician's wand, to govern his present and future destiny.

Much I grieve to break off here for a month : but my time is come, and the devils, who follow the methodist indecently close, warn me that I am not to monopolize the whole of the Journal. This story, began apparently at random, will be found hereafter, to be true in its details ; and if I myself, or my ghost, ever was on board the Undaunted, or if the circumstances occurred on board of that ship or not, the reader need not inquire. Certain it is, that the principal points are true ; and that I myself was an intimate acquaintance of Mary Brown. Throw not away the Loves of a Sailor, because they begin in low life ; the moral shall be good ; and if I fail, hereafter, to move the feelings of the public, the head, and not the heart, shall be to blame.

THE MISERIES OF A NEW MEMBER OF THE YACHT CLUB.

" Oh, if you love me, furl your sails,
Draw up your boat on shore."—HAYNES BAYLY.

SOMEbody has somewhere very sensibly remarked, " that men are never ridiculous for not possessing any particular accomplishment. It is the endeavour to *seem* that which they *are not*, which justly exposes them to ridicule."

No man ever learnt from experience the truth of this axiom more thoroughly than myself ; and I am about to expose my own weaknesses, and the miseries that resulted from them for the benefit of mankind.

My father was a respectable professional gentleman, who resided in an inland county, and being a younger son, my allowance was small, and my expectations were not very great. It so happened, however, that I was fortunate enough to win the affections of a young lady of very large property ; and after all the usual impediments offered by the relatives of a rich young lady who has set her heart upon marrying a poor young gentleman had been surmounted or set at defiance, (for she was of age and under no control,) we were married by one of my brothers at the church of my native parish, and after an elegant *déjeûné à la fourchette*, we set off in a travelling carriage and four to spend our honeymoon at Brighton.

My young wife had been educated at a fashionable boarding-school near the metropolis, and she had acquired notions of fashion and style that were perfectly astonishing to her less sophisticated husband.

I can't imagine what made her first think of marrying me ; I had led so quiet a life in my somewhat retired country town in the inland county before alluded to, that her accomplishments and fascinations dazzled and bewildered me, and had she not smiled in a most encouraging manner, I never should have thought of popping the question. I believe she thought, and still thinks me remarkably good-looking, and ladies being the best judges on such subjects, I am by no means inclined to affirm that she is mistaken.

When the residents of an inland county first look upon "the sea, the sea, the open sea," the event becomes an era in their existence. Never shall I forget the day of our arrival in Brighton; the vast deep lay before us, exceedingly blue, radiant with sunbeams, and so calm, that the pretty little pleasure-boats seemed to slumber on its bosom.

We drove to "*The Ship*;" none of your York and Brunswick hotels for us; such places may be found in *inland* towns, and we were determined that, for the time being, we would be exclusively maritime. We therefore took a house on the Marine Parade, walked before breakfast on the chain-pier, and, neglecting our own carriage and horses, we took daily drives in a fly, yclept "the Mermaid."

Said Mrs. Cockle to me one morning—(I forget whether I have already informed the reader that my name is Cockle,) said Mrs. Cockle to me,—“my dear, I am quite delighted with the sea, let us take a marine mansion.”

“With all my heart,” said I.

“And,” added my fair bride, “as our wealth will enable us to move in the first circles of fashion, you must become a member of the Royal Yacht Club. There is nothing so stylish as a yacht; the club is entirely composed of noblemen and members of Parliament, and Cockle, my love, you must become a member.”

When a wife, who has enriched a husband, proposes agreeable ways of spending her own money, where is the man who could refuse her? I had never yet put my foot in a boat, and therefore could not flatter myself that I was quite fit to undertake the management of a large vessel. But, thought I, “the sea looks a mighty agreeable, sunshiny place, and the motion of a ship must be quite a lullaby to the nerves—as to the names of the ropes and those things, I shall soon learn *them*; and by the end of the season, I shall be as good and practical a naval commander as any in the club.”—At the wane of our honeymoon we left Brighton, proceeded to Portsmouth, embarked in a steam-vessel, and very soon landed at West Cowes, the head-quarters of the association of amateur nautical noblemen and gentlemen. Mrs. Cockle has a cousin, a Mr. Lorimer Lomax, an exquisite of a certain age, who is well known “about town,” and piques himself on his dress and personal appearance. He is always to be found at the haunts of fashionable persons, at Melton, at Newmarket, at Brighton during the court season, in London during the spring months; and now it fortunately happened that he was residing at Cowes, and living constantly with the leading members of the club.

He was charmed to hear of my seafaring propensities, readily offered to introduce me to the commodore, and declared that a very excellent first-rate yacht was to be sold, the property of a young gentleman, who had found it convenient to sell off, and retire for a time to the continent.

My arrangements were soon made, I became master and commander of the cutter "*Waterwagtail*," of 100 tons burden, and also of her crew, and I made my appearance on the parade in a straw hat, a blue check shirt, large rough blue trowsers, and a sailor's jacket ornamented with the button of the club.

I confess I felt rather like a mountebank, but my dear wife admired me, and indeed kept me in countenance, for she too had cloth trowsers, and upon her head a very unladylike cap.

When I enter on a new pursuit, I like to be given time to settle down calmly and gradually into the habits to which I have been hitherto unaccustomed; as a new member of the yacht club I should have preferred being left to myself, to feel my way as it were, and like a cat on a wet floor, to put out one paw, and then the other, ere I too rashly ventured from dry land. I should have liked to have remained at anchor for the first month or so, and indeed had it been possible to draw up the "Waterwagtail" high and dry upon the beach, I should have infinitely preferred that arrangement, and should thus have got accustomed to the smell of pitch, before I was called upon to encounter the motion of the vessel.

But friends are always injudicious; and I had now unfortunately *enlisted* at an inauspicious moment. The whole squadron was on the eve of departure to Cherbourg, and I was congratulated on having joined them when an opportunity offered for at once enjoying a delightful voyage, visiting a French port, and looking at a French king and all the royal family.

I confess that a little qualm came over me as I listened to the enumeration of these promised joys; but my wife was in an ecstasy, and her cousin, Mr. Lorimer Lomax, kindly offered to accompany us. The next morning we were to put to sea; we were therefore in no small bustle making preparations, and laying in stores for our first voyage.

"The dawn was overcast, the morning lowered," and when I looked out of my window, and saw the clouds, and heard the wind whistle, I at once decided that there would be no embarkation that day. But I was no longer my own master. Every body but myself seemed to exult in the fairness of the wind; to me it sounded very foul, and when I looked at the sea, and saw a quantity of what us landmen call "*white horses*," I felt as if something had disagreed with me, and said in a supplicating tone to a "*brother sailor*," who stood near me, "Of course we shall not sail to-day?" "Not sail!" he replied, "to be sure we shall, this is just the breeze we wanted."

It was too late to retreat; I believe I had got some orders from the commodore about the time and order of our sailing, and the exact place allotted to the "Waterwagtail;" but of all this I knew nothing, my people on board had the management of my vessel, and now came my time for going on board, with my wife and her cousin.

It now really blew hard, I do not mean in my estimation alone, for it had done that all the morning; but all the people about me cast ominous looks at the skies, and seemed to my nervously excited imagination to consider us doomed creatures. When we got to the steps in front of the club-house, we found the little boat which was to convey us to our "Waterwagtail," tossing about like a mad thing, now up, now down, and the water splashing over her. "It is a tempting of Providence to think of getting into her," said I; and my wife clinging to my arm, said, "Had we not better go back?" But Lorimer Lomax, though no sailor himself, seemed desperately bent on destruction to himself and us, and almost unconsciously he and my boatmen hurried us into the danger, and enveloped us in cloaks.

The boatmen seized their oars and away we went, rolling and tossing in a terrible manner, the shore receded, and the happy people walking on the immoveable parade grew less and less, and I now longed to tread

the deck of my newly-purchased yacht, thinking that, of two evils, the big ship would be better than the diminutive punt.

We now got into fearfully rough water; a strong current of the tide, which, I believe, met the wind, caused commotion; I am not sure about this, but I think I heard somebody say so; but whatever might be the causes, I am sure that I can answer for the effects. My wife screamed, and leant upon me; and Lorimer Lomax pinched my left arm black and blue. "Luff, luff!" said the man who steered the boat, and thinking that he looked at me, and that very probably our safety depended on my instantly doing something that he desired, I almost shouted in reply—"In the name of heaven, what do you mean by luff? Mary, my dear, luff, if you please; Lomax, pray luff, if you happen to know how." The steersman (I think you call him) gave a grim smile, and addressing my wife, said, "Trim the boat, if you please, Ma'am."

"Mary," said I, "the man speaks to you."

"What, Sir?" cried Mrs. Cockle.

"Trim the boat," said the man.

"Mercy on us," I cried, "he talks as if he were desiring her to trim a bonnet!"

"Sit there," said the sailor.

And thankful that at last he spoke intelligibly, without saying a word, I took my wife by the shoulders, and placed her in the identical spot to which he had pointed. We were now nearing the "Waterwagtail," and the sailor said, "There's your yacht, your Honour, they'll soon bear down upon us."

"Down upon us!" cried I, looking at the great black body that came nearer and nearer every moment; "Oh, how shocking! to be run over by one's own Waterwagtail!"

We were now tossed about worse than ever. A rope was thrown to us, which hit me in the right eye, the boat bumped against the side of the yacht, and Lomax lay prostrate on the flat of his back. My wife fainted, and was borne up in a state of insensibility, and I followed, holding two slippery ropes, and with difficulty keeping my feet upon what, I believe, they called the accommodation-ladder. A pretty *accommodation*, indeed!

I stood upon my own deck, I leant against my own mast, and my own sailors pushed me about, and seemed to consider me in the way. I felt as if an illness was coming over me—my legs lost all strength—cold drops stood upon my forehead—I sank upon a scat—my head dangled over the side of the vessel—I was sea-sick!

All fears left me, and with them all natural affections. I cared not three straws about my inestimable wife,—I heeded not her cousin, who was my guest and fellow-sufferer,—I gave no orders,—I knew nothing that was going on. I was conscious the weather was getting worse and worse; but I was getting worse and worse myself, and what is the weather to a dying man?

I knew nothing about the commodore,—I knew nothing about the squadron. All night I lay on my berth in the cabin, opposite to my wife, who also lay upon hers; and our beds being on something like shelves let into the wall, and we being pale and motionless, I thought we resembled bodies in a mausoleum.

One lamp, suspended from the ceiling, cast on us a melancholy light. Oh, how it swang to and fro ! and the chairs, how they tumbled about ! and the horrid clamour that I heard of shouting men, and flapping sails, and creaking masts, and howling winds, and rushing waters. I speak nothing but the truth, when I declare that I expected every minute that we should go to the bottom.

One of my men came down to us occasionally, and gave me brandy, which I passively swallowed, and then gave brandy to Mrs. Cockle. I had just sense enough left to observe that she drank it passively too.

Once I ventured to whisper, "Is there any hope ? I trust we're near land."

"Near land !" he replied. "No, no ; we must keep clear of land. Land is the worst place we could see, such a night as this."

How people may be mistaken ! Land was what I had been longing for.

"Could we not go ashore ?" said I.

"Aye ; if we don't keep a good look-out, we *shall* go ashore," he answered.

"Well ?" said I.

"And in ten minutes the vessel would go to pieces, and every soul on board would perish."

My wife groaned, and so did I, and I heard an echoing groan from Lorimer Lomax, whose body had been *laid out* in a sort of closet which served many purposes, and, being lined with plate glass, among others, as a place to dress in.

Little need had we now of dress. Day dawned, but still the storm roared on ; and the vessel pitched so much, that, had my sickness permitted me to rise from my bed, I should have found it impossible to stand or walk.

Of Lorimer Lomax I heard nothing but the oft-repeated groan. He was a bachelor of sixty, and ever anxious to appear to the best advantage. He always "made himself up," as the phrase goes, and was the very worst subject in the world for a sea voyage like the present. The chances were, that his outward man would be entirely washed away, and that, when we did meet, I should not recognise him.

But I thought not of this ; I thought of nothing but impending destruction. Again came the horrid night, with the swinging lamp, and the din of many noises ; and another day passed, and another ; and at length, feeling the improbability of her having survived so long, I sometimes spoke faintly to my wife, that I might, from her answering or remaining silent, judge whether she was alive or dead.

One morning I heard guns firing, and people huzzaing, and was informed that, the weather having abated, we had ventured nearer the French coast, and that we were now off Cherbourg. My mate was a communicative person, and he told me all that was going on. We had arrived too late for great part of the festivities, a sort of awkward squad to the squadron. But the sailor told me, with great glee, that we were at that moment going through evolutions for the amusement of the great people on shore, where I was invited, with the other members of the R. Y. C., to dine with French royalty.

"Dine !" said I, shaking my head convulsively, as a sick person always does when you talk to him of dainties. However, I rose, for the

first time, from my bed, and reeled across the cabin to kiss the extended hand of my still surviving Mary.

Dining on shore was entirely out of the question ; but as we shortly got into smooth water, we both refreshed ourselves with a change of dress, and sent to beg Lomax would join us at dinner.

After a long pause he tottered forth from his plate-glass dormitory ; and it was evident, from his appearance, that he had been for some time employed repairing " the ravages of time " misspent on board a vessel in a storm.

No painter can command a steady hand in a rough sea, and poor Lorimer's had evidently shaken sadly. His wig was awry, one whisker was darker than its fellow, and his artificial eyebrows were carefully pencilled a quarter of an inch above his real ones. His dress, too, lacked its usual taste and finish, and the Lorimer Lomax on whom I now gazed, might have passed for the grandfather of the beau who embarked with us at Cowes.

Our dinner was a brief repast. We were soon obliged to betake ourselves again to our beds ; and there we lay, kept wide awake by the guns fired in honour of the gay party enjoying themselves on shore.

The next morning we were all considerably better, and ordered the sailors to row us to the shore. The king and royal family had just left Cherbourg ; the members of the Yacht Club had all gone on board their vessels, and were preparing to set sail for the Isle of Wight.

We saw, in fact, nothing but a French town, involved in that extreme state of dulness which invariably follows a period of unusual gaiety and excitement.

I told my captain and crew to make the best of their way to the Isle of Wight in the " Waterwagtail," on board which never will I again set foot ; and Monsieur and Madame Cockle, with Monsieur Lorimer Lomax, were soon reckoned among the " departures " from Cherbourg, having hired a carriage to take them to Calais, from which place they *steamed* safely to Dover in three hours and a half.

A party of pleasure is proverbially a painful undertaking ; but its annoyances are generally petty ones,—an *al fresco* déjeûné under an umbrella, or a July day passed with five or six people in a *closed* landau, with the windows up.

Such dilemmas are *farical* ; but my party of pleasure was very nearly ending in a tragedy ; for I have been given to understand by *real* sailors, that a storm so sudden and so severe has been of rare occurrence at such a season.

I now print my miseries as a warning to all uninitiated *fresh-men*, whose minds are bent on salt-water excursions. Let them dabble about within the Isle of Wight as long as they please ; but if they pass the Needles—my mind (ay, and my body) sickens at the dangers that await them. 'Tis rash for children to play with edge-tools ; but it is ten times more rash for a landsman, like myself, to try to make a play-thing of a vessel in a gale of wind.

T. H. B.

NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY.

THE NEW EPHEMERIS—THE REQUISITE TABLES—MISS TAYLOR'S LUNI-SOLAR AND HORARY TABLES.

IN our Journal, Part II. 1832, p. 298, *passim*, we gave our readers notice of the improvements projected in the Ephemeris, by which two-thirds of the world navigate their ships. We have now to announce their full accomplishment, in a manner every way equal to what we there anticipated; and, as we asserted, notwithstanding the voluminous additions, without any increase of price. Here, then, besides what he formerly gained, the purchaser will find ample means for reducing the sun's right ascension and declination to his meridian; distances of Jupiter and Venus, which, we can assure him, may often be measured in full day; the moon's place for every hour; a capital gang of moon-culminating stars; the true apparent place of Polaris for every day in the year; the positions of the asteroids; and the Greenwich stars purified, and increased to a hundred; besides which, that fluctuating and inconstant quantity—apparent time—is, to the infinite joy of every well-disposed observer, for ever discarded. It now really merits its double title of Nautical and Astronomical Ephemeris; and we hope and trust it will materially tend to approximate, as nearly as possible, the computations of floating and fixed observatories. Indeed, the publication of this truly national work, which from several unavoidable causes “hung fire” for a time, has been received with unanimous satisfaction by the scientific circle; and its cost, matter, arrangement, and type, are such as to reflect the highest credit on the government which ordered, the committee who advised, the superintendent who directed, and the gentlemen who computed the details of the laborious undertaking. As a kind of “bird's-eye” view of the contents of the volume, we would wish to insert Lieutenant Stratford's able and unassuming preface,—were we not aware that it will be circulated through the various regions which lie in our Journal's orbit; and all that we have to do is, to recommend the navigator to peruse it with attention—to read, mark, and learn.

In announcing the launch of an Ephemeris so well worthy of the first maritime power in the universe, we will shortly mention that a new set of tables, requisite to be used therewith, has also been resolved upon. Those published by Dr. Maskelyne contained much which, from recent improvements in nautical astronomy, is no longer required, while several tables, which have become essentially necessary, were not inserted; and the same remarks apply to other works of similar import and title. Such being the fact, the lords commissioners of the Admiralty ordered the formation of a new set of requisite tables to meet the extended nautical wants; and the selecting of those which were to form the collection was confided to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, of whom those marked with an asterisk were, moreover, “reformers” of the Nautical Almanac:—

*Professor Airy.

*Professor Babbage.

*F. Baily, Esq.

*Capt. F. Beaufort, R.N.

*Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N.
 *Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M. Brisbane.
 *Right Rev. Bishop of Cloyne.
 *Davies Gilbert, Esq.
 *Dr. Olinthus Gregory.
 *Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.
 *Professor Hamilton.
 George Harvey, Esq.
 *T. Henderson, Esq.
 *Sir J. F. W. Herschel.
 *Capt. James Horsburgh.
 *Rev. Dr. Inman.
 Capt. P. King, R.N.

Lieut. P. Lecount, R.N.
 *J. W. Lubbock, Esq.
 *T. Maclear, Esq.
 Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R.N.
 Lieut. H. Raper, R.N.
 *E. Riddle, Esq.
 Professor Schumacher.
 *Rev. R. Sheepshanks.
 *Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.
 *Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N.
 *Dr. Tiarks.
 *J. Wrottesley, Esq.

The deliberations of this Committee were conducted with that diligence and zeal which has hitherto marked the progress of the Astronomical Society, from which it was selected. But a condition, which was deemed absolute, circumscribed the range that would otherwise have been taken. It seems that an opportunity was offered of obtaining a full set of mathematical tables, had it been deemed eligible to extend the work to two volumes,—the first to have been confined to an elaborate series of fundamental logarithms, and the second to auxiliaries. This view was, however, yielded up to the apparent necessity of accommodating a seaman with as much matter only as would meet his wants in a single volume, scarcely more bulky or expensive than its predecessor, and while compendious, to be also complete. To gain the desired end, a *weeding* took place, and in order to remove all unnecessary distinctions of cases, several old friends to the youthful navigator were discarded. The required reductions, to be sure, are easily obtained from the fundamental tables, but as we always enjoyed the aid of the lighter corrections in a tabular form, we were rather sorry to lose them. After a patient consideration of the various candidates for admission into a volume worthy of the present advanced state of nautical astronomy, the following were declared duly elected, viz.:—

1. A table of refraction, to the nearest second, founded on M. Bessel's computations, adapted to a mean height of the barometer in English inches ($=30$), and a mean height of Fahrenheit's thermometer ($=50$): the altitudes to be the same as in the table of refraction inserted in the more recent volumes of the *Nautical Almanac*. And that subsidiary tables or columns be annexed, for the corrections to be applied for alterations in the barometer and thermometer.

2. The *true* dip of the sea horizon, to the nearest second, for every foot of altitude from 1 to 100, and for every ten feet from 100 to 300: with a collateral column showing the effect of terrestrial refraction, as usually taken, whereby the *apparent* dip may be obtained.

3. The moon's parallax in altitude, to the nearest second, for every $10'$ of altitude, and for every minute of horizontal parallax: together with the proportional parts, at the side, for every minute of altitude, and every second of horizontal parallax.

4. The augmentation of the moon's horizontal semidiameter, to the tenth of a second, for every $10''$ of her semidiameter, and for every requisite degree of altitude.

5. The contraction of the semidiameter of the sun and of the moon, caused by refraction, to the nearest second, for every 5° of inclination, and for every requisite degree of altitude.

6. A table of natural versed sines, to 6 places of decimals, for every $15''$ from 0° to 180° , with the time scale annexed.

7. A table of the logarithms of numbers, to 6 places of decimals from 0 to 100,000, with the time scale annexed.

8. A table of the logarithms of sines, co-sines, tangents, co-tangents, secants, co-secants, and versed sines, to 6 places of decimals, for every $15''$ of the quadrant; together with a preliminary table of the logarithms of the sines and tangents, for every second for the first 3° : and the time scale applied to the arcs.

9. A table of proportional logarithms for an interval of 3 hours to 5 places of decimals, for every second; and for an interval of 24 hours for every minute.

10. A logarithmic table for the equation of equal altitudes, for noon and midnight, to 4 places of decimals; similar to Mr. Baily's Table XVI.

11. A table of the hour angle and altitude of a heavenly body, each to the nearest minute, when on the prime vertical, or when the vertical is a tangent to the circle of declination, for every degree of declination from 0° to 30° , and for every degree of latitude from 0° to 60° .

12. A table of semi-diurnal arcs, to the nearest minute of time, for every degree of declination from 0° to 30° , and for every degree of latitude from 0° to 60° : refraction not being included.

13. A table of amplitudes, to the nearest minute, for every degree of declination from 0° to 30° , and every degree of latitude from 0° to 60° .

14. A traverse table, to 2 places of decimals, to every 15 minutes of a degree from 0° to 90° , and to 240 miles at least.

15. A table for the reduction to the meridian, to one place of decimals, for every second of time from 0^m to 96^m ; with a supplementary table for the second part of the reduction for every 10 seconds of time from 5^m to 36^m .

16. A table of second differences, to the hundredth of a second for the intervals requisite in the use of the *Nautical Almanac*: together with a table of third differences, where necessary.

17. A table of meridional parts, to 2 places of decimals, for every minute of the quadrant, computed on the assumption that the compression of the earth is $= \frac{1}{347}$.

18. Workman's table for correcting the mean middle latitude.

19. A table of the length of a degree of longitude, and also of latitude, to 5 places of decimals for every degree of the quadrant, computed on the assumption that the compression of the earth is $= \frac{1}{347}$, and that a degree of longitude on the equator is equal to unity. Also the same values expressed in feet, on the assumption that the length of a degree of longitude on the equator is equal to 69.15 miles, or 365,110 feet.

20. A table for converting degrees, minutes, and seconds of the circle into corresponding expressions of time, and *vice versa*.

21. A table for reducing the mean time of the moon's passage over the meridian of Greenwich to the mean time of its passage over any other meridian.

22. A table of corrections for converting *intervals* of mean solar time into corresponding *intervals* of sidereal time.

23. A table of equivalents for converting *intervals* of sidereal time into corresponding *intervals* of mean solar time.

24. A geographical table (arranged according to the line of coast) of the most important places interesting to seamen, specifying the precise point as minutely as possible, founded on the best authorities, with distinguishing marks for those places whose positions have been more accurately ascertained; containing their longitudes (both in degrees and time) and latitudes, with the authority for the same, together with their altitude above the sea, and the variation of the compass at the place at a given epoch, if known, as well as the establishment of high water at such places as are situated near the sea, and the rise at spring tides.

As many of these tables might require considerable enlargement, it was apprehended that, after every precaution, the proposed collection would prove too large for one volume, since, by the lowest estimate made, it would require no fewer than 815 pages, exclusive of what would be wanted for the familiar explanation of the use and application of each table. In this case it was proposed that the *fundamentals*, comprising the logarithms of natural numbers, and of the sines, cosines, and versed sines, tangents, cotangents, secants, and cosecants, to seven places of decimals, be separated from the rest. And it was further recommended that, in all cases, the formulæ and data on which the tables are founded, be either fully detailed in a copious explanation, or that a distinct reference be given to works of acknowledged reputation and of easy access, where the same may be found, in order that any person desirous of examining them may be enabled to verify the computations, and to satisfy himself as to their accuracy. And finally, as the proposed work was to be of *permanent* utility, and as it is consequently of great importance, not only to correct any errors that may from time to time be discovered, but also to guard against those which would probably occur in any future reprint, the Committee suggested the propriety of ascertaining the advantages attending the printing of the tabular part in stereotype.

Such was the result of the deliberations of the Committee on the matter which they considered would be brought into frequent use on board ship. But it was seen that the more scientific and experienced officers, especially those employed in discovery, or in maritime surveys, required still further assistance in tables and formulæ for the reduction of their observations. It was therefore proposed that Government be recommended to print an additional volume, to contain the following useful tables; which, as they exist for the most part in manuscript, in the hands of private individuals, who would readily complete and prepare them for publication, and moreover, as they would probably be comprised in about 230 pages, would be of no serious expense:—

A. A more enlarged table of refraction than the one alluded to in the preceding part of this Report, logarithmic as well as in natural numbers; with subsidiary tables for all the corrections depending on alterations in the barometer and thermometer.

B. A logarithmic table to six places of decimals, to facilitate the computation of the longitude by means of moon-culminating stars; similar to Mr. Riddle's Table XXXIII.

C. A logarithmic table to five places of decimals, for determining altitudes by means of the barometer; similar to Mr. Baily's Table XXXVI., but extended to every degree of the sum of the two thermometers.

D. A table of logarithmic sines and cosines to four places of decimals, for every minute of time from 0 to 24 hours.

E. A table of logarithmic sines and cosines, tangents and secants (the tangents and secants to be divided by 15) to the same number of places in the decimals, for every ten minutes of space from 0° to 90° .

F. A table to facilitate the computation of the amount of precession for long periods, for stars situated within ten degrees of the pole.

G. A table of logarithmic sines, cosines, tangents, and cotangents, for every hundredth of a degree, to five places of decimals.

H. A table of natural sines, cosines, tangents, and co-tangents for every minute of the quadrant, to five places of decimals.

I. A collection of useful formulæ and constants.

K. A table of comparative weights, measures, and moneys of different countries.

L. The angle of the vertical to the tenth of a second, and the logarithm of the radius of the earth to seven places of decimals, for every degree of latitude; computed on the three assumptions, that the compression of the earth is $= \frac{1}{250}, \frac{1}{1000}, \frac{1}{1500}$.

M. A table of the equivalent values of Reaumur's and the Centigrade thermometers, as compared with Fahrenheit's.

N. A table of chords to four places of decimals, for every two minutes, from 0° to 90° .

O. Tables for determining the time of high water at the port of London, on any given day.

Having thus advised the Service of the work in preparation for them, we have now to notice another of a very extraordinary description, in a volume of nautical tables, which has just been published*. Though this book has been handed to us too recently to admit of a full investigation of its claims, we have examined it sufficiently to recommend it to a berth in the mathematical library of every navigator. Indeed, when it is announced that a lady, soaring above petty pursuits and frivolity, has drilled her mind to the difficult and responsible labour of clearing away all obstacles from the *paths* of the ocean, we are sure that the attempt will be received with as much gratification as surprise, and that the name of Miss Janet Taylor will be respectfully mentioned in many a floating castle. In the palmy days of the poor departed Board of Longitude, Professor Lax received a thousand or twelve hundred pounds for his tables, though their greatest novelty consisted in his giving five places of figures to his proportional logarithms. But as we apprehend that these are not times in which merit can be noticed with pecuniary advantage by our economical rulers, we hope that sailors will show their approbation of the authoress by procuring her book.

That branch of navigation which relates to directing and measuring a ship's course by the laws of geometry, has been so long and so well practised, that nothing was wanting towards its perfection but the means of determining the longitude; a point which now, though not absolutely obtained, is very nearly so. Till the time of Dr. Maskelyne, navigation was understood rather as an art than a science. The four

* Luni-solar and Horary Tables, with their application in Nautical Astronomy; containing an easy and correct method of finding the Longitude by Lunar Observations and Chronometers; the Latitude by Double Altitudes and Elapsed Time, the Azimuth, Amplitude, and True Time, according to the true figure of the Earth. By Janet Taylor. Imperial 8vo. Longman & Co. 1833.

requisites were the difference of latitude, the course, the distance run, and the difference of longitude; the last, however, was a *pauler*, and the lead, latitude, and look-out were substituted. Yet the true principles were well understood: every seaman of merit knew that the ship's course and distance are measured by the angles and sides of a right-angled plain triangle, in which the hypotenuse is converted into the distance; the perpendicular into the difference of latitude; the base into the departure from the meridian; the angle formed by the perpendicular and hypotenuse into the course; and the opposite angle contained between the hypotenuse and base into its complement of the course. But though the premises were clear, the means of measuring were so defective, that much of the merit of a "day's work," or reducing the data to a point, consisted in making allowances of leeway, deflection, acceleration, or retardation, according to experience gained at sea: and, with the utmost attention, various unavoidable, and often imperceptible causes, rendered this kind of computation erroneous. "Therefore," says a testy old sailor, "the practice thereof is usually gained at the expense of the greatest and choicest part of man's time; and that only by a constant habit of a necessitated form of working, without being much beholden to reason, or its laws, or any prescribed rules deduced from them." The publication of the Nautical Almanac totally "altered all that;" and though lunarians were at first stigmatized by a well known admiral as practisers of *legerdemain*, they have become pretty common in our fleet, as well as in our commercial marine. But the conditions upon which the formulæ were erected did not embrace all the minutiae of which they were capable, for they mostly regarded the earth as a mere globe: and it is this difference between the perfect and oblate spheres which has called forth the exertions of Miss Taylor.* In order that the consequent difference of zenith arising therefrom, however minute, may be corrected on the altitudes taken—besides the usual logarithms, and that most useful trigonometrical assistant, the Traverse Table—the authoress has given various new tables, to facilitate the solution of the several cases, in the reduction of the moon's horizontal parallax; the refracted and augmented semidiameters of the moon; the apparent semidiameter of the sun; corrections for the altitudes of stars to the different heights of the horizon, and also to azimuths from the meridian. Of these, the luni-solar table for clearing the angular distance between the sun, moon, and stars, from the effect of parallax and refraction, is the greatest novelty. It has been entirely calculated under Miss Taylor's personal direction, in order that her system may be simplified to suit "the most common understanding;"—and we were certainly much struck, in our cursory examination, with the brevity and apparent facility with which her lunar distances are cleared, and an infinity of

* We cannot but subjoin an extract from Voltaire. Speaking of the figure of the earth and its perplexities, he says, "The difference between one diameter and the other is not more than five or six of our leagues—a difference immense in the eyes of a disputant, but almost imperceptible to those who consider the measurement of the globe only in reference to the purposes of utility which it may serve. A geographer would scarcely make this difference perceptible on a map; nor would a pilot be able to discover whether he was steering on a spheroid or on a sphere.—Yet there have been men bold enough to assert, that the lives of navigators depended on this question. Oh, quackery! wilt thou spare no *degrees*—not even those of the meridian?"

drudgery spared; by which one of the impediments to its general use is removed. The formula from which this table results is demonstrated by a diagram, where the apparent distance of the ☽ is H' , that of the ☉ h' ; the true altitude of the ☽ H , that of the ☉ h ; their apparent angular distance d' , their true or central distance d ; and the angle at the zenith Z :

$$V. S. < Z = \frac{\text{Sine } d' + h' + H'}{2} - H \frac{\text{Sine } d' + h' + H'}{2} - h \times 2$$

$$\frac{\text{co-sine } H'}{\text{co-sine } H'}$$

and $\cos. d = \cos. (h - H) - \cos. h. \cos. H$. $V. S. < Z$, hence the formula transposed gives

$$\cos. d = \cos. (h - H) \frac{2 \cos. h - \cos. H \text{ sine } d' + h' + H'}{\cos. h' - \cos. H' \frac{\text{Sine } d' + h' + H'}{2} - h}$$

$$\frac{\text{Sine } d' + h' + H' - H}{2}$$

The great object of nautical astronomy being the exact place of the ship, it follows that the longitude is a question of the deepest interest; and we will devote a few words to a rapid sketch of its modern progress. The latitude is easily found by the meridional altitude of any celestial body whose declination is known, or from any object which has a known reference to the meridianic circle. But there are no such data for fixing the grand co-ordinate; and it is not a little singular, that although this desideratum is in its statement purely geographical, yet it can only be solved by the aid of astronomy; except upon the hypothetical vision of a trigonometrical survey of the whole terrestrial surface. The difficulty, therefore, of approaching this problem by any practical method was so severely felt, that it engaged the close attention of philosophers and statesmen: though, in plain words, the question consists of little more than being able to tell what o'clock it is at two places at the same instant of absolute time. The early navigators, as we have hinted, had no means of estimating their longitude but by the estimated run of the ship, a method pregnant with so much danger, that every effort of human ingenuity was directed towards its improvement. The suggestions of astronomers were at first of little use from the defective state of instruments and tables; and the method, by eclipses of the moon, so strongly recommended in the sixteenth century, could not be of much avail, from their long intervals and inaccurate computations. In 1598, Philip III. of Spain offered 100,000 crowns, and the States of Holland soon after proposed a reward of 36,000 florins, to the person who should first solve this difficult and important problem. The investigation, by observing the distance between the moon and some star, was repeatedly recommended, from Werner of Nuremberg, in 1514, to Kepler, in 1630; but was rejected as being beyond practical use, from the difficulty of the observations, and the operose computations. The method was obvious in theory, but almost impracticable in execution, and claimed less honour for its discovery than for its successful application. Other attempts were fruitlessly founded on the theory of the magnetic variation; and so little was the instrumental perfection which enables navigators to avail themselves of the moon's motion by delicate measurements, foreseen, that Professor Greaves, of Oxford, addressing the Lord High

Admiral, on the improvement of navigation, in 1647, asserts that the "necessariest and exactest" instruments are the David's staff, the Jacob's staff, and the compass: "all others are superfluous, unless celestial and terrestrial globes; and the general omission of carrying those to sea hath occasioned that so few understand the principles and grounds of their profession."

Better times were at hand; for what neither Werner, nor Apian, nor Fine, nor Frisius, nor Nonius, nor Kepler, nor Morin could effect, was at length improved and reduced to universal practice by Newton, Flamsteed, Halley, and Maskelyne; and the foundation of Greenwich Observatory, in 1675, was also the basis of the present perfection of nautical astronomy. To the fidelity with which Flamsteed attended to the motion of the heavenly bodies, we are indebted for the lunar theory of the Prince of Philosophers; but as these observations were necessarily interrupted and imperfect, this theory was well represented by himself as one which, though "hitherto not exact enough, may, upon due encouragement, in time be brought to perfection."

From this period it was evident that the best astronomical mode of finding the longitude at sea, must be that wherein the distance of the moon from the sun or a star is used; for the mean daily lunar motion being about 13° , the hourly amounts to about half a degree, or one minute of a degree in two minutes of time; and if by observation it is determined what part of her daily motion the moon has run through during the interval between a certain point of time under a known meridian, and the instant of time when the observations are made on her under an unknown meridian, then her daily motion at that time will have, to the part thereof determined by observation, the same ratio which twenty-four hours has to the interval of time taken to describe that arc.

Halley, "the fittest man in the world for the trial, and practice, and improvement of this method," in addition to the lunar motion, proposed an investigation of the same problem, from the occultation of stars by that planet. He moreover constructed a zodiacal chart, containing all the stars to which the moon's appulse can be observed, and was the great encourager of Hadley in producing the instrument by which only the angles might be taken at sea with the desired accuracy. One of the first who, by practice, realized the theories of those astronomers, was M. d'Après de Manne-Villette, the illustrious French hydrographer, and the person who introduced Hadley's quadrant, then exclusively used by English navigators, into the navy of France. In 1714, the parliament of Great Britain began to consider the object as a national concern, and an act was passed for appointing a Board of Longitude, and also for granting a reward of 10,000*l.* to whoever should discover the longitude at sea, to one degree of a great circle; 15,000*l.* if it determined the same to two-thirds of that distance; and 20,000*l.* if to half of that distance. By other acts of liberality, the talents of Euler and Mayer were brought into play, and the lunar tables attained an unexpected degree of precision. Dr. Maskelyne having zealously combated the difficulties, proposed and superintended the Nautical Almanac, by which the navigator was relieved from the most laborious parts of the calculation; since which, the process has been so simplified by successive improvements, both in the formulæ and construction of tables, that, at present,

he cannot be said to have a nautical education who is unable to make and reduce the necessary observations for a "lunar."

The honour of the great parliamentary reward was not, however, to decorate the Lunarians: it was reserved for Harrison, the celebrated clock-maker. The proposal to ascertain the relative longitude of any place or ship at sea, by means of an horological machine for indicating the time of the first meridian, was first made by Gemma Frisius; but the defective state of clock-work long prevented the attempt. The discovery of the isochronism of the pendulum led to improvement. In 1662, Lord Kincardine tried a marine clock, which was made by Dr. Hooke; and the justly celebrated Huygens contrived a time-keeper, which, being tried at sea by Major Holmes, was favourably reported on. Much, however, was wanting to complete the delicate machine; and it was not really useful till Harrison compensated it by the opposite expansions of different metals on a curb which limited the effective length of the spiral pendulum-spring, to correspond to the successive changes of heat and cold, which had hitherto altered the force of this spring, and the momentum of the balance. This grand improvement, together with his remontoir, and his addition of a second spring, as an equivalent substitute for the maintaining power during the time of winding up, stamp him as the parent of modern chronometry, and justify the award of 20,000*l.*, which he received in two payments, after the well-known voyages of his son to the West Indies in 1761 and 1764. In addition to this splendid reward, the gratuities of the Board of Longitude and of the East India Company augmented the sum by an addition of 4000*l.* Since that time, the chronometer has become the most beautiful and perfect of all instruments; and the relation between time and longitude is now understood by every naval tyro of the slightest pretension to intelligence. But notwithstanding the high degree of perfection to which, under the powerful incitement of reward and emulation, time-keepers have been brought, they cannot be rendered absolutely perfect machines, or the longitude would be as simple a problem as the latitude. They are not, therefore, such infallible guides as the heavenly bodies: but though the prudent navigator will not trust to chronometers alone, they offer him the advantage of being at all times most easily consulted; and when used under occasional comparisons with the more perfect specimens of perpetual motion aloft, they obviate many difficulties, and determine the difference of meridian with admirable exactness.

Solar and lunar eclipses have been employed in determining the longitude; but they occur too seldom to be of general use; and besides the difficulty of observing them accurately at sea, they require several unpalatable reductions and corrections, because they are not always seen at the same instant in the different places where they are to be observed. The eclipses of Jupiter's satellites also show the longitude on the same principles; and as they happen almost every night, except during the six weeks before and six weeks after Jupiter's conjunction with the sun, may often be rendered available at sea, to obtain an approximate position, especially now that we are freed from the necessity of telescopes of ten feet focal length for observing them, by act of the new ephemeris. The moon's culminating, or the sun's declination, will also afford a tentative longitude; but, in either case, a small error in the observation will produce a considerable defect in the result. The best, however, of al

the genus, is that by observing such stars as are occulted by the moon ; for, notwithstanding the *bore* of computation, the difficulty of identifying a small star, and other irregularities, it affords one of the readiest and easiest methods of finding a longitude ; and, when taken at a fixed station, with rigid accuracy, affords also facilities for investigating the figure of the earth, and correcting the lunar tables. An occultation, indeed, may be denominated the perfection of a lunar distance, because it is released by nature from all instrumental errors. But there are various clogs upon this admirable process, which bear hard upon ultimate precision ; such as the state of the tables, which, though assumed to be correct in declination, contain errors in latitude often greater than those in longitude. There is also a small uncertainty about parallax, to the amount, perhaps, of 2" or 3" ; and, after all the diameters, semi-diameters, and augmented ditto, it is difficult to find a real centre for the moon ; for nobody has hitherto positively determined on her apparent diameter. But to those who prefer accuracy to facility, and endeavour by corresponding observations to fix positions, we recommend the formation of an equation, involving corrections of all the quantities that can be supposed liable to error, viz. :—

The assumed longitude of the place.

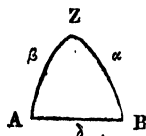
The star's AR. and declination.

The moon's AR., N.P.D., parallax, and semidiameter.

If this is done at the two places where the occultation is observed, the comparison of the two equations will give a relation between the error in the assumed longitude, and the other errors. As there have been complaints that this problem has been neglected by navigators, because there are difficulties in obtaining the limits in latitude of the predicted phenomena, we will give an easy method of knowing them. Enter the traverse table with the moon's equatorial parallax as a distance, and the difference in declination of the moon's and star's limbs as a departure ; the corresponding course is an angle, which, applied to the declination of the star, gives the limit in latitude at the conjunction in AR. ; and $\cos. \text{lat. at conj.} \times \cos. \text{inclin. orb.} = \sin. \text{lat.}$, or greatest latitude of the same name with the declination of the star. For the opposite latitude, add the inclination of the orbit to the quantity found from the traverse table. For accurate work, the latitude thus found should be employed for correcting the equatorial parallax and angle of the vertical, and the calculation repeated with logarithms to five places. And we recommend computers of minor calibre to use the geocentric tables, on account of their excellence, and also because they never can mistake the sines of their quantities.

Of all the foregoing, the most popular problem in theory is that of determining the difference of meridians by the mean right ascension of the moon ; but if Maskelyne had considered it worth attention, he would certainly have noticed it when he was racking his brains to discover the best practical solution of the question, as to the relative position of the moon and a celestial object at a given instant. In proportion to the moon's angular velocity is her value in terrestrial longitudes,—hence it becomes necessary so to manage her agency, that the apparent velocity shall be the greatest possible. Therefore, if an arc between that luminary and a fixed star could be measured in the plane of her apparent orbit, the maximum accuracy from her agency could be

obtained. But we must take the firmament as we find it, and compare the velocity with the stars in the zodiac nearest the orbit, of sufficient lustre for observation. In making this comparison we are beset with difficulties, and with many probable errors,—as from the angular instrument, the figure of the earth, parallax and refraction, and incidental defects of reading and observation. We have to reduce these to a minimum; and one of the ways for the accomplishment of this object is, to select a triangle that may enable us to evade some, and diminish others. Now, *cæteris paribus*, small errors in altitude are less in the distance, in proportion as that distance is less than 90° .



The angle at the zenith (Z) is constant. δ varies as α and β . Differentiating ($\delta =$ the distance,) $\Delta \sin \delta = \Delta \alpha (\cos Z, \cos \alpha, \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta) + \Delta \beta (\cos \beta, \cos Z, \sin \alpha - \sin \beta, \cos \alpha)$ $\therefore \delta$ varies as its sine, and $\therefore \Delta \delta$, the error becomes less as the distance diminishes. β and α are charged with parallax and refraction, which, in common with δ , are measured by the instrument; but the latter is involved in the numerical computation, and therefore lessens the influence of $\Delta \alpha$ and $\Delta \beta$. It is also obvious that $\Delta \delta$ is least, and $\Delta \alpha, \Delta \beta$ greatest, when δ is small, and α and β great.

This is not always the case in the proposals for adopting this method, but when the objects are in the prime vertical $\Delta \delta = \Delta \alpha + \Delta \beta$ nearly. Therefore in latitudes North or South, beyond the tropics, when the moon's declination is of the same name with the latitude, the problem *may* be employed, if the earth's radius at the place of observation is taken into account, and the objects are 15° above the horizon, on or near the prime vertical. But even here the method will be far below that by the distance, for the latitude must be rigorously known, for the AR as well as the time; the ratio of the moon's orbital motion, with the diurnal motion of the earth on its axis, is involved, instead of the direct measure of the moon from a fixed celestial object; and it is defective, moreover, because beyond the tropics more than half a lunation is lost. We admit that near the equator it may sometimes be employed with advantage, supposing the objects are on the same side of the meridian, and the lower at least 15° above the horizon; because the difference of the errors can only influence the AR of the moon; or if one is East and the other West, the AR will be charged with the sum.

It will be seen that, for steady sea-practice, we prefer the lunars and chronometers to every other mode of finding the longitude; but we earnestly recommend the occultations of stars, and eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, to zealous navigators. When, however, observations can be made on shore, the simplest and most correct mode of coming "to the point" is unquestionably by means of the moon-culminating stars, a process which,—notwithstanding that the uncertainty of irradiation*, and the difficulty in taking the difference in AR between the bright limb of the moon and very small stars, will necessarily limit the degree

* Although, in imitation of our mathematical betters, we use such arguments, we dislike and suspect all arbitrary corrections depending on what are called "inflexion," "radiation," "irradiation," &c. Such admissions rather palliate than destroy errors; and we would sooner include them all "in a lump," as an addition to the final result, under the form "possible correction due to our actual ignorance of data."

of extreme accuracy,—may be fearlessly pronounced the best approximation to longitude hitherto promulgated.

These remarks lead us to press the necessity of navigators making more observations on shore than they have hitherto done, so that we may no longer want good geographical positions of places where our ships have often been moored for months together; insomuch that we know an instance of an officer, not an indifferent observer at sea, who, being sent to examine a harbour, reported "*Latitude not observed on account of the intervention of the land!*" Now our own experience led us to reject, from a table of points, every observation which was not made on shore; and we hear that Captain Beaufort, whose talent is too well known for us to particularize, once attempted to fix the latitude of a small island in the Archipelago by meridian altitudes of the sun, taken on board, under every favourable circumstance, on different bearings; but the several results differed from that established on shore. We must, however, admit, that there are occasions in which it may be necessary to determine the position of places from a ship, when time or circumstance prevent landing; in these cases, the observations ought to be made with an East or West bearing for latitude, and a North or South one for longitude, to avoid the very erroneous method, now in use, of guessing the distance on a diagonal rhomb. Yet such necessity can happen seldom; "where there's a will, there's a way," saith the proverb. And we have never frequented a shore that did not afford an insulated rock, or a come-at-able point, where a sextant and artificial horizon might be conveyed.

To carry on a series of celestial operations in port, is a matter of less difficulty and more satisfaction than it is yet generally considered. Our own method of preparation was, to pitch a tent in a convenient spot, which is a matter soon understood by a boat's crew. An empty water-cask was then landed, and placed in a situation where the chimb could fix itself; this was filled with sand or earth in a few minutes, and the "tools" placed thereon—whether the altitude and azimuth circle, telescope, or any other instruments—were as firm and free from tremor as on a rock. We will add, that if the value and pleasure of using sidereal time were but generally impressed,—and if our host of clever navigators were but aware, that for obtaining the rates of their chronometers in harbour, a portable transit would rescue them from the odious drudgery consequent to numerous observations with reflecting instruments,—there is little doubt that it would be more extensively adopted. And we confidently predict, that the launch of the new Ephemeris will be the commencement of a fresh era in nautical astronomy; and that a better and surer system of rendering the labours of seamen available to astronomical and geographical inquiries will be the happy and inevitable consequence.

ON MECHANICAL POWER, AND THE NEGLECT OF THE SCIENTIFIC MECHANICIANS.

IN a manufacturing and warlike country, everything relating to mechanical power is of great importance. The ingenuity exercised to improve the application of power for manufacturing purposes will be extended eventually to those of war. As it is difficult to separate the applications, and as the discussion must interest and amuse many, we shall enter upon it generally, and then endeavour to anticipate its applications to the purposes of war; and by so doing, show the policy of Government in fostering and encouraging experiments which may afford us, in the hour of need, superiority and safety.

In a late Number, we gave a succinct history of the rise and progress of steam. We shall therefore speak of the present state of mechanical power in England, and offer opinions on some great changes, which have, like "coming events, cast their shadows before."

It is supposed by the generality of mankind, that whatever promotes the interests of any particular class of men, will be supported and adopted by that class: experience, in other words, facts, are opposed to that general opinion. When Hugh Myddelton saw that London could be supplied with water, though the necessity was admitted, he was allowed to pursue his noble work amid the doubts of the ignorant and the indifference of the selfish, and was assisted when it was too late. The illustrious Watt, whom we justly praised when dead, and to whom statues are now erected, was left by the Government, and the nobles, and the wealthy, unnoticed and unaided. Though suffering from pecuniary distress and the corroding anxiety which belongs to it, as truly as effect to cause, he persevered until Mr. Boulton became his partner; even then the prejudice and want of information among the most interested led them to discard his great improvements, and he was compelled to give his engines to the mine-owners and manufacturers who would use them for a portion of the saving they effected!

England is not the only ungrateful country: Fulton first stemmed the wild rivers of the New World, and has enabled civilized men to establish themselves in wilds and forests, hundreds of miles from the coasts, and hold communication with those located in the ports with the swiftness of flight, and thus anticipated the peopling of America at least two centuries; and what was his reward? Taunts, ridicule, and neglect. At last some privileges were granted, which were shamefully cancelled; and his family and posterity are now in poverty on the banks of the Ohio! What support did Winsor receive when he proved that cities could be lighted with hydrogen gas? He was poor; the apparatus for his first experiment before the public was rude. When the gas was ignited from an aperture connected with the recipient which contained it, and he said, that by such method, improved and multiplied, towns might be lighted, bursts of laughter and taunts of scorn were heard on every side, and the poor man covered his face with his hands and wept. He was assailed by necessity, and died an impoverished exile in France!

Many other instances may be cited; but enough have been given to show that prejudice, ignorance, and doubt assail every spirited enterprise. If more proofs are wanting, we call the attention of the reader to Goldsworth Gurney, who, after labouring for years to bring locomotion by steam to a practical state, and in which he did much, was left by the few who hoped immediately to amass wealth; his factory was dilapidated, and he turned out to seek his fortune elsewhere. Mr. Hancock has received no better treatment; and Mr. Ogle, after a series of experiments, in which Mr. Summers participated, and which combated every difficulty, and proved

safety and speed were combined, is left to feel himself neglected, and to see his factory taken possession of by the rich mortgagee, and to hear himself refused permission even to examine the vehicle he brought from Liverpool in the depth of winter, in the factory he had established and supported, and with which he would by this time have changed the transit trade of England. Mr. Babbage, after projecting that piece of machinery which approaches nearer to the results of human intelligence than any other, which staggers even persons habituated to mechanical operations, and which constitutes *a wonder of the world*, sold it to the Government for a small part of what it cost, and then was actually insulted with the offer of the lowest decorative order; thus putting the same value on such a wonderful production as on the labour and genius of an alderman who brings up an address to the throne,—the only symptom of countenance which has been given to the scientific mechanicians of the age.

Is such conduct worthy of our Government? Is such indifference creditable to our aristocracy? Is such neglectful ignorance tolerable among our wealthy manufacturers? It will scarcely be credited that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria are likely to be the first supporters of locomotion by steam, in connecting the Rhine and the Danube. The effects which will result from this junction, and the opening of the Danube into the Black Sea, will soon be felt in Western Europe.

The acmé of power obtained from the elastic force of steam is in Cornwall, where sixty-seven millions of pounds weight of water have been raised one foot high in a minute. Greater proportional results have been obtained by several of the individuals who have adapted their machinery to vehicles; and of course a similar result would be obtained on an extended scale if the same apparatus used in the locomotive vehicles was adapted to the raising of water and the working of mines. Messrs. Ogle and Summers usually work their boilers at two hundred and fifty pounds pressure on the inch; and no injury could ensue at even a thousand pounds. The advantage would be great if either their boilers, or any, if such there be, equally safe and efficient, were substituted for those in use.

The machinery now used in vessels is certainly efficient; but its weight and dimensions render it unprofitable; and there seems no hope at present of either the Government or individuals adopting the most obvious improvements. Notwithstanding the great improvement of Messrs. Field and Maudslay, the precipitation of salt is not wholly obviated, and the corrosion from the use of sea-water no one can deny. What will be thought when we state that J. Humphreys, a man who built a steam-boat, devised and superintended the construction of the machinery, and then was compelled to earn his daily bread by steering her for the proprietors, from Southampton to Cowes with passengers, has used the same fresh water for three years. This fact has been made known to the Admiralty, with as much effect as would be obtained by showing colours to the blind. The steam-navigation company had it explained to them. We conclude that Captain Doran cannot lead his coadjutors, or that able man would long since have made the fleet of steamers belonging to that company the pride of England. Now it is, from its impoverished condition, and want of knowledge among its directory, an obstacle to improvement. If Captains Doran and Dundas had not renovated the company, it must have sunk. Now, though poor, it is improving; and might, with the influence it possesses, be made one of the most wealthy in the world; but the directory must be weeded, and more knowledge and more spirit, and less contemptible factious opposition brought into the discussions before it becomes really safe and profitable to the shareholders, and an example, in the adoption of improvement, to the country and the world.

There can be no doubt that the machinery which will drive a steam-carriage will propel a vessel. The difficulties of propelling a carriage over varying surfaces of common road and up the loftiest hills are ten times

greater than the application to vessels. In the former, every inch of space and every ounce of weight are of consequence; in the latter, a foot in length and breadth are of no moment, and a hundred weight more or less is not perceived. We do not say that more space or weight than in a carriage is necessary in a boat; we only mention it to show that the application to vessels is less difficult than to carriages. We know that the same machinery which propelled Messrs. Ogle and Summers' carriage to Liverpool, would propel a boat of forty-horse power. The whole machinery might be enclosed in a box five feet square; now it occupies two-thirds of the vessel! The question of using salt water Humphreys has settled; as we mentioned his vessel, the Emerald, has used the same spring water for three years.

It is passing strange that improvements so obvious and simple have not been adopted. The truth is, the Government is uninformed and supine; the Admiralty have not one efficient man in their pay;—Kingston, who was at Portsmouth, was the only efficient man they had, and that man was sent away with a small retiring pension, though not old nor worn out.

The Royal Yacht squadron have so great a horror of science, that by their laws, any member who possesses a yacht propelled by steam is expelled. We respect and esteem that club; but must ever consider that law as unworthy of the association. If their wishes and intentions were to support the maritime ascendancy of England, they ought to have encouraged the advances of science, and held out rewards and honours for him who could propel a vessel with the greatest speed, the lightest and safest machinery, and without smoke. So great do we consider their power, that we would venture to affirm, that if they would rescind that law, and stand forward as the supporters of science, they would receive the grateful thanks of their country, and do much towards hastening the perfection of locomotion by sea.

If Gurney, Hancock, Sir Charles Dance, Ogle, &c., can travel on the common roads without smoke or steam being seen, their machinery would produce the same result on the ocean. The question of safety is decided: but if a boiler was objected to, Howard has an engine at work without a boiler, and the fire is contained in a close metal box. This engine cannot be worked at much above the ordinary pressure, from quicksilver being used as a medium for regulating the heat; but it ought to be tried and brought into competition with Ogle and Summers, and Hancock, and other competitors. A race of six or eight of such vessels, to be propelled without sails, without the appearance of smoke or steam, and without being subject to that vibratory motion so disagreeable in the present steam-vessels, would not only be interesting, but highly useful. The vibratory motion does not arise from the back water as is usually supposed, but from the quickly repeated blows of the paddle-boards as they strike the water on entering it. If they entered edgewise and came out edgewise, the vibration would be imperceptible.

Until some great improvements are introduced, steam-ships for purposes of war are defective. If the chimney of the steam-frigate is shot away, she becomes a log on the water, very likely to catch fire. If a shot was only to strike her boiler, and not perforate it, the boiler would leak at every rivet and be worthless; if the shot penetrated, the probability is in favour of the people below being smothered, and those above being scalded to death. The boiler in present use occupies a considerable portion of the vessel, and is consequently much exposed. The boiler of a steam-vessel of war must be so compact that it may be fixed very low down, and be rendered quite secure from shot by being below the water, and surrounded by shot-proof substances. If properly constructed, the nitrogen-tube would be so small as to run less risk than the present chimney of being shot away, and there should be a provision for shipping another if it were cut away close to the deck; if a few feet above it, the injury would not be

perceptible. The engines and boiler would be protected by the same materials; the paddle-boxes and shaft might also be made pretty secure. Then, if the power was sufficient to condense and heat air, and with properly constructed artillery pour shot thicker than hail into the adversary, no ship could swim ten minutes when opposed to a frigate thus constructed, of 800 tons—no landing against such artillery could ever be effected;—an island with batteries of such a construction would laugh at the fleets and armies of the world. An individual, unless he were as rich, though possessing the scientific spirit of a Cavendish, could not have such a craft constructed; but it is to be done, and that at as little expense as one of the useless steam-frigates cost the country.

Should another war ensue no army will be without some locomotive vehicles to be propelled by steam, or some other power. The machinery may be easily secured against musquetry and grape, and the top-sides also. There are gallant spirits enough to be found who would steer them. Suppose one of these vehicles, containing two hundred men, rushed at a square of infantry drawn up on a road like that which bisected Waterloo, and was followed by cavalry,—the square would be broken through as if made of paper;—what must ensue is evident. If the ground was hard, so that the wheels had a fulcrum, columns would be scattered like pea-sticks.

The weight of a vehicle capable of doing such desperate mischief, need not amount to more than a 12-pounder and its apparatus.

The Earl of Dundonald has lately made some very successful trials with his rotatory engines applied to carriages and boats: when trying his experiments in the carriage he used Ogle and Summers' boilers, and found it an implement of tremendous power, and perfectly safe. From the imperfection of the details in his Lordship's machinery, the boiler was burnt, and his own beautiful engines had not fair play. If the machinery of his boat had been as well put together as his engines were efficient, his Lordship would have performed all he intended. The boiler he used in his boat was a double cylinder, about three feet diameter, placed horizontally, with a fire on a grate along the middle; for moderate pressure it was as good, or better than those in common use, but far inferior in power and safety to the boiler he used in the carriage.

If the members of the Royal Yacht squadron were imbued with the same scientific spirit as the Admiral Dundonald, we should soon see vessels in the forms of swans or flying-fish darting over the surface of the waters. The curving neck of the swan would form the chimney, the half curved wings the paddle-boxes; and in case of need, there would be no difficulty in stepping a mast for a trysail. The forms might be so varied as to call forth the talents of the highest artist's most refined taste. The real good which would ensue from such intellectual competition would greatly exceed even what is now produced by that association.

It has been repeatedly shown, that railways can never compete with canals for the transport of very heavy goods: Colonel Page's excellent pamphlet on the subject settled the question. We are of opinion that if the canal property of the country was efficiently managed, that it might be rendered far more valuable, and in almost every instance compete with the railways when they were in juxtaposition. The rate of speed established on the Androssan and other canals by Graham, though upwards of ten miles an hour, is not at its maximum: it is limited by the speed at which horses are capable of continuing exertion. M'Neil, whose testimony on such a subject is alone sufficient, sat in the bow of one of the boats, and when at her maximum of speed, pulled in the rope by which the horse was drawing until he had several feet of it slack;—it proved, that the animal was not strained by the actual draught, but beaten by the speed required. The use of horses on canals may be dispensed with altogether, and a maximum of speed, hitherto deemed impossible, may be obtained if the rivers or canals be adapted for it. Let a small steam-power be on the deck of the

boat applied to turn a drum, round which a rope is wound ; every two hundred yards let an iron eye be spliced into the rope, and dropped over a pin on a standard fixed in the bank :—it is clear, that if the engine turns the drum it must wind up the rope, in doing which the boat must advance ; on the boat approaching the standard, in which is the pin holding the eye, it forms with the bow of the boat such an angle, as to lift the eye off ; the next length then takes the bearing, and so on until the lock or stopping-place is arrived at. The rope, after passing the drum, may be conducted through a spout over the taffrail ; men stationed at proper distances may replace the iron eyes on the pins, and the rope is ready for the next boat. The sides of the canal where the banks are friable must be protected ; the material which is cheapest in the district should be used : heavy slates at an angle would answer well in some districts ; wood prepared on Green and Ryan's principle, which, from destroying the albumen, is specific against dry-rot, would be useful in other districts ; and wherever quarries of stone were, that might be placed as the slates. The outcry about the banks of canals is " much ado about nothing." All canals pass through pastoral districts, and lead to great towns. Boats properly constructed might bring the cattle to the markets in a much shorter time than they can travel on foot, and without waste, loss, or danger. If the conservators of the Thames were to bestir themselves and remove impediments, boats for cattle, and others for passengers might ply between London and Oxford ; and notwithstanding the locks, would almost compete with the coaches, notwithstanding the difference of distance. If the boats were commodious and well-conducted, the majority of persons would prefer travelling in them ; and as they would be less expensive, they would generally command numbers, as on the Androssan, where 67,000 people have walked half a mile rather than pay the extra 1*d.* by the coaches.

What facilities and comforts such systems would give in moving troops and their baggage. If such plans were heartily entered into, they would pay the proprietors a great revenue. The spirit of real enterprise, however, seems to have evaporated since the panic of 1825. Then it raved, and nothing was too mad or extravagant to receive support. Pearls were not only to be obtained by the bushel, but young surgeons were added to the establishment to inoculate the oysters with the pearl virus obtained from those oysters afflicted with the pearl disease, and to throw them again into the sea ! Cupidity, at that period, was spurred on by knaves to acts combining such madness and ignorance, as were never exceeded within the walls of Bedlam. The reaction has been proportionate, and no enterprise worthy of record has been since undertaken. Every proposal is met with coldness and doubt ; and every attempt to form co-operative associations fails ; because without a charter or a special act of parliament, each individual is liable, in law, to the amount of all he possesses, and consequently, places his whole property at the discretion of the directory. Such a law is foolish ; it exists in no other country, and should be abolished in this. That is one great obstacle to the establishing of mechanical agents. We will speak of one piece of machinery which has been long known, and is just struggling into existence, but which, like some unexpected blessing, will go far towards giving a mercantile superiority to England, until it is adopted in countries not yet so far advanced as our own. It is, the mode of transferring power. As our object is to convey information in the simplest form, we will first state one or two admitted facts, from which the reader will follow the chain of reasoning :—The air presses on every square inch exposed to it, the weight of 15 lbs. It is clear, that if a vacuum be formed on one side of a surface, the edges of which fit so close to an external box as to prevent any air passing, that if the vacuum be perfect, the number of pounds pressing on the side opposite to the vacuum will be 15 times the number of square inches of the area. On that simple principle depends the whole working of this beautiful machine. Power cannot be created. There must always be a primary power, and the result of it will be less than it, by the amount of

the friction of the parts of the machine. Suppose a mountain torrent so situated as to be useless for the purpose of a manufactory from the difficulty of approach, the power of that torrent can be conveyed any number of miles down glens, through swamps, over hills, to the manufactory conveniently situated. Water-wheels are conveyed to the most accessible place of the torrent, and there erected and made to work exhausting-pumps; to these exhausting-pumps a pipe is attached, which may be made of iron, or even strong pottery, so that it is air-tight and can bear the external pressure of 15 lbs. on the inch. This pipe communicates with the slide of an engine, similar to that used for steam, (on a small scale, and even on a large, Witty's vibrating engine, works admirably,) the pipe being exhausted of air, whatever air is on the side of the piston rushes to fill up the vacuum in the pipe, which is continually exhausted by the pumps worked by the water-wheels. The air is at the same time permitted to enter on the other side of the piston; thus the pressure is obtained. The communication with the vacuum is then changed to the side which contains the air, which immediately becomes a vacuum, and the air entering on the opposite side, the reciprocating motion is obtained, and converted in the usual way into a rotatory. Thus at the distance of miles, the primary power is transferred by this simple, yet truly philosophical principle. The ocean tide is a never-failing power, and may be made to work all the machinery of a kingdom. Let us suppose the tide in the Thames or the Mersey thus used; every warehouse might be supplied with an engine, even every floor, and by the touch of a finger the heaviest goods might be raised. As a certain quantity of power was required to raise them for stowage, a considerable portion of that power may be redeemed on their being lowered again! When the power is not in action in any particular warehouse, waste, as in a steam-engine, is not going on, but a virtual accumulation of power as the vacuum is becoming more perfect. Ships, by this beautiful and simple method, might be cleared of their cargoes in half the time, and at half the expense. Had the proprietors of the St. Catherine Docks established it, they would have doubled their dividends and their property; but the directors went to immense expense for engines but little used, and for cranes not one-hundredth part as efficient. The engines now only doing half their work, might be made to clear every ship, and other duties. When the Mersey is made use of for this mighty purpose, the corporation of Liverpool may let out power, and mete it too, as the companies do gas. Let the mind extend the view, and picture to itself the power of that river conveyed to Manchester, which, from that time, would be no longer smothered in smoke. The masses of wretched operatives now huddled in manufactories, because the power necessary to carry on their operations cannot be transferred to any great distance, would gradually be changed into districts of domestic industry, and every father of a family might superintend the work of his children, and every master know what work was done by the measure of power supplied. The operative would earn more,—the manufacturer gain greater profit,—and the community be benefited by the diminution of demoralization, from human beings at an early age not being herded together.

It has been a vain task to try and impress the importance of this simple system on the minds of the merchants of London. Some could not understand it. One Bank director covered sheets of foolscap with calculations, and affirmed, that the friction would consume all the power. The formidable appearance of his innumerable figures gave the individuals a very exalted idea of his profundity, and they declined advancing the capital to start the machines! Had this gentleman considered the difference between compressed and attenuated (we want a better word) airs, he would have saved himself trouble, and not retarded the adoption of the machine. The Mint Works of Utrecht and Brazil are, perhaps, the finest pieces of machinery in the

world ; they are both worked by the vacuum machines, and were constructed by John Hague, who has the patent for the application. Foster, of Stourbridge, has one at work, about, we believe, 600 yards from the primary power, down a mine ; and John Hague, of Cable street, to whom the patent belongs, has one at the summit of his and Kymer's sugar-house, and which raises the casks of sugar and other heavy goods. As we never had an anchor properly fagotted in any of our dock-yards, the government would do well, to have some of these machines for working powerful tilt-hammers. Our anchors would not then be a bundle of sticks in the inside, and dependent on the mere crust of the iron.

We have already exceeded our limits, and must therefore postpone our observations on some discoveries, which promise to produce great changes, to a future number. Before we close this paper, we must say a few words on the backwardness of the English people to adopt what is obviously useful. We remember, that the first men who crossed from Dover in a steam-boat were insulted, pelted with mud,—and the sailors, packet-owners, and boatmen, cocked their hats on one side, put their hands in their jacket pockets, and asked—"If they was the gentlemen who was going to sea in a tea-kettle?" and added, "if it comes on to blow they'll simmer on the Goodwin." It was not until their trade was destroyed that they would believe the efficiency of the power. It is the same with the coach proprietors ; they see railways begun,—they know that locomotive vehicles will go at great speed on common roads,—yet not one comes forward to prevent his trade from utter destruction. The gentry prefer seeing their estates intersected with rail-roads, and to stand looking on at the immense alteration which must take place in all property on the lines of common road when the rail-ways are established, to at once improving the common roads and aiding the establishing of locomotive vehicles on them.

With the compact power now applicable, Indiamen might save at least fourteen days on their passage to India, by getting through the spaces of calm so frequent on the line ; but not an attempt has yet been made by the Company ! It may be inferred from what we have said, that at the present time the spirit of enterprise is so dormant, that the projector, however ingenious, must languish in obscurity ; and that, notwithstanding the competition, both at home and abroad, in the markets of manufactured goods, the merchants are slow to support, with their countenance or their money, enterprises which must give them influence and wealth. Even the government have failed to secure those means, which, if anticipated by foreign nations, would, in case of war, expose the commerce of England to extensive injury, and her coasts to continued insult. It should be remembered, that machinery cannot be put together like the framing of a house. It requires time, tools, and workmen long practised at the work. The ingenuity of England, and the wealth of the Bank, could not ensure the construction of such weapons and vessels as we have spoken of, in less time than many months. We have heard that both France and Russia have had agents here contracting for such machinery. We have given the warning, and trust that it will not be unheeded.

MEMOIRS OF THE SERVICES OF GENERAL OFFICERS LATELY
DECEASED.

GENERAL SIR JAMES AFFLECK, BART.

IN February, 1776, this veteran officer entered the army as an Ensign in the 43d foot, and in the April following he embarked for America, where he served till the end of 1778, when, in consequence of a severe wound, received at Rhode Island, he was obliged to return to England. In December of the latter year he received a Lieutenancy. In the spring of 1779 Lieutenant Affleck again embarked for North America, and returned in the same year with his regiment to this country. The 15th of September, 1779, he received a company in the 26th foot, which he exchanged in January, 1782, for the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 23d light dragoons. In March following he embarked for the East Indies, where he served till 1786, when ill health compelled him to return home. In July, 1786, he obtained the Majority of the 19th light dragoons; and in 1789 he proceeded a second time to the East Indies, but was, in a short time, viz. in 1791, forced, from the same cause, ill health, to repair again to England. The 1st March, 1794, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; the 25th March, 1795, the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 16th light dragoons, which he continued to hold till his death. In January, 1798, he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and in May, 1803, he was appointed Brigadier-General in Ireland. The 1st of January, 1805, he received the rank of Major-General; the 4th of January, 1811, that of Lieut.-General; and 27th May, 1825, that of General. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1808, after the death of his first cousin, Sir Gilbert Affleck.

Sir James died at his seat, Dalham Hall, in Suffolk, on the 10th of August last, and is succeeded in his title by the Rev. Robert Affleck, Rector of Silkstone, in Yorkshire. Sir James was seventy-four years of age, having been born 29th April, 1759.

MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL BLACKWELL, C. B.

THIS officer served as Ensign and Lieutenant in the 94th foot, at Gibraltar, the Cape of Good Hope, and in the East Indies. He was present in the Mysore war, and at the storming of Seringapatam. Having returned to England in bad health, he was appointed, in 1800, to a company in the third battalion of the 60th regiment, from which he was removed in the following year to the 41st foot. Having joined the latter, he served with it in Canada for four years, and then returned to England, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Major General the Earl of Banbury. He next obtained a Majority in the 1st West India regiment, with which he served at Dominica, Barbadoes, and Antigua, and was present at the capture of the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz. The 4th April, 1808, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 4th West India regiment. He commanded the troops sent from Barbadoes to Marie Galante, when that island was attacked by the French, and was present at the reduction of Martinique and Guadeloupe. The 13th June, 1811, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 62d foot; and the 4th June, 1814, he obtained the brevet of Colonel. In

October, 1812, he embarked with the 2d battalion of his regiment for Spain ; he joined the army on its crossing the Bidassoa, and was present at the battle of the Nive. At the latter end of June, 1815, he embarked with his regiment for France, where it remained a few months. In 1819, he was appointed Commandant of the Hibernian School, Dublin ; and subsequently he served as Governor of Tobago. For his conduct at Martinique, Guadeloupe, and the battle of the Nive, he had the honour of wearing a medal and two clasps, and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. The 27th May, 1825, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He died at Cheltenham, on the 28th August last.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE BOWNESS.

THIS officer, who belonged to the Madras Establishment of the Honourable East India Company's service, was, on his first arrival in India, attached to the grand army, then lying a little beyond the Mount, and continued with it till after the battle and siege of Cuddalore. He next went on detachment to the northward with the late Colonel George Muat, to secure a refractory Raneé, who was living in a fort in the Polaveram jungle. After some trouble and delay she gave herself up, and the subject of this memoir was ordered to escort her within a march of Masulipatam, where he was relieved, and ordered to march through an unsettled district to Muddipullam, and place himself under the chief of that factory, Mr. John Chamier, who, on his arrival, gave him the charge of the fort of Mugleetore, four miles distant from his residence, wherein resided the widow of a late Rajah, with particular instructions to prevent all intercourse between her and her late husband's prime minister, Bopiah, a clever and intriguing character. After some time Bopiah waited upon this officer by night, and requested he would permit his admission into the fort, at the same time offering a present, which was, of course, refused. Before, however, taking his leave, he said, that if his request was reconsidered and complied with, he would make the fortune of the young officer. Early on the following day, our subject wrote to Mr. Chamier all that occurred, who, in reply, complimented him in the most handsome manner for his conduct.

From Mugleetore he was detached into the Noozed Zemindary, and for his services received a letter of thanks from General Braithwaite, the chief and council of Masulipatam. He was also frequently detached into the jungles after the disturbers of that part of the country.

Mr. Gambier, being subsequently appointed collector of Mugleetore, Bopiah, finding he could make no impression upon that gentleman's integrity, resolved to attempt to carry by force what he could not effect by intrigue. He accordingly came upon Mugleetore at the head of a large chosen band of Rajpoots, with the view to plunder the Company's cash chest, and carry off the collector. To oppose this force, Lieutenant Bowness had only one company of sepoy and a few invalids. Bopiah's intentions were, however, completely frustrated, and Mr. Gambier wrote to Lord Hobart, then Governor of Madras, an account of the whole circumstance, at the same time requesting that a revenue corps might be formed for the protection of his district, and the command given to the subject of this memoir. The request was immediately complied with: a battalion was formed, and it was commanded by Captain Bowness for twelve years, during part of which period the regular regiment to which he belonged accompanied the army against Seringapatam, and Captain Bowness solicited permission to join it; but, situated as he then was, leave could not be granted to him.

Some time after this, General Braithwaite appointed this officer, then Major Bowness, to the command of Nellore, in his division, where, shortly after assuming the command, he received an express from Madras, by night, to remove with all the force that could be spared from the garrison with the utmost expedition. He accordingly quitted that place early in the morning, with five companies, and reached the Presidency early on the third day following, a distance of 102 miles.

After the Newaib was placed upon the musnud, Major Bowness carried the battering train into the Mysore country, preparatory to the formation of the grand army. He remained with that part of it that was left on the banks of the Toombuddra, and was from thence detached with a large sum of money to Hyderabad. On his return thence, he received an order, as his tents were pitching, for them to be struck immediately, and marching off through a very thick jungle, arrived about six in the same evening in time to prevent a second attack upon the Company's treasure, three lacs of pagodas, under charge of Lieutenant Wight.

From the encampment on the banks of the Toombuddra, this officer marched under the command of the late Colonel Alexander Macleod to the Malabar coast, to settle disturbances in that quarter, which object was effected by this force.

When in the ceded districts, Sir W. Clarke selected this officer to the command, which government were pleased to approve of on the termination of the service.

Whilst in command at Masulipatam, he received an express from Hyderabad, that a large force of freebooters had passed the Residency, with a view, as he was well informed, of plundering the pettah of Masulipatam. He instantly consulted the civil judge, and proposed to march with part of the garrison to the northern frontiers, to prevent their making a dash into the Company's territories, but was told, in reply, that the panic of the inhabitants in the pettah and the surrounding country was so great, that if Major Bowness left the garrison, he, the judge, believed all the numerous inhabitants would quit their houses. As no time was to be lost, Major Bowness immediately ordered a strong detachment, and selected some active officers to command (including the late Lord Molesworth). It immediately marched, and thus prevented any thing happening to Masulipatam or the pettah.

Soon after, Colonel Bowness found his health giving way to the effects of the climate, and he was consequently obliged, in 1817, to return to England, after a residence in India of upwards of thirty-three years without a furlough. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 21st September, 1804; of Colonel, 4th June, 1813; and of Major-General, 12th August, 1819. He died at Sutton Banger, Wiltshire, on the 6th of July last, very generally respected.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

ADULT POPULATION.

THE number of males capable of bearing arms, and being neither married men nor widowers, was, at the close of 1832, as under:—

Age 18 years	282,435
19 „	294,093
20 „	131,301
21 „	157,938
22 to 25 „	475,750
26 „ 30 „	326,396
31 „ 34 „	139,648
	1,507,561
Married men or widowers between 18 and 40 years } of age, and bachelors between 34 and 40 . }	3,720,638
	5,528,199

(From the Report of the Min. of Commerce on the Nat. Guards.)

ORGANISED FORCE.

On the 1st of January, 1833, the effective strength of the army was 421,494 men, and 82,057 horses. The ordnance, equipped, consisted of 1459 pieces of cannon ready for service, with a park of reserve, and a double supply of munitions, viz., 831 field-pieces, divided into 139 batteries, all mounted according to the new system, and 625 field-pieces in the hands of the National Guards, who had been provided with 918,968 muskets.—
(From the Report of the Minister of War.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

In 1829, the number of general officers in the French service was 450, and their expense to the state was 235,200*l.*; in 1830, the number was 441, and the expense, 228,800*l.*; in 1832, it was 527, and the expense, 259,400*l.*; and in 1833, the number is 412, and the estimated expense, 214,800*l.*

MINISTRY OF WAR.

The civil establishment in this department consists of a secretary-general or director, a director of the war-depôt, two other directors in the charge of the *personnel* and military operations, a director of the civil branch, and an accountant and financier-general; the whole of these superior officers are in direct communication with the minister, and have under them 34 chief clerks, about as many deputy-clerks, and 450 assistants of all kinds. The civil departments of the ordnance, and ~~engineers~~ in Napoleon's time were attached to the ministry of war, and conducted by two colonels, one from each service, who acted as simple heads of office, under the orders of the minister, assisted by separate boards of officers selected from each service. Marshal Soult has placed a director at the head of each, and their expenses are estimated at 4000*l.*

FIRE-ARMS.

The first missiles of this description appear to have been used by the French troops under Philippe de Valois, in 1330. Within another century they were adopted to so general an extent, that it was no uncommon thing for three or four hundred cannon to be employed at a single siege, and as many as four thousand culverins to be brought into play on a single battlefield. The Swiss, on the famous day of Morat, in 1476, were seconded by no less than ten thousand of these culverins: they were long tubes of copper

or wrought-iron, weighing from twenty to fifty pounds each, the heaviest being mounted on small moveable carriages, and the lightest suspended to standards. The gradual improvements made in this species of missiles, led at last to the use of the existing musket. The men, who were armed with arquebusses or muskets, for a long time did not act in any other capacity than as light troops : it was their duty to spread themselves along the front and flanks of the corps attacked, and clear the advance of their own party. In fact, their service was analogous to that of our present riflemen ; they were called *enfants perdus*, from which expression our own term, "forlorn hope," is evidently derived. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, several important innovations were made in the construction of portable fire-arms. Guns with flints, such as are now in use, are said to have been invented in 1630, and were first given to the troops in the year 1680. The bayonet with a solid socket, which was fixed into the mouth of the barrel, was produced in 1674 ; but in another thirty years we find it made with a hollow socket and grooved blade, as is the practice to the present day. Pikes were not got rid of, nor were the musket and bayonet universally introduced in the French army until the year 1703, when Vauban's genius was more potent with Louis the Fourteenth, than all the remonstrances of Marshal Montesquieu, and a whole phalanx of the old school of military tacticians.

GERMANY.

ARMY OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, 1st MARCH, 1833.

By the organic law of the Confederation, the strength of this army is to be in the proportion of one in every hundred souls for each state ; but the several contingents may be modified or augmented by resolution of the Diet. Its actual organisation is as under : —

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Total.
Austria	75,500*	13,548	6828	1048	96,924
Prussia	61,419	11,319	5706	792	79,236
Bavaria	27,596	5068	2563	356	35,583
Wurtemberg	10,816	1994	1005	140	13,955
Baden	7751	1429	720	100	10,000
Grand Duchy of Hesse .	4802	885	447	61	6,195
Saxony	9502	1714	864	120	12,000
Electoral Hesse	4402	811	410	56	5679
Nassau	3721	318	288	30	4357
Luxemburg	1981	565	..	..	2346
Hanover	10,118	1805	..	..	11,983
Brunswick	1625	209	..	..	1924
Holstein	2791	514	..	..	3305
Mecklenburg-Schwerin .	2775	511	..	..	3286
Mecklenburg-Strelitz .	556	103	..	..	659
Oldenburg	2621	..	..	..	2621
Lübeck, Bremen, & Hamburg	2699	112	..	..	1811
Saxe-Weimar	2462	..	..	..	2462
Saxe-Gotha-Coburg . .	1366	..	..	..	1366
Saxe-Meiningen	1150	..	..	..	1150
Saxe-Altenburg	982	..	..	..	982
Frankfort	693	..	..	..	693
3 Princip. of Anhalt . .	1424	..	..	..	1424
2 do. Schwarzburg . .	1010	..	..	..	1010
2 do. Reuss	745	..	..	..	745
2 do. Lippe	931	..	..	..	931
Minor States	7854	..	..	..	7854
Grand Total	239,292	40,995	18,831	2703	310,475

The complement of field-pieces and heavy artillery is 537: of which Austria supplies 192; Prussia, 160; Bavaria, 72; Wurtemberg, 25; Baden, 36; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 12; Saxony, 24; Hesse-Cassel, 10; and Nassau, 6;—each state is likewise bound to keep a reserve in readiness, the respective quotas of which are fixed by the Diet.

BELGIUM.

A gunsmith at Irelles, of the name of Montigny, has latterly made some highly successful experiments in the presence of several officers, with a musket of new construction, for which he has taken out a patent. The charge is inserted at the breach. He loaded and fired one-and-twenty times in three minutes, whilst three experienced hands with rifles were not able to load more than fourteen times altogether in the same interval.

RUSSIA.

MILITARY MONUMENT AT RIGA.

Soon after the close of the war which hurled Napoleon from his throne, the merchants of this city, who had suffered very severely from its bombardment in 1812, at their own expense erected a handsome granite column in front of the Imperial palace. Inclusive of a bronze statue of the goddess of Victory, which surmounted it, and is nine feet high, its height is two-and-thirty feet; the weight of the column itself is between sixty-three and sixty-four tons; and one side of the pediment on which it rests contains the subsequent inscription, inserted between two swords, which are entwined with laurel:—"The hosts of twenty kingdoms and nations rushed into Russia with fire and sword, and fell a prey to death or captivity. Russia conquered the destroyers, and broke the fetters in which Europe lay enchained. Alexander the First raised her with his triumphal hand, and restored to kings their sovereignties, and to nations their native institutions."

DOUBLE SERVICE TO BE DONE BY DRAGOONS.

A number of regiments of dragoons are in course of formation, who are to be trained so as to act both as foot and horse soldiers, as was formerly the case in other countries. The squadrons which occupy the wings of regiments are to be armed with the Cossack-lance, and to be competent to do the duty of advanced posts. The experiment was tried a long time ago in France; but it resulted in forming bad horsemen and execrable infantry.

SWEDEN.

ARMY AND NAVY, 1ST JAN. 1832.

The first organisation of a regular army is due to Charles XI. in 1680, in whose time it solely consisted of men billeted upon the landed proprietary. The latter, if possessed of an income of not less than 50*l.* or 60*l.* a-year, are bound to provide one soldier with a small dwelling, a piece of ground, and certain necessities. The quota has been increased by adding men who have been enrolled, as well as such as are drawn by ballot under the conscription-law. The army is at present composed of 32,694 men, inclusive of 2580 artillery, 4705 cavalry, and 25,409 infantry. Of this force, 26,914 are quartered with the landowners, and 5780 are recruits. Independently of these troops, the five classes of conscripts furnish 95,518 men fit for service. The army is divided into three regiments of artillery, eight of cavalry, and twenty-five of infantry. Each regiment, in addition to the two or three towns assigned to it for its quarters, is under directions to

assemble occasionally *en corps* at some given spot. The whole army, with the exception of the artillery and foot-guards, being dispersed at its several quarters, a regular rendezvous of the whole is ordered at a certain period, either at Stockholm, Christianstadt, or Wenersborg. The officers of the *navy* consist of 1 admiral, 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 24 captains-commandant, 16 captains, and 176 lieutenants, divided into two classes: besides 38 officers of marines. The naval force comprises a corps of artillery of 950 men, and a corps of mariners of 450, 360 naval cadets, 5694 sailors quartered on inhabitants in the country, and 892 on townsmen, 1505 termed extraordinary men, and 11,580 sailors of all ages. Including every individual employed in the navy, its whole strength is 23,005. The number and class of ships is as follows:—10 of the line, 4 large frigates, 5 light frigates, 10 sloops or brigs, 5 cutters, 24 galleys, 4 semi-galleys, 25 decked gun-boats, 200 gun-boats without decks, and 155 other vessels.

GREECE.

NATIONAL STANDARD.

The flag to be used on land is to consist of nine stripes, of which five are azure coloured, and four white; the centre is to bear a crown, similar to that which surmounts the Bavarian arms. The flag to be used at sea is to consist of a white cross on an azure field; but the flag used in the merchants' service is to remain the same as heretofore.

MONGOLIA.

The name of Mogul, or more properly speaking *Mongol*, is a compound, in the native tongue, of the adjectival words "brave" and "proud," and found so much favour in the estimation of the celebrated Genghis-chan, that, after he had subjugated the greater part of modern Mongolia, he conceived it worthy of his own subjects to call them *Chucho-Mongol*, or blue Moguls. It is esteemed a military virtue among the present inhabitants of Mongolia to plunder their neighbours, nor do any feelings of honour or justice seem to operate as a check on the practice of this virtue. They delight in war for the sake of its "spolia," and never look upon a baffled enterprise, or even a ruinous overthrow, as a misfortune. Their irruptions are generally reserved for the autumn, when their horses are in best trim and spirits. Dried meat and the grass they tread upon serve both them and their steeds for provender; and when these fail, they slaughter the camels and horses, which they keep in reserve, to supply the deficiency. As their warlike expeditions cost them little, they were the most dangerous of neighbours until they were tamed down by the dexterous policy of the Chinese, who have now made them one of the most peaceable nations in the east. A stranger may travel among them without incurring the slightest risk, and with a certainty of meeting with a hospitable welcome; provided always, that he use due caution in not allowing his host to suspect that his purse is well lined. Every Mongolian clan is divided into *banners* or *standards*, each of which has a chieftain at its head. These chieftains are petty princes, and hold diets every three years, in which all public business is discussed and settled. —*Pater Hyacinth's Mongolia and the Mongols.*

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH. BY E. L. BULWER, ESQ., M.P.
CHAP. IV.—MILITARY FLOGGING AND MILITARY REFORM.

AMONG the many minor objects of reform which have of late been forced upon the public notice through the heated medium of the "liberal" press, there is, perhaps, none exclusively professional, that demands more calm and serious reflection than the proposed abolition of corporal punishment in the army. There are few subjects in the consideration of which reason and experience have to contend at greater disadvantage with the sympathies and feelings of our nature: none wherein the weight of popularity bears so strongly on one side of the question; and none, perhaps, upon which so little knowledge has been shewn by those who, ignorant of, or indifferent to, the consequences, would remove one of the most efficient checks upon the vicious and disorderly, who are to be found, not only in our own, but in every army in the world. Nay, so strongly and successfully has the popular spirit been worked upon, that he who stands forth as the advocate or apologist of corporal punishment—even in its most limited application, as a means of enforcing discipline and preserving order in particular cases—must be content to incur a degree of odium, which a sense of duty could alone warrant us in braving. It is, however, at moments like the present, when the hydra of Reform raises its many heads, threatening with portentous innovation every department of the state, that we, in our own sphere of intended usefulness, are called upon to enter our protest against that insatiable and reckless love of change, which, without providing, or even contemplating, any substitute, would withdraw from the hands of authority a power of correction rarely (and always temperately) used; the fear of which, on the minds of the unruly, has been found in practice to afford the surest guarantee for the repression of license and disorder, under circumstances, and in situations, where no other punishment, *short of death*, would, perhaps, be found adequate to that purpose. It is not, we would affirm, from mere deference to the judgment of the best and wisest men who have governed the army, that we infer the existence of a powerful and sufficient reason for the retention of those obnoxious clauses in our articles of war, which have been made so frequently the subject of unmerited and ungenerous censure of those who are answerable for the conduct of the troops. It is from no prejudice in favour of a system to which we have been from our youth accustomed,—it is from no partiality to a punishment, which we have never seen inflicted without pain and disgust, that we would justify its continuance;—but it is because we are convinced that the power of awarding corporal punishment cannot be discarded without incurring greater evils than those we would get rid of. We fear that, while the organisation, duties, and composition of the army remain unaltered, the experiment of withdrawing the most effectual and salutary restraint upon delinquency might operate injuriously upon the general conduct and efficiency of the troops; and, instead of raising the soldier higher in the scale of moral excellence, that it might only encourage the depraved to give a freer scope to those propensities which we are desirous of curbing and subduing. And, above all, we fear that, in rescinding one penalty, we should be compelled to have recourse to another and a heavier; and that the punishment of death—now, happily, almost unknown in the service—would become more indispensable and frequent. There is, we know, much diversity of opinion on this subject; there are many practical men, and ourselves among the number, who are favourable to the restriction of this mode of chastisement to a particular class of soldiers, who have shewn themselves unworthy of enjoying those immunities which are conferred upon the well-behaved. But the restriction here alluded to is already *virtually* recognised and acted on in every regiment in the service; and we

venture to assert, that no instance can be shewn in these times of any generally well-conducted soldier being subjected to, or even threatened with, corporal correction. Such being the admitted fact, what more does philanthropy require? That violence should be subdued by bread and water, and every vice eradicated by instilling into the rude soldier's mind the *sentiment of honour*? We respect the motives of those who conscientiously believe in the efficacy of such means for arriving at a most desirable end; but we are not the less assured that the total abrogation of the present law of military punishment would prove in its consequences to be not less unmerciful than impolitic.

Entertaining, then, these views and sentiments, we have never feared the closest scrutiny into the present state of crime and punishment in the army; but, while we challenge the calm and dispassionate investigation of the subject, we must deprecate the tone in which most of the harangues upon what is termed this *barbarous usage* have been too commonly delivered. We lament that such a topic ever should be used for personal or party purposes, or for the still more unworthy object of eliciting the applause of those who little understand the real merits of the question. We confess our want of confidence in the judgment or discretion of men who would rashly legislate upon a subject, respecting which they have enjoyed no opportunities of forming sound opinions. We have a natural and deep distrust of the whole class of speculative theorists; and we are almost tempted to believe, that *anarchy* can be the only aim of him, who, under the false title of the soldier's friend, endeavours to render him discontented and dissatisfied with his condition, and to destroy the bonds of attachment and respect which unite him to his officer, and constitute the surest basis of military discipline; while the soldier's actual claims upon the justice of the country, and every measure tending to his real benefit, are invariably decried and opposed by the pretended advocates in question, who would corrupt and *use* him for their own ends.

We write advisedly. We have listened to orations on this subject, not less conspicuous for warmth and violence of declamation than for paucity of argument. We have seen the evil passions of the multitude roused by an appeal to the best and kindest feelings of our nature; and we have heard, moreover, of more than one insidious attempt to cloak the very worst designs under a flimsy veil of mercy and humanity. Let us be upon our guard against such men. In all countries, and in all ages, to corrupt the soldier and disorganize the troops have been deemed *requisite preliminaries to anarchy and revolution*!

We now turn with pleasure to the volume with which we have headed this article. We confess that we had almost despaired of ever seeing this important subject placed in a proper light by any one wholly unconnected with the service; and the present treatise is, therefore, doubly welcome to us, coming, as it does, from a quarter the least open to the suspicion of any bias or partiality in favour of undue authority. There are, it is true, many points embraced in the pages devoted to the question under notice, upon which we cannot coincide in opinion with Mr. Bulwer; but in as far as his remarks apply to the immediate object of the inquiry, we freely acknowledge our general acquiescence in the justice of his observations. In the comparisons which have usually been drawn between the systems of management followed in the French and British armies, it has always appeared to us, that the most efficacious means by which the chain of discipline is maintained in the former service are carefully kept out of sight, while all the harsh parts of the British system are exposed to view. On this subject let us hear what Mr. Bulwer has to say:—

“When we look to the army under Napoleon, and that under the Duke of Wellington, we are astonished at the difference of the system. In the one, the utmost conceivable encouragement is given to the soldier to distinguish himself; in the other, the least. To rise from the ranks was, in the French army, an occurrence of every day. The commonest soldier could not obey a field-marshal—scarcely his emperor—

without seeing the widest scope for personal ambition in the obedience that he rendered;—if the risks were great, so were also the rewards. But in England, a wall, rarely to be surmounted, divides the soldier from all promotion beyond the halberd. He is altogether of a different metal, of a different estimate, from the Frenchman. He has equal punishments to deter, not equal rewards to encourage. He can scarcely be a captain, but he can be terribly flogged. The two principles of conduct, hope and fear, ought to be united."

There is certainly much truth in this, though a little over-coloured. In the first place, *the British soldier has not equal punishments to deter*; for, as we ourselves have shewn in a former article*, and as Mr. Bulwer himself states in another place, "*the French have above forty offences punishable with death*," while, in the British code, there are *only thirteen capital offences*. Again, look at "the long catalogue in France of military faults, to which are appended the terrible awards 'Pers 5, 6, 10 ans,' 'Boulet, travaux Publiques' for the same period." It appears that the capital punishments in the French army amount annually to 400, while, in our service, the average does not exceed 2! What is there compared to this in our articles of war? With respect to "the rewards to encourage," we readily admit that, *during the war*, to rise from the lowest to the highest grades was, in the French army, a thing of every-day occurrence; but, even in our own *aristocratic* army, to rise from the ranks to high command was not altogether rare; and we are rather disposed to question whether, in this respect, any very material difference has existed since the peace between the soldiers of the two services,—to the extent, at least, of rendering the hope of promotion a leading motive to good conduct. The truth is, that in his indiscriminate hatred of what he terms "the aristocratic spirit which pervades the service," Mr. Bulwer sometimes loses sight of the more essential principles which enter into the composition of our army, and govern the conduct of both officers and soldiers. Yet, admitting that, in all the high incentives to good conduct, no parallel can be drawn between the two services, we are only, on that account, the more justified in asserting a higher merit in our troops, for whom we claim—fearlessly and proudly claim—a high superiority in discipline, order, and regularity, over the more favoured legions of France. The British nation has not to blush for those scenes of cold-blooded cruelty and deliberate license, which, during the war, commonly characterized the operations of the French army, both on the Peninsula and on other parts of the continent of Europe, as if excess had been a part of their system. In the British army, a wholesome—it may be a stern—discipline, in the worst of times, restrained the evil passions and propensities of the soldier; and God forbid that the day should ever come, when, by an ill-judged and mistaken lenity, in the end alike destructive both to citizen and soldier, the presence of a British army should become a curse rather than a blessing, to the peaceable inhabitants whose protection or defence may be intrusted to its care.

We do not believe that any practical good can result from contrasting the treatment of our army with the armies of other nations. There are peculiar circumstances connected with the materials of which it is composed—its position when at home, and its employment in every clime and quarter of the globe—which do not attach to any armed force which ever has existed in the world; and if the law of corporal punishment ever can, with safety, be repealed, it can only be, not by copying from the French or any other code, but by wise provisions and enactments suited to the genius of our people. It is pure folly to talk of working miracles, by an infusion of the *sentiment of honour*; our men do not understand its meaning in the refined sense put upon it; but they have never been deficient in that best sentiment of chivalry and honour which teaches them to stand until struck down by death, or until the enemy is beaten. What advantages, for example, can

result from setting before us the French army as a model? Would the nature of our service, the spirit of our constitution, the state of our finances, and the anti-military feeling of the nation, sanction the drawing by conscription of recruits from the best classes of the people? Can we afford to promise certain discharge at the end of a limited period? If so, then may we hope to see a different class of men willing to enlist, and a desire awakened in the soldier to return as he set out, with an unblemished character, to his native village; and then, perhaps, the obnoxious instrument of punishment may with safety be committed to the flames.

But the French are essentially a military nation; and the soldier holds in France a proud and prominent station in public estimation; while in England, *until his arm is wanted*, he is more liable to be viewed as an object of distrust and hatred, than recognised as an honourable and useful member of society. Yet, under all these disadvantages, we will venture to affirm, that in no army is discipline so perfectly maintained; in no country are soldiers to be found imbued so strongly with a feeling of reverence to the laws; and where, we would ask, is that other army in the world with a sense of subordination and obedience so immovable as to exhibit the admirable temper and forbearance which our soldiers so often have shown under the accumulated taunts, insults, and aggressions of a ferocious mob? Through good and evil report,—in war, difficulty, and disaster,—in the peaceful quarter, and in the revolted city,—our military system has worked well. The greatest results have been achieved with less harsh or frequent punishment, as we may hereafter show, than obtains in other armies. The officer is kind, considerate, and attentive to the comfort of the soldier, and the soldier returns his kindness by attachment and respect. Let us beware of hasty legislation on a point of so much consequence, and remember that change is not always improvement. In corroboration of the justice of these remarks, we could quote largely from the works of all who have studied and written upon the working of our military system; but we shall content ourselves at present with repeating, from our paper alluded to, one or two short extracts from “Dupin’s Military Force of Great Britain;” a treatise which is certainly not remarkable for any tendency to bestow unqualified praise upon our troops:—

“But it is in the relations between the soldier and the citizen that the British army deserves to be named as a model for all nations who cherish both law and liberty. The British government has discovered the secret of constituting an army, formidable alone to foreign nations, and which considers obedience to the civil authority of the country as a part of its glory.”

“I admire the answer of an English soldier, in the midst of an assembled populace whom he had joined in demanding from the government a measure ardently desired. ‘Well, friend,’ said one of the crowd, ‘you will not take up arms against us, surely? and we regard you as one of us.’—‘At present,’ answered he, ‘I am a citizen, and reclaim my rights as such; but under arms I shall be a soldier, and shall execute the orders I receive to compel you, if it be necessary, to obey the law.’ This is the spirit that animates the army. These noble sentiments are imprinted on the countenance of the British soldier. He has not that menacing and ferocious aspect which, on the European continent, is too often taken for martial appearance.”

Again, speaking of the armed force in cases of commotion—

“Led by the civil officers they march to the scene of tumult, and are drawn up in sight of the insurgents, from whom they undergo every species of insult, and even volleys of missiles.”

With respect to any danger to be apprehended from a military force constituted as is the British army, M. Dupin observes—

“Notwithstanding the declamation of demagogues, and of the pretended radical reformers, who seek to overturn the constitution, the citizens, most jealous of their liberty, do not fear the English army, as at present organised.”

In speaking of the sabre as an infantry arm, M. Dupin makes the fol-

lowing remark, from which we may gather how different is the conduct of French troops in their relations with their fellow-citizens:—

“If we reflect upon the frequency of sanguinary brawls, which take place in all parts of France between the military and inhabitants,” &c. &c.

This little extract speaks volumes in favour of the superior discipline of our troops over those of France. To those who have still doubts upon the subject, we recommend a few months' residence in any of the garrisons abroad.

Returning from this digression, we have next to invite attention to the military penal law of France, as contrasted with our own. In the United Service Journal for Aug. 1832, will be found a clear statement of the case, and, to our minds, very convincing evidence that the hope of promotion and the *sentiment of honour*, however excellent, are not found to be sufficiently active principles to insure subordination and enforce discipline. Can any man be found bold enough to recommend the adoption of the sanguinary code of France in preference to our own? We think not. Yet repeal the obnoxious clauses in our Articles of War, and they must assuredly be replaced by others of still greater severity. On this head Mr. Bulwer's remarks are clear and to the point:—

“The question of flogging in the army, however, is far more important to England, more complicated in itself, than appears at first sight. Whenever it be abolished, the abolition, to be safe, should work an entire revolution in the service. I confess I think wonderful ignorance has been shown, both in the popular cry, and in the parliamentary debates on that subject. People have not in the least perceived the consequences to which the abolition of corporal chastisement must lead. The heads of the army are perfectly right! If it were abolished, as a *single alteration* in the martial code, one of two consequences would infallibly ensue, viz., the loss of discipline, or the substitute of the punishment of death.

“You hear men and legislators say, in the plenitude of their ignorance. ‘Look at the French army and the Prussian army! you see no flogging there: why have flogging in the British army?’ The answer to those who have studied the question is easy: in the first place, if there is not flogging in the French army, there is the punishment of death. *For all the offences for which we flog a soldier the French shoot him.* Nay, they award death to an *incalculably greater* number of offences than meet corporal punishment with us. There are not above four offences for which flogging is inflicted in the greater part of our regiments, and certainly not eight in any: there are thirteen capital offences. *With the French there are above forty offences punishable with death!* Besides these, what a long catalogue in France of military faults, to which are appended the terrible awards ‘*Fers 5, 6, 10 ans. Boulet travaux Publics*, for the same period! The French code does not embrace flogging, but it embraces punishments much more severe, and much more lightly incurred. But the Prussian army? In the first place, the Prussian code *does* sanction corporal punishment, to the amount of one hundred lashes, forty of which only can be received at a time, so that the criminal may be brought out twice or thrice to complete his sentence. In the next place, what a superior rank of moral being does a Prussian soldier hold above an English one! How, in that military nation, is he schooled, and trained, and selected from the herd! Before he is a soldier, how necessarily is he a man of honour! Now this last view of the subject brings us to the true view of a subject far too vitally important to be intrusted to hustings oratory and schoolboy declamation. In no nation in the world is the army so thoroughly selected from the dregs and refuse of the people as it is in England. This is the real reason why flogging has been retained by us so long; and why, as a single measure of military reform, it would be dangerous to the last degree to take the *power* of inflicting it out of the hands of a court-martial. In France, the conscription raises the army from respectable classes; in Prussia, the military system is still more productive than in France of a superior moral soldiery;—but in England, we have no conscription, no military schools. The soldier is called from the sink of the peasantry; a man who runs away from a wife for whom he is too lazy to labour; who is persecuted under the despotic and demoralizing law of bastardy; who has taken to poaching instead of work, and fears the tread-mill; this is the hero you put into the British army, and about whom the eloquent Daniel O’Connell talks of chivalry and honour,” &c.

Now we do not object to the general correctness of this statement although the moral qualities of our soldiers are much too indiscriminately dealt with. We do not take offence with Mr. Bulwer for supposing, that with us the depraved alone are willing to enlist; we only regret that he should weaken the general force of his argument by round assertions, which will not bear examination. It is no doubt very true, that the army does draw large supplies of men from the polluted sources pointed out,—wild, reckless, dissolute fellows—yet, no better *fighting* soldiers in the world; who require what is technically termed a *tight and steady hand* to manage them; and whose wayward dispositions demand the awe of severe correctives to hold them in subjection, and to make them amenable to military discipline. But it would be a mistake to believe that of this class the army is exclusively composed: a large proportion of our soldiers are, on the contrary, men, however humble their origin, of very different character, with minds alive to every manly feeling and impression;—men, moreover, who feel themselves as far removed from the fear or influence of the lash, as if no such instrument existed in the service. The worst that can be said of the composition of the British army is, that it is a promiscuous body; certainly a fair proportion of excellent men, with, we regret to say it, not a few of the worst description of characters in the country. All admit the importance of upholding military discipline, though many would refuse the necessary means: these means—we do not wish to blink the question in the least—we now possess; and until some enactments are passed to protect the army from being made a receptacle for the wicked and depraved,—we do not hesitate to say, that it would be an act of gratuitous imbecility to take from a court-martial a power that is confided to every village magistrate in the country. To talk of degrading a thief, or drunken brawler, who sets all law and order at defiance, is a mere piece of unmeaning sophistry.

We have already far exceeded our limits, and must leave what further we may have to say on this vitally important question to a future occasion.

A TREATISE ON ASTRONOMY. BY SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

WE had purposed including a more copious notice of this admirable performance in the paper published in our present Number on the Nautical Almanac, &c., but found our space unavoidably pre-occupied by the necessary analysis of the works under discussion. While, however, debarred from a detailed examination of Sir John Herschel's volume, we cannot refrain from offering our brief tribute to the practical as well as philosophical merits of a production characterised by the genius and modesty of the writer. In prosecuting his voluntary voyage to a remote clime for the advancement, by personal observations, of astronomical science, Sir John Herschel will have left, in this compendious volume, an incentive and a clue to those sublime pursuits in which he is so ardent a votary, and so masterly a guide.

THE CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA proceeds with undiminished success.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY, by Sir Harris Nicolas, is an elaborate and valuable companion of the library. *Europe in the Middle Ages*, the *Lives of Eminent Foreign Statesmen* (by Mr. E. E. Crowe,) &c., form the subjects up to the 46th volume.

THE CABINET ANNUAL REGISTER. 1832.

WE were quite disposed to have bestowed an earlier notice on this useful and well-executed compendium, had our limits permitted. Amongst the numerous publications of a similar character which crowd our table, there is not one more deserving patronage, as a concise and correct work of reference upon its subject matter, than this neat volume.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

WE have before us the 5th volume of this collection, edited by Mr. Lockhart; the subject is Sir Tristrem. This edition of the poetical compositions of "The Last Minstrel" promises to be the most rich in annotation, and complete, in the range of our national poetry. The drawings, by Turner, which illustrate this series, are beautiful.

EDINBURGH CABINET LIBRARY.

THIS spirited and instructive work proceeds vigorously. The 11th volume contains a *Life of Raleigh*, by Patrick Fraser Tytler, who has availed himself of new sources of original information, and has succeeded in producing an authentic memoir, comprising sketches of many contemporary events and personages. An able account of *Nubia* and *Abyssinia*, by Dr. Russell, completed by an Appendix on the Natural History of those countries supplied by Mr. Wilson and Dr. Greville, forms the contents of the 12th volume.

STORIES OF WATERLOO.

WE are glad to find the *Stories of Waterloo* resuscitated in the select company of the *Standard Novels*. On the first publication of these graphic Tales we recorded our high sense of their merit. The work is one of the cleverest of its class, and, in our opinion, is entitled to even a larger share of popularity than it has acquired.

VOYAGE TO PATAGONIA, &c. BY JOHN MACDOUALL, R.N.

THIS lively narrative has already appeared, in substance, in the United Service Journal. Mr. Macdouall accompanied H.M. surveying vessels, Adventure and Beagle, in their survey of the southern portion of South America, in 1826-7. A principal object of this expedition was to determine the practicability of a passage through the Straits of Magellaens; in prosecuting which, the crews became familiar with the rugged shores and grotesque natives of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. Mr. Macdouall sketches the latter, especially, in a style as unctuous as the taste of his savage originals, and exhibits an enviable disposition to make sport of the "ills that flesh is heir to." So buoyant a spirit cannot long "lack advancement."

SHIPWRECKS AND DISASTERS AT SEA.

MR. REDDING has added two very interesting volumes to Constable's Popular Miscellany. The first includes a variety of well-selected cases of shipwreck and suffering, British and foreign, in the Northern and Polar Seas. The second exhibits instances of a similar description, in the Atlantic and Southern Oceans—the whole derived from authentic sources, and judiciously compressed by the compiler, whose object is to render these examples instructive as well as entertaining to the sea-faring reader.

PRACTICE AND FORMS OF DISTRICT COURTS-MARTIAL. BY A FIELD OFFICER.

TRIAL by court-martial has, of late years, been more approximated to the quibbling formalities and chameleon hues of the common law than it was wont to be under its primitive and distinct administration. Attornies, and other civil pleaders, being now commonly admitted to take part, *pro* and *con*, in these trials, have infused the perverse spirit of their calling into the once simple form of inquiry into the facts and merits of a case, through the medium of a general or district court-martial. Moreover, the soldier himself, by the same example and stimulus, has been rendered more of a pettifogger than he was accustomed to appear at a less sophisticated period than the present. Whoever, therefore, lends his aid to expound and simplify any branch of the code of military law, does an acceptable service to the parties subject to its immediate control.

In the well-considered and well-arranged little work before us, we recognize the zeal and intelligence of an officer, whose agency in its preparation is sufficient to stamp it with usefulness, and to fortify our own judgment in recommending it to the service.

Many works, of various descriptions, still remain for notice.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 18th, 1833.

DEAR EDITOR,—Donna Maria is come and gone—another string of the regal puppet is touched. She might have said, with the conqueror of old, “*Veni—vidi—vici!*” for the display of faces of both sexes, and all ages, the day of her arrival from Havre de Grace, might have led her to suppose that she saw the entire population of Portsmouth; and having seen them, the warmth of their salutations might have satisfied her mind that she had gained all hearts. Doubtless, her Faithful Majesty looked at her mirror that evening with great complacency, on the strength of the popular saying, that the English will run mad after a pretty face. It would indeed be hard if a young lady—styled Queen in the bargain—of fifteen might not be allowed a small portion of self-delusion on so interesting a subject: Queen Bess, of glorious and Platonic memory, for example. How shall I describe H.F.M.? Have you seen her father, Dom Pedro?—as like him as her mother (if loving her lord) could have wished;—have you not seen him? Then look at a portrait of Dom Joao VI. and you will have a tolerable idea of the looks of his wandering grand-daughter. It is a singular mishap, for her royal aunts are (or were ten years since) beautiful: such eyes! dark, radiant, such as illuminate Spain’s daughters;—such complexions! rich olive tints on Grecian-turned cheeks;—such feet! “*piedi asciutti!*”—such hands! tempting the adoration to which royal hands are exposed, and in which British officers, if report speak true, were devoted enthusiasts. One of the sisters nevertheless, Isabella I think, had somewhat of her father’s facial plumpness, but not too much; only as much as gave a voluptuous curl to her lip, a dreamy expression to her eye. Neither is Miguel—scamp though he be—bad-looking. They say he is a monster: that may be; but then, like Satan, he takes a gentlemanly form, a form by no means displeasing to the ladies, excepting his niece, who, I make no doubt, cordially wishes her dear uncle among the Hottentots, and who will have no stronger objection to see her dear Pa return to his loving Brazilians when he shall have surrounded her virgin brow with a crown of thorns. Poor young thing! suppose after all she should not lave her royal feet in Tajo’s blue submissive stream, or hear the *armoniosos acentos* of Camoens among Cintra’s romantic peaks and glens—what then? will Leuchtenberg come on? will not the young De Nemours chuckle? “*Deux patrons font chavirer la barque,*” say our knowing neighbours,—somewhat equivalent to “You, signor, and I, signor—who to pull the boat on shore.” Thus, Pedro and Miguel are fighting for her crown; De Nemours and Leuchtenberg are disputing for her hand. How if she were to remain at last *sans couronne, sans mari*? Stranger things have happened lately,—*mais n’anticipons pas*.

You know all about her visit to Windsor:—how she was received as Her Most Faithful Majesty, by William IV., in the same palace, on the same staircase, where George IV. welcomed her in the same capacity;—how she was feasted in St. George’s Hall, and complimented by William IV. in the same manner as George IV. feasted her and complimented her;—how pony-carriages, and saddle-horses, and equerries, and chamberlains, and maids of honour, and bands of music were put in requisition for her by William IV. as they were, a few years back, by George IV.—you know all that: but mind, I do not mean even to insinuate that the cases are anywise analogous, or that similar premises need have corresponding results. Oh, no! the magnanimous Pedro was then at Rio de Janeiro, endeavouring to make his loving subjects digest a charter of his own fashioning, but which they—the blunderheads! did not fancy; and the “monster” Miguel was at Lisbon,

ridding his people of a hated constitution, which had been thrust down their throats by foreign bayonets. Now, how changed! Pedro, the magnanimous, *le désiré*, is at Lisbon, rewarding its inhabitants for their simplicity by quartering his *mercenaries* on them; and Miguel, the unpopular, the hated, is marshalling an army of *Portuguese*, and rising stronger from defeat. "Vive la chartre, vive la liberté, vive le droit que chaque republicain doit avoir de couper la gorge de son voisin qui est plus riche que lui!"

Lisbon, however, notwithstanding the presence of the beloved Pedro (who will find himself with his two kingdoms like the donkey between two bundles of hay) sighs for Donna Maria. Being a religious people,—that is to say, the Lisbonites and Dom Pedro's liberating army,—it was supposed that the name of Maria Faithful would be an available charm against the Maria Holy of the priest-led followers of Miguel. So, therefore, leaving the regal luxuries of Windsor, and the sylvan delights of Virginia, H.F.M. and H.I.M. rolled off once more for the proudest retreat of Britain's bulwark. Such a sensation again! such firing, and parading, and drumming; such a turn-out of admirals, and captains, and colonels; such fervour among the innkeepers, to lodge the "Faithful" Portuguese; such enthusiasm among the upholsterers, to furnish the "Faithful" steam-boats; such—but you know all about it.

They arrived Saturday, the 14th inst. Sunday was a day of rest. Monday came; and if before the lady Glory stood on tip-toes, she now swam in air; for Victory, our own darling Victory, came dancing over the waves like a fawn tripping on the emerald-tipped herbage, to look at her. Sweet, no doubt, was the interview; short it certainly was. Then came a deputation of dingy, dreary-looking Portuguese, with heads so strangely covered, and legs so mournfully thin, to present a petition from sundry merchants in London; then came the carriages; and there was galloping of staff-officers, and hallooing of ditto, and running of aides-de-camp and of flag-lieutenants, and the drums rolled, and the music sounded; and altogether it was "sweet refection" for the eye and the ear. And then came forth Her Faithful Majesty, leaning on the Commander-in-chief's arm, and followed by her graceful, elegant, lovely stepmother, the Duchess of Braganza, the daughter of *Eugène Beauharnois*, the grand-daughter of *Josephine*. What a volume!—there's a proud lineage for you! Need she envy the line of Braganza?

Having courteously handed them into the carriage, the Commander-in-chief mounted on the box, and away they drove, between two lines of soldiery, to the King's stairs. Ah, me! how Jack stared to see his admiral there! he would have sooner thought to behold him sitting on the maintopmast cross-trees. Ah, me! how times are changed, when the Commander-in-chief of the first naval station in the world need thus honour anybody! Methinks Nelson was on other terms with the Queen of Naples.

Scarlet cloth covered the King's stairs to the water's edge, bordered on either side by rows of pretty faces, &c. Towers of smoke rose from the steamers, boiling with action; barges tossed about in turmoil; and wardens ran to and fro in expectant agony. The carriage stopped. To transfer its royal occupants to the stern-sheets of the barge was the work of a minute, and "shove off" was the word, when the Count Sampayo was discovered to be missing. Poor little Count! in following his royal mistresses he had got enveloped in the crowd of fair spectators closing after them for a peep;—faith, he ran some risk. Had he been a personage of one whit less importance he would certainly have been left and forgotten,—trodden under foot; but being the important Sampayo—they say he has talents—he was fished out of the medley, showing signs of *high pressure* in hat and coat; followed others; and in half an hour the "Faithful" company, anticipating dire sickness (for sea and wind were up), and portraying the anticipation in their countenances, were safely stowed in one or other of the steamers.

The Marquis de Maranh (Cochrane) went off to them for a few minutes to say farewell. Between us, his Lordship was treated very coolly; yet the Ex-Emperor owes him much! Among those invited to embark, figured the Viscountess of Cape St. Vincent (Mrs. Napier). Her ladyship waved high the plumage of her new honours, and railed at the inferiority of the cabin assigned to "the wife of the man to whom Donna Maria owed her crown!!" She would not accept of it. What do you think of that, *mon cher*? Does it not remind you of Madame Moreau, who, nettled at some coolness shown to her at the First Consul's, exclaimed "Is this the way to treat the wife of the conqueror of Hohenlinden?"—Adieu.

TYRO.

Portsmouth, Sept. 20, 1833.

This town and its vicinity have had no lack of company or sport during the last month. There have been regattas at Southsea, Cowes, and Ryde; balls; entertainments given by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lords Yarborough and Durham; public concerts, morning and evening; and Mr. Mathews "at home." The Isle of Wight is still full to an overflow of nobility, members of Parliament, members of the Yacht Club, and parties hurrying from London, now Parliament is up, to get a little fresh air and enjoy the sea-breeze—some few for the benefit of sporting.

Probably the faint account I can give of the entertainment at Norris Castle on the 22d August, and at the Noble Commodore's cottage, St. Lawrence, on the 26th of that month, is not exactly naval and military matter for the U. S. J.; but I will run the risk of mentioning them, knowing that many of your subscribers who reside abroad are always interested in reading what occurs in this neighbourhood. The cards for the invitation at Norris were, by command of her Royal Highness, issued by Lord Yarborough, it being very properly allowed that his Lordship's extensive knowledge of the visitors in the island would enable him to select; and so it proved, as general satisfaction was experienced by the numbers who were honoured by invitations. Upwards of 200 were present. A profusion of everything good was provided, and the company did not separate till a late hour, and then departed with mingled expressions of admiration and delight at the urbanity and pleasing manners of their illustrious entertainers. They have, in fact, ever since their stay in the island, obtained golden opinions from all parties. An account of Lord Yarborough's fête on the 26th of August having gone the round of all the papers, metropolitan and local, leaves me merely to remark, that it was on the most superb scale. Upwards of four hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled to meet their Royal Highnesses. The weather was most propitious, and enabled the Yacht Club to work round the island, and anchor off St. Lawrence. Many remained until the next day to partake of his Lordship's hospitality; and when it is once recollected how unbounded that is, it is needless to add, that all were gratified to their hearts' content. Cowes and Ryde have been crowded with visitors; the regattas and sailing-matches attracting scores of guests to the different parties lodging there; and it must occasionally excite the risibility of some of the noble lords and ladies who sojourn during the season, when they look round and compare the small apartments which they contrive to pack themselves and families in, to the spacious mansions they have quitted; but as they avail themselves of every possible chance of getting on the water—in fact, several living on board their yachts—any residence answers the purpose. The sight of the sailing craft belonging to the distinguished individuals who centre in Cowes during the season, is most gratifying; and it was a proud sight to observe the numbers, and their style of equipment, which proceeded to Cherbourg on the 29th of August,

to pay their respects to the King of the French. Although it blew a very heavy gale of wind on the 30th, only four or five put back, and that caused by the alarm of the ladies on board, who cannot be expected to enjoy the tossing about and rolling of a small vessel. I understand, from a gentleman who went over to see the French regatta, as they attempt to call it, that nothing like one was exhibited. The French monarch gave a cup to be sailed for by British vessels, and allowed all that attended to enter the port free of port or harbour dues. But the French people have no yachts. Out of the thirty-four or thirty-five which went from Cowes, nearly the half lost their anchors and cables in the gale of the 31st of August. The *Coquette* was driven on the Breakwater. Very little could be got to eat and drink; and what was obtained could scarcely be used, and was charged at a most exorbitant rate. Then they have a regulation, that after a certain hour (about the English dinner-time) no fire or light shall be allowed in the inner harbour: consequently, those gentlemen who did not choose to submit to this coercive dictum, nor be imposed on by the people on shore, had to move to the outer roads, and anchor there; so that, I apprehend, the members of the Club will, in future, content themselves with exhibiting their manœuvres and seamanship in Great Britain. I trust my informant has exaggerated the details of his trip, but several that went from hence came back sorely out of humour with their excursion.

The *Athol* and *Stentor*, ships fitted for troops, proceeded to Cork on the 28th of August, to rendezvous there with his Majesty's ships *Caledonia*, *Revenge*, and *Romney*. Nothing has transpired yet as to their destination.

Lieutenant Buchanan, in command of H.M. steamer the *Firebrand*, put here on his way from the river Thames to Holyhead. This vessel is to be appropriated as a yacht for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The paddles fitted to her are those of Mr. Morgan's construction; adapted to enter the water perpendicularly, and, by means of a crank, remain in that position. They project from the vessel's side about four feet and a half, and occasion no back water. The interior accommodation is most complete, and in every respect adapted for the vice-regal occupant. The *Firebrand's* engines are made by Maudslay, and each of eighty horse-power.

Aug. 29.—About six months ago, an experiment was tried on H.M. ship *Success*, an old 28-gun ship, fitted as a hulk in this harbour, by sheathing her bottom with lead instead of copper, and securing it with iron nails. As this ship was to remain in harbour, the plan was considered more economical; but it has failed. The salt water has had such an effect on the iron nails as to corrode and eat them away; so that, in many places, the lead has dropped off, and been since grappled out of the mud. The ship has been brought into dock this day to have the lead ripped off and replaced with copper. It might be as well to try if a part of the keel leaded, and fastened with copper nails, would not answer the purpose: as far, however, as ascertaining the efficacy of the thing for a sea-going ship, that has been done, and it is totally out of the question. The bottom of a cruising vessel would be left bare in a few months. The Sparrowhawk was undocked to make way for the *Success*, and will shortly be put in commission.

I mentioned in my last letter the arrival of H.M. surveying ship *Ætna*, and her consort, the *Raven* cutter. They departed from this port in 1831, and went direct to Teneriff; from thence along the west coast of Africa, by Cape Blanco, passing close to the bank of Arguin, where the French frigate *Méduse* was lost some years ago; round by the Cape Verds, and anchored at Goree. At Goree they got the surveying barges out, and had them fitted for service. From thence they sailed to the Gambia, got observations, and regulated the chronometers, and afterwards proceeded to the river Nunez. The *Ætna's* survey of that coast of the previous year was here taken up, and continued to the entrance of the western channel of the Rio Grande. After

examining the islands in that neighbourhood, they returned to Teneriff, and finally to Gibraltar. The *Ætna* was here refitted, and, being ordered to Oporto, remained there six months, surveying the Douro, and fortifications, &c., in that river. After finishing that business, they sailed to the Mediterranean, to survey the Skerki reef between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, and then returned to England; saw nothing of Graham Island, it being out of their track. The *Ætna's* barges, before alluded to, made the passage home from the Mediterranean with their crews on board. One was towed from Cape St. Vincent; the other came alone, but parted company in hazy weather. These boats were fully competent to stand the voyage, and were fitted for the purpose of taking every one on board, in the event of accident to the ship; therefore the tale about leaving one to shift for herself was erroneous, as the officer in command had previously been five months on board with his crew without landing. These boats were very strongly and securely built in this dock-yard, and in every respect adapted for the object required; and, therefore, in making the short run from Gibraltar to England, no remarkable risk whatever was encountered, as hundreds of small vessels, not so well found in men and stores, do it constantly.

I have alluded to that matter, simply because some reports are current that the Admiralty had desired an investigation into the circumstance, it being stated that a small boat had been cast adrift, and the crew left to shift for themselves. Nothing of the sort occurred, and no censure, that I can trace, has been passed on that account. The *Ætna* and *Raven* have, however, been paid off and recommissioned again, with only a slight change in the officers; viz., a new commander to have the *Ætna* instead of Commander Belcher.

Surveying vessels are not always considered by the private seamen as men-of-war; and the duties are certainly very irksome, being frequently at anchor in open boats for days, until the proper bearings, angles, &c., of shoals, rocks, and headlands can be correctly fixed to enter on the charts. These vessels are now getting ready for sea again, (the *Ætna* being in dock,) and are to be employed on the same service.

Sept. 4.—A Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Right Honourable Sir J. Graham, Rear-Admiral Sir T. Hardy, and the Honourable G. H. Dundas, attended by Captain Symonds, the surveyor of the navy, and Mr. Barrow, one of the secretaries of the Admiralty, arrived in the dock-yard this day, on their annual visit of inspection. They were occupied nine days in visiting and looking over the stores and store-houses, the mast-houses and ponds, the new site for the telegraph, and fixing the residence of the officer appointed to carry on the signal duty; mustering the people of the dock-yard, the officers and seamen of H.M. ships in ordinary; going through the different store-houses and places at the Clarence victualling wharf at Gosport; on board H.M. ship *Excellent*, to witness the gun-practice; inspecting the division of marines in this garrison, and their barracks and infirmary; receiving the young Queen of Portugal, &c. Sir James Graham, in his official capacity of First Lord, saw naval officers at the George Hotel on the 9th of September, and listened, with great patience and attention, to the various requests and claims of those who were admitted to his levee. But time only will show what the interviews produce. When fifty officers (which I believe to be the case) ask for command of ships, and all, no doubt, with great and meritorious services to advance as a claim for employment, and the good gentleman has but five to give away, it stands to reason that he must make five and forty grumbling and dissatisfied expectants his non-admirers; therefore his office is far from an enviable one.

Among the arrangements and alterations ordered here, the Board have directed a contract to be advertised for fitting a guard-house, situated at the N.E. corner of the dock-yard, as a residence for the officer intended to have charge of the telegraph, and which will be contiguous to the Commander-

in-chief's office. They have also settled that Commodore Hayes shall construct a frigate in some respects similar to H.M. ship *Castor*,—a very good model, found to answer admirably in the North Sea all last winter; has required little, if any, work upon her since launched, (not so the *Vernon*), and, moreover, built by Sir Robert Seppings. Commodore Hayes' ship is to carry thirty-six 32-pounders, and a crew of three hundred men. The dimensions of her masts and yards are furnished from the Admiralty office; and she is to be ready for launching, it is said, in six months.

The Board, on the loss of the *Amphitrite* convict-ship being reported to them, sent for Captain Chads, C.B., and directed him to proceed to Boulogne, to investigate and report the circumstances. The public will, therefore, soon know all that can be ascertained relative to this melancholy event. They have ordered a ship of 120 guns to be built on the slip from whence H.M. ship *Neptune* was launched last year, to be called the "*Royal Frederick*;" they have directed a contract to be obtained for hiring several teams of horses to perform certain laborious work in the dock-yard, at present done by the convicts; and, finally, there is to be established forthwith a new day and night police throughout the yard. This system of guarding the government property has been adopted for some time at Sheerness, and answers well. Upon the whole, this official visit, having brought every department of naval business under their notice, will, of course, enable them to judge coolly and dispassionately whether the plan of abolishing the navy and victualling offices, and making the alterations in the civil affairs of the navy, works well or not, it being introduced by the present Government on their accession to power. I do not hear of any further reduction of workmen, &c.; and, indeed, it has been hinted, that in that way the Admiralty have done as much as requisite, without crippling the navy.

On Thursday, the 12th instant, the Board announced their official visit to be concluded; and they proceeded to Devonport in H.M. steamer *Lightning*, escorted by H.M. ship *Vestal*, Captain Jones, the *Racer*, Captain Hope, *Dee* steam-ship, Captain Oliver, and *Rapid*, Lieutenant Patten. On the following Saturday, the *Wasp*, Captain Burney, sailed to join them. The Board purpose inspecting the naval departments at Milford, Falmouth, and Cork, if time and the weather will permit. They will most probably be attended throughout the trip by the *Vestal*, *Rapid*, and *Dee*. The *Racer* and *Wasp* go to the West Indies.

Sept. 8th.—In the early part of this week, it was announced to the public authorities that the young Queen of Portugal was expected from France, and to land in this garrison. In consequence, the troops were directed to hold themselves in readiness to receive her; but, owing to the continued blowing and blustering weather which prevailed, the steamer that was to bring her from Havre did not get to St. Helen's till last night. This morning, the drums and bugles proclaimed her arrival. The military of the place, consisting of the 7th Fusiliers, Royal Marines, 84th, 86th, and 94th regiments, were marched into the dock-yard, and lined the road on each side from the King's Stairs to the Port Admiral's residence; the whole being under the command of Colonel Durnford of the Royal Engineers, (senior officer during the absence of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell.) The "*Soho*" steamer (a hired one) got opposite the King's Stairs in the dock-yard by 10 o'clock; and the naval Commander-in-chief, Sir Thomas Williams, went off in his barge, with his flag flying, to bring her Highness on shore, followed by the captains of the different men-of-war in the harbour, in their boats.

On the Queen stepping into Sir Thomas Williams's barge, the Portuguese flag was hoisted. On landing at the King's Stairs, she was received by Lady Graham, Sir James Graham, Sir T. Hardy, Sir F. Maitland, and the principal personages of the dock-yard, &c., and their ladies, escorted to the Admiral's carriage, and very leisurely driven to his house, the troops pre-

sending arms as she passed. This ceremony being over, the troops returned to their barracks, and some of the populace to church.

When the soldiers were ordered to the dock-yard at half-past six A.M., the steamer was at anchor at St. Helen's. The wind and tide were so strong against her, that she could not possibly get to the harbour in less than two hours, and therefore the men ought to have been allowed to get their breakfasts before they moved to their waiting ground, and not kept for three hours looking at each other. The wind was from the N.E., blowing and raining at intervals most piercingly. Notwithstanding, a great assemblage of most respectable persons were on the landing-place to greet her arrival, and she appeared fully sensible of the respect shewn her, by gracefully acknowledging their congratulations. The Duchess of Braganza, and a large suite, came over with her.

On the following day, the mayor and corporation of Portsmouth (who, by the way, are mere puppets, and acted according to the dictum of some one behind the curtain) waited on their Highnesses the Queen and Duchess, with addresses of congratulation on their arrival in England, and each member that attended was specially introduced. The respective answers to the addresses were read by the Duchess with great grace and animation, and in a most pleasing manner. The royal party and attendants afterwards went to visit H.M. ship *Victory* in the Admiral's barge, with the Portuguese flag flying, landed at the sally-port in High-street, and home to the dock-yard. On this occasion, the troops of the garrison lined the streets. A very large party of naval and military officers and their ladies were invited to meet them in the evening; and on Tuesday, the 10th, at a quarter past ten o'clock, the Queen and Duchess departed, with some of their suite, for Windsor.

The royal visitors returned to Portsmouth on Saturday evening, the 14th instant, accompanied by Sir Joseph Whatley, of the royal household, from Windsor. The Admiral, Sir Thomas Williams, had a select dinner party to meet them. Their second reception was conducted in the same gratifying manner as their departure for Windsor, royal salutes being fired from the platform guns, and the troops of the garrison under arms, and lining the streets.

On Sunday, their Highnesses attended mass at the Roman Catholic chapel in Prince George-street. Monday, the 15th of September, was a busy day for the party. At twelve o'clock their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria arrived from Cowes, were received by all the troops under arms, escorted from the principal landing-place in the dock-yard to Sir Thomas Williams's residence, and most gloriously cheered all the way there by the populace; and, after a short complimentary visit, returned to the Isle of Wight. I was most happy to see such a very large assemblage of respectable people demonstrate their loyalty, and evince, by their cordial and hearty effusions, that our own illustrious females were considered more in their estimation than the foreigners; for the same marks of attention were shewn on their leaving the house and embarking for the yacht.

After the departure of the Duchess and Princess, a deputation of Portuguese merchants from London had the honour of an introduction to present an address of congratulation, devotion, &c.; and at two o'clock, the Queen Donna Maria, the Duchess of Braganza, all the retinue and attendants, left the dock-yard, and were conveyed in the Port Admiral's and Admiral-Superintendent's barges to the Soho steamer; which vessel, in the short space of a few days, had been fitted up with every comfort and convenience; her engines and boilers repaired, repainted, &c., and, when she worked out of the harbour, looked exceedingly well. Another hired steamer, called the "*City of Waterford*," was in attendance with the carriages, luggage, &c., but unluckily got aground on the Spit-bank, and was detained there for the rising of the tide. The Soho was accompanied by H.M. steam-ship *Sala-*

mander, Captain Austen, more as a complimentary escort than for any purpose of protection; and they quitted the harbour for Lisbon at three o'clock, being saluted by the guns of H.M. ship Victory, and the platform battery, on passing.

The Queen is of sufficient age to appreciate the marked attention that has been paid to her by all ranks and degrees, during her short visit to Portsmouth; her manners are graceful, and she has improved in outward appearance considerably since she was last in England. Her mother-in-law, the Ex-empress, is really a beautiful and elegant woman, and has an interesting baby, which was left behind, under the parental care of Lady Williams, when the party went to Windsor.

In conclusion I have to acquaint you that H.M. sloop Favourite was paid off on the 31st of August, by Captain Harrison, and re-commissioned the next day by Commander George Rodney Mundy. On the 2nd September, a beautiful Brigantine, of ten guns, named the "Lynx," was launched from this Dockyard.

The Salamander, Lightning, Dee, and Messenger, King's steam-vessels, have been here during the month, and are kept pretty tight at work, and we have now the following King's ships in port:—H.M. ship Victory (the Flag); Challenger, Captain Seymour, fitting for South America; Favourite, Captain Mundy, most probably to go up the Mediterranean; and the Etna and Raven for surveying work.

The undermentioned mates and midshipmen of His Majesty's fleet have passed the Mathematical Examination for lieutenant, during this month:—

Mr. Henry James Blake	.	.	.	late San Josef.
William Henry Church	.	.	.	Etna.
John Edward Frere	}	.	.	Philomel.
Geo. Ch. J. Johnson		.	.	
Oliver John Jones	.	.	.	Victory.
Philip Aylmer Allen	.	.	.	late Challenger.
James Hamilton	.	.	.	Columbia Steam-vessel.
H. Hood North Mottley	.	.	.	Victory.

P.

Devonport, 20th Sept. 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—The naval occurrences here, for the past month, have been as follows, viz.:—on the 21st ultimo the Orestes transport arrived from Cork, with the dépôt companies of the 10th regiment. On the 24th the same transport again sailed for Cork. The Speedy cutter arrived on the 25th; on the 28th the Royalist sailed for Falmouth. The Orestes returned from Cork on the 30th, with the dépôt companies of the 66th regiment; on the 2d instant the Forester went off the slip, having been completely repaired; and the Forth frigate arrived from Milford, a very fine ship, about 1300 tons, and pierced for 48 broadside guns. On the 7th, the Orestes transport sailed with stores for Chatham Yard. The 8th, the anniversary of the coronation of their present Majesties, was observed by displaying the royal standard at the Dock Yard, on board the flag-ship, &c., but no salutes were fired until the following day. The Endymion went out of harbour on the 9th. On the 10th the Spey packet sailed for Falmouth, and the Numa transport arrived from Jamaica with invalids, and proceeded for Portsmouth. Sir J. Kompt, Master-General of the Ordnance, arrived, and inspected the forts and ordnance grounds. The Forester was commissioned by Lieut. G. G. Miall. On the 14th the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty arrived in the Lightning steamer, and landed at the Dock-yard about half-past three; they examined the stern of the America, of 50 guns, which has been formed upon the plan of Thomas Roberts, Esq., the experienced and scientific builder of this yard, and which appears to combine all the advantages of the circular form without sacrificing the appearance of the square one. Their Lordships then

examined the Nile and Saint George, building, whose sterns are upon the same principle, and which ships, it is expected, will both be launched in the ensuing spring. On the 15th, the Endymion went to sea to stretch her sails and rigging, and the Vestal and Racer arrived from Portsmouth. On the 16th their Lordships inspected the Dock-yard. On the 17th the Endymion returned. The workmen in the yard having presented a petition to the Admiralty against the classification lately adopted, and which was also signed by the superior officers, and forwarded by the Captain-Superintendent, Sir James Graham, in his usual dignified manner, addressed them in reply. His observations seemed to convey disapprobation of the officers having signed the petition, while he kindly attributed their doing so to such motives as allowed them a loop-hole to escape through, and of which they wisely availed themselves when called upon. To the men he said,—the Admiralty had made very particular inquiries, and had taken much pains in arranging the classification system, and they were assured that the wages Government paid the shipwrights, even in the second class, were equal to what was generally paid the best workmen in merchants' yards.—If, however, they were dissatisfied, and chose to discharge themselves, there were plenty of men to be got; and their Lordships were surprised that the system should be so much more complained of at Plymouth than it had been at the other yards.

It certainly was an unwise proceeding to bore the Admiralty with objections to a plan in which they had previously evinced such a determination to persevere: and as we have ascertained it to be a fact that the best shipwrights in one of the oldest and busiest of the merchants' yards in this neighbourhood are at this moment working for 3s. 6d. per day, while the first class shipwrights in the Dock-yard are getting 4s. 6d., it does appear unreasonable that Government should be expected to pay more than the market price. Economy, it should be remembered, was one of the pledges given by the present ministers, and how are they to redeem it if none of the public expenses are to be diminished? Their Lordships have been most minute in their inquiries, and, together with an evident determination to do away with all superfluous expenses, they have shown a ceaseless anxiety to preserve the good order and perfect efficiency of every branch of the naval service.

On the 18th Sir James Graham held a levee, at which about 150 officers attended, and notwithstanding the variety and importunity of the appeals made to him, the First Lord preserved his wonted urbanity throughout the tedious and patience-trying day.

On the 19th, the Echo steamer arrived from Lisbon with despatches, and her Commander, Lieutenant Otway, set off immediately for London.

Their Lordships inspected the Victualling and Hospital departments, and afterwards dined with Captain-Superintendent Hornsby. At daylight this morning the squadron in the Sound, viz., Endymion, Vestal, Racer, Wasp, and Rapid, put to sea, and were followed by the Lightning steamer, with their Lordships, who proceeded to Milford.

I remain your most humble servant,

ALPHA.

On the 25th August a small steamer, called *La Reine*, arrived at Milford. This vessel was built at Manchester, and conveyed by canal to Liverpool, on her way to Belgium, being intended to ply with goods and passengers on the grand canal between Ostend, Bruges, and Ghent, instead of the truck-schuys, or boats drawn by horses, hitherto employed in the communication between those cities. We notice particularly this little steam-ship, as we conceive her construction to be somewhat of a novelty in Europe. It certainly presents a curious anomaly, that while all the "thousand and one"

steamers, blazing away over all the vast rivers of America, are fitted with boilers upon the *high pressure* principle—such is the force of custom and prejudice, that *low pressure* is universally preferred in the Old World. The fear of explosion is doubtless the cause of our adopting, or rather of our persevering so stedfastly in, what may now be considered, an erroneous system; and it must be admitted, that to adopt the use of high-pressure boilers, without adequate regulations to ensure security, would perhaps be objectionable:—but we will fearlessly contend, that *under proper precaution, there is no more danger in using high-pressure, than low-pressure boilers.* Thousand of persons go weekly to witness the astonishing performance of Mr. Perkins' steam-gun, now exhibiting in Adelaide Street, Strand; and we have seen crowds of spectators standing unconcerned within a few yards of the boiler, who would have fled in dismay, had they known that it was at that instant enduring the tremendously severe pressure of 800 pounds upon the square inch!—But what of this?—Do we mean to infer there is danger in such an experiment?—No such thing: the risk is not much greater than in boiling Dame Partington's tea-kettle. Mr. Perkins proved his boiler, we believe, at a pressure of 1400 pounds upon the square inch, consequently, it is now working at its ease, at very little beyond half its proved capability. So also with ship-boilers, that are now made of *wrought*-iron, and worked at about four pounds the square inch beyond the atmospheric resistance—let them be made of *cast*-iron or brass, proved at double the strength required; and worked afterwards, without hesitation, upon a greatly reduced, but still a high rate of pressure.

It is manifest that there could be no danger in such a practice, while the boiler remained undecayed; and to prevent interested persons endangering the lives of passengers, by working the boiler beyond its durability, public inspectors might be appointed at the principal sea-ports; or a law might be made, forbidding, under severe penalties, either the patching a *cast*-iron boiler, or the using it, with steam up, more than a specified period, say twelve or even six months, instead of three years, as is often the case with *wrought*-iron boilers under our present system. Nor could there be any reasonable objection to such a regulation upon the ground of expense, as it is doubtful whether the *recasting* a *cast*-iron boiler every year might not be cheaper than the total condemnation of a *wrought*-iron boiler every three years.

Will it be asked, what particular advantages are gained by the use of high-pressure boilers?—We should answer, many. First, the boiler would be much smaller, consequently more room would remain for stowage. Secondly, the consumption of fuel would be surprisingly reduced, thus mitigating expense, and affording additional room for stowage. Thirdly, a vast increase of power would be obtained, which, in gales of wind upon a lee shore might prove the salvation of the vessel. Fourthly, as the fires would be fewer and smaller, there would be less heat and smoke, if not less danger of being burnt, &c. &c.

But to return to *La Reine*. Holding opinions such as we have just stated, we were delighted to find in this vessel the adoption of the high-pressure principle. Her hull is entirely of iron, with one paddle-wheel fixed in an opening of the stern, so that her engine-room and boilers are abaft the principal cabins. This has been so fixed, to prevent the agitation occasioned by the wheel injuring the banks of canals. She is steered by two rudders, one on each side the paddle-wheel, but both managed by a single wheel upon deck; and we understood that, upon her passage from Liverpool to Milford, she averaged seven miles an hour, in spite of the cross seas of the Irish channel; of course, in the smooth water of the Belgic canals her speed will be considerably greater; and, whatever may be the opposition offered by the track boats in the first instance, patronised as she is by King Leopold, *La Reine* will soon establish her sway over the sluggish waters, and the inactive schuyls of the Low Countries.

On the 30th of August, during a tremendous storm at N.W., a small cutter yacht called the *Hebe*, belonging to a Mr. Hargrave, of Dublin, having got embayed upon the Cardiganshire coast, was wrecked, it is supposed, during the night, at a place called Llansaintfraid, near Aberystwith. This unfortunate vessel quitted the secure shelter of Milford Haven in the morning, and, before the following sunrise, every plank was scattered into fragments, and every soul perished. The *Hebe* had on board, besides her crew, the owner, Mr. Hargrave, Mrs. Hargrave, and five of their children. Poor Mrs. Hargrave's corpse was picked up, dressed only in her night-clothes, with a seaman's rough jacket over all. It is reported that in addition to the five children thus drowned with their parents, there are three others in Dublin, left to bewail this irreparable calamity.

On the 1st of September, the *Forth* new frigate sailed from Milford Haven for Devonport, during a strong gale at N.W.

The Hon. Captain Robert Fulke Greville arrived off Brighton a short time since, in his brig yacht the *Xariffa*, so named after the heroine of Mr. Longfellow's celebrated Spanish ballad. This beautiful brig has just returned from a cruise to Madeira, Barbadoes, and Bermuda; and brings home as passengers, her noble owner's brother-in-law and sister, Colonel and Lady Georgiana Cathcart.

The Admiralty survey of the Bristol Channel, made by Lieut. Denham, R.N., will shortly be published. The southern coast, situate between Hartland Point and Hangman Hill, near Combartin, including Lundy Island, the rivers Taw and Torridge, as high as the bridges of Barnstaple and Biddeford, together with the port of Ilfracombe, will be published on a reduced scale, forming a chart of only a *sixteenth* of the size of the original survey; but to accommodate the shipping and commercial interests in general, and especially those of the Welsh coast, and the ports of Barnstaple, Biddeford, and Ilfracombe, application has been made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have been pleased to order the publication of the other portions of Lieutenant Denham's Survey, according to the original scale of *two inches to the mile*.

Letters have been received from H.M.S. *Britannia*, bearing the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, dated Napoli di Romania, Aug. 24. It appears that while that ship lay at Basikia Bay, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the officers amused themselves by making excursions to Mount Ida, the Troad, Constantinople, &c. They saw the Russian camp upon the Bosphorus, were present at a grand review before the Sultan, inspected the Turkish and Russian fleets, visited the Pasha's flag-ship the Mahmoud of 130 guns, and a huge double-banked frigate on the stocks, building to carry 74 guns. The King of Greece visited the *Britannia* on the 14th August at Napoli. He was saluted by the ships of all nations on quitting the shore, on his arrival on board, and on leaving the ship. So far from being, as represented, the plainest man in Europe, he is tall, with a good military figure, and certainly not ugly features. He appears to be very popular, and even the Turks make their salams as he rides along; although he has issued a decree forbidding the inhabitants to wear arms. The country is very quiet, and the seat of government is to be fixed at Athens, where there is a royal palace in preparation.

The Torbay Regatta, held at Torquay, and the Visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria.

THE Torbay Regatta took place on Friday the 2d August, and was certainly the most splendid ever witnessed there; the attendance of yachts being far greater than in any preceding year, and the company on shore being more numerous than on any former occasion.

On the preceding day their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria arrived in the Emerald yacht. As soon as the royal party appeared in sight of the town, the royal standard was hoisted, and a salute was fired from the batteries on the surrounding heights, as well as from the numerous yachts of the Royal Yacht squadron assembled in the roads for the celebration of the Regatta.

The same evening a deputation from the inhabitants of Torquay waited on their Royal Highnesses at the Royal Hotel, and presented a most appropriate address, alluding, in very elegant terms, to the memorable landing of William the Third in Torbay, and expressing the pleasure it afforded them to see the Princess among them on that day, celebrated as it was, as the anniversary of the accession of the House of Brunswick, and hallowed by the remembrance of Nelson and the Nile. The reply of the Duchess of Kent was most happily expressed, and interesting to every Englishman from the national and patriotic feelings it exhibited.

On the following morning their Royal Highnesses embarked for Plymouth, under a royal salute from the heights and the yachts.

The Regatta commenced by the class of Torquay fishing boats, for a purse of sovereigns. The following contended for this prize:

	Tons.		Tons.
Caroline . . .	8	Ellen . . .	6
Ann . . .	6	Paul Pry . . .	8
Maria Louisa . . .	6	Elizabeth . . .	4
Fairy . . .	4		

It was a beautiful race, they had the breeze throughout the course, and, after a sharp contest, the Ellen was declared the victor.

The next class started for another purse of sovereigns.

Vessels.	Tons.	Owners.
Old King Cole . . .	10	W. Dawson, Esq.
Queen Mab . . .	11	F. Stretton, Esq.
La Belle Gabrielle . . .	11	H. Dayne, Esq.
Ianthe . . .	10	Captain Rich.
Water Witch . . .	5	J. Lumsden, Esq.
Belle Sauvage . . .	5	Captain Godfrey.

A prettier race than this last was never seen; the whole class, like the former, had the benefit of the morning breeze, and the Belle Sauvage bore off the palm in gallant style.

The gold challenge cup, value 100 guineas, was won by the Alarm cutter, 193 tons, from the Gossamer, 75 tons, without contest.

The ladies' silver cup, value 40*l.*, was contested by the following yachts, handicapped on coming in.

Vessels.	Tons.	Owners.
Vampyre . . .	49	T. George, Esq.
Julia . . .	42	G. Farnell, Esq.
Medora . . .	47	G. Hopkins, Esq.
Zephyr . . .	36	W. H. Beach, Esq.
Will-o'-the-Wisp . . .	34	H. Robinson, Esq.
Gossamer . . .	72	E. Coote, Esq.
Druid . . .	44	J. Congreve, Esq.

They started in fine style, under a light breeze from the south-east, when it fell so calm that none of them were able to round the station-boat, so that the match was deferred till the following day, when the prize was again contested and decided in favour of the Medora; and although four of the competitors of the preceding day had withdrawn, a more admirable race was never witnessed.

The tradesmen's cup, value 20*l.*, was decided also on Saturday, between the following yachts:—

Vessels.	Tons	Owners.
Lotus	15	E. Janseren, Esq.
Rantipole	18	J. Wright, Esq.
Pearl	15	G. Marsden, Esq.
Will-o'-the Wisp	17	G. Greenhill, Esq.
Red Rover	12	Captain Burrowes
Anne	22	John Hare, Esq.
Pet	14	Captain Corry.
Cherub	14	John Holt, Esq.

This prize was won by the *Pet*, which completed her distance in 2h. 31m. 30s.; *Red Rover*, 2h. 31m. 43s.; *Rantipole*, 2h. 32m. 13s. The *Anne*, which had carried away her top-mast, and the other four, followed in a few minutes, having made one of the best matches of the two days. The prize was awarded to the *Pet* by reason of the *Red Rover* running foul of her. This was also a prime race.

The bay, as may be imagined, enlivened by the presence of a great and unusual number of vessels and pleasure-boats of every size and rig, together with the magnificent and enchanting scenery of the district by which it is nearly surrounded, displayed a scene of indescribable beauty. The cups were truly splendid, the designs being perfectly unique; and the ball at Torquay, on the evening of the preceding day, boasted of much rank and beauty; there were upwards of three hundred present.

On Tuesday the 6th, the *Duchess of Kent* and the *Princess Victoria* again returned to Torquay; they were received under royal salutes, and landed amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, and on the following day they proceeded by land to Swanage, escorted by a detachment of the South Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, their Royal Highnesses repeatedly intimating to the commanding officer the gratification they had felt at their reception at Torquay, and their admiration of that part of the county of Devon.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

The Guards at Waterloo.

MR. EDITOR,—In several of your late Numbers have appeared various versions of what has been termed the “*Crisis*” of the Battle of Waterloo. Most of your correspondents seem to be of the currier’s opinion, that “there is nothing like leather.” Under the same feeling, but without wishing or presuming to attempt plucking one leaf from the well-earned laurels of *the* (light) division, one long since retired from the service offers you two extracts from his Journal of that Campaign relating to that part of the action: the first merely showing the respective positions of the different brigades; the second is what he himself saw and was engaged in.

P.

August 30, 1833.

EXTRACT FROM JOURNAL.

“Our first line was formed of the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th divisions of infantry, and one brigade of the 2d division, with the Black Brunswickers. The 1st division (Sir G. Cooke) consisted of the 1st brigade of Guards, (Major-General Peregrine Maitland,) 2d and 3d battalion 1st Guards, and the 2d brigade (Major-General Byng) 2d battalion Coldstream, and 2d battalion 3d Guards; and was thus posted:—the 2d brigade on the extreme right of the line on the knoll above Hougomont, which was occupied the

evening before by the light infantry of the division under Lord Saltoun; and to this brigade was entrusted the supporting of this most important point. On their left, the 1st brigade were formed, extending along the ridge towards La Haye Sainte. On their left again was stationed the 3d division (Sir C. Alten) extending to the chaussée to Charleroi: it consisted of Colonel Ompteda's brigade, (1st and 2d light infantry, 5th and 6th King's German Legion;) a Hanoverian brigade, (Major-General Count Kilmarsegge,) 6th battalion Lunenburg, 1st battalion Duke of York, Grubenhagen, Verder, Bremen, and Sporchen; and the 5th brigade (Major-Gen. Halkett,) 30th, 33d, 69th, and 73d regiments. The house of La Haye Sainte was occupied by the 2d light infantry King's German Legion, (green Germans.) On the left of the chaussée was the 5th division, (Sir T. Picton,) consisting of the 8th brigade, (Major-General Kempt,) 28th, 32d, 79th, and 95th regiments. 9th brigade, (Major-General Pack,) Royals, 42d, 44th, and 92d regiments. And a Hanoverian brigade, 4th battalion Homeln Grifforf Hildersheim Peine. This division was formed along the lane leading to Ohain; the line was prolonged by the 6th division. The 3d brigade, (Sir F. Adam,) 52d, 71st, and 95th; part of the 2d division were posted *à cheval* on the chaussée from Nivelles, with the ravine which ran from the farm at Hougoumont to that chaussée in the direction of Merkebraine in its front; its left joining the 2d brigade of Guards at the knoll above Hougoumont, and extending to the right flank of the 2d corps. The Black Brunswickers were between the two lines, and afterwards brought into the first, as the 2d brigade of Guards went to the support of Hougoumont. The cavalry were in the valley between the lines, covered by the inequalities of the ground. The artillery was posted along the ridge."

The Journal then goes on with a relation of what took place in the different parts of the field up to about five o'clock, and then continues:—

"From an early hour the Prussians had been manœuvring on the enemy's right flank, and towards the evening their force had so much increased, that the Emperor found it necessary to form the 6th corps (Count Lobau) *en potence* on that flank, giving out that the Prussians were only Grouchy's corps coming into line. Between five and six o'clock, Napoleon determined that the *crisis* was arrived, and came to the resolution of employing the Garde Impériale. To ensure their success, he directed the greater part of his artillery to concentrate their fire on the point he had decided to storm. This point was the rise of the hill about half-way between Hougoumont and La Haye Sainte, but rather nearer to Hougoumont.

"The Duke of Wellington had, a short time previous, rode down to Hougoumont; and in returning, had ordered the 1st brigade of Guards, then in squares, to take ground to their left, and to wheel up into line, four deep: this brought the brigade precisely on the spot the Emperor had chosen for his attack. There ran a road along this part of the position, on one side of which were a bank and ditch, under which the brigade sheltered itself during the cannonade, which might have lasted three-quarters of an hour; and which, in the opinion of many very competent to judge, had never been equalled in violence or intensity. Without the protection of this bank, every creature must have perished. The Emperor, probably, calculated on this effect, for suddenly the firing ceased, and as the smoke cleared away, the most superb sight opened upon us. A close column of the Moyenne Garde (about 8000), led by Marshal Ney, were seen ascending the rise, *au pas de charge*, shouting "*Vive l'Empereur!*" They continued to advance till within fifty or sixty paces of the bank; when the brigade had the order to stand up. Whether it was the sudden and unexpected appearance of a corps so near them, which must have seemed as starting out of the ground, or the tremendously heavy fire we threw into them, these men, who had never before failed, suddenly stopped. Those who, from a distance, saw the affair, say that the effect of our fire was most extraordinary. It seemed to force the head of the column bodily back. In less than a minute, above

300 of them were down, and the column began to waver. In their rear, they made something like an attempt to deploy, and some began firing over the heads of the men in front.

"So evident was their confusion, that that '*brave des braves*,' Lord Salton, (who had joined from Hougoumont, having had his light infantry annihilated, and having been superseded in the command by the arrival of Colonel Macdonald, of the Coldstream,) hallooed out '*Now's the time, my boys!*'—and immediately the brigade sprang forward. The Garde Impériale turned, and gave us little opportunity of trying the effect of the bayonet. We continued the charge down the hill till our right flank had cleared the wood of Hougoumont, when it became exposed to a column of (I believe) the 6th corps, who were the support to the Garde. As our advance was at that moment insulated, and we were not aware of being supported, we retired towards our original position; but opportunely, Sir F. Adam's light brigade having moved from the knoll to their left under the hedge of the garden of Hougoumont, advanced to our support; and as soon as we had uncovered the front of this brigade, both brigades advanced, which did not cease but with the total defeat of the enemy.

"The Duke of Wellington, who had observed the effect of our charge, had in the mean time ordered the whole line to advance. The 1st brigade halted in the bottom, where Napoleon had just before paraded the Garde Impériale; and as soon as order was restored, (for we had *wheeled* into line, four deep, from square formed from column of companies,) we proceeded along the chaussée towards Genappe, on which we found nearly 60 pieces of artillery jammed together and deserted. The cavalry had passed us, and gone in pursuit. At the '*Barrière du Roi*' we halted for the night, moving off the chaussée to allow the Prussians to pass; the regimental bands of each played '*God save the King*,' as they marched past."

The 2d Battalion of the Rifle Corps at Waterloo.

MR. EDITOR,—Having read Major Gawler's "*Crisis at Waterloo*," well as his reply to Sir H. Vivian, I confess myself at a loss to conjecture how it came to pass, that the 2d battalion of the 95th Rifle Corps, which formed a part of Sir F. Adam's brigade, should have remained in a state of comparative inactivity at the critical moment, when the tide of victory was stated to have been turned in our favour by the 52d regiment aided by the 71st.

If the list of killed and wounded forms a clue whereby one may form an accurate judgment as to the share taken by each battalion in that memorable contest, it will be found by a reference to it, that the second battalion, 95th, (notwithstanding that, in reality, it consisted of only *six* companies, and consequently had but one company more than half a battalion in the battle,) experienced a loss in officers and men exceeding very considerably that sustained by either of the other two regiments of Sir F. Adam's brigade, which had *ten* companies each in the action.

It is clear, therefore, that the 2d battalion of the 95th could not have been passive spectators during the struggle.

But in page 308, in the July number of the U.S. Journal, the author of the "*Crisis*" says, "It follows that the attack of the Imperial Guard was repulsed, and the French army thrown into consequent irretrievable confusion, by neither of these causes, (neither by a charge of Maitland's brigade of Guards, nor by the advance of the whole line,) but by a *charge of the 52d, covered by the 71st regiment, without the direct co-operation of any other portion of the allied army.*"

Curiosity would indeed induce me to ask (independent of any more powerful motive), why did not the 2d battalion of the 95th co-operate with the other two regiments of Sir F. Adam's brigade, and assist them in the attack made by them on the Imperial Guard?

How was the 2d battalion of the 95th employed at that moment,—was it held in reserve?—If so, the old original order of things must have been completely reversed on that occasion; inasmuch as that throughout the war in the Peninsula, as well as in other parts of the globe where the Rifle Corps has served, a front place has been invariably assigned to it; nor can any regiment in the army bear more ample testimony to the truth of this assertion than the distinguished corps of which the author of the "Crisis" is a member.

It cannot for an instant be imagined that the author of the "Crisis" would willingly or intentionally detract from the merits of a corps which fought side by side with his own so very frequently in the late war; and which most undoubtedly *does* not, and assuredly *need* not entertain a feeling of jealousy towards any regiment in the service, nor reluctantly accord to them those laurels which it may have been their good fortune to gather. The author indeed has distinctly disavowed having any wish or intention of so doing; and I most implicitly believe him.

Stationed with Sir T. Picton's division on the left of the Genappe road, with ample employment against the swarms of French infantry in and about La Haye Sainte, with whom we were hotly and closely engaged from the moment they carried that post up to the period of the advance of the whole army against the French position; and moreover, in consequence of the dense smoke, being unable to distinguish clearly the movements of brigades and regiments stationed at any distance to our right, I pretend not to be acquainted with the particular operations of Sir F. Adam's brigade; but I do contend, that the fact of the heavy loss sustained by the second battalion of the 95th in Sir F. Adam's brigade is a proof most positive and incontrovertible, that the riflemen must have borne their full share of hard fighting at that point throughout the contest.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
 , 19th Sept. 1833. A WATERLOO MAN.

Committee of Military Inquiry.

MR. EDITOR.—The public attention has been lately called, by the published lists of superannuations and pensions, to the manner in which the confidence of this misguided, or rather misgoverned country is abused. These lists fully show, that the burthens of the nation are not solely attributable to the dead weight of half-pay, governments, and other "sinecure" rewards held by the officers of the army and navy; although every theorist or reformer has made these the theme of his patriotic effusions, both in and out of parliament; thus to hold up those who have fought their battles to the odium of their countrymen.

In the early part of the last session, a committee was appointed by the House of Commons, to inquire and report upon military expenditure. The report was brought up at the end of the session, and was ordered to be printed. One of the recommendations of the Committee is, that what are called sinecure governments should be abolished. The officers of the army are at a loss to discover the reason why these rewards for past services should even be suspended. Notwithstanding, his Majesty's Government has acted up to this recommendation, without any further reference to the House of Commons, or other authority; and the vacant governments have not since been filled up.

After the close of the late war, when the country was overflowing with professions of gratitude, the officers of the army and navy, who saw all their future prospects clouded over by peace, little thought that, in addition, the rewards for past services which had existed for upwards of one hundred and fifty years were also to be diminished and abolished; and that those who had saved the country from invasion and conquest, were to be sacrificed by any Government to the quackery of a few brawling patriots, who vociferate their nonsense only to misguide their constituents, and be again returned to parliament.

The inquiries of the Committee, of which Lord Ebrington was chairman, might have been well directed to prevent any improper distribution of the rewards in question, notwithstanding most of the late proper nominations; but the officers of the army never contemplated the abolition of them, particularly when they read the names of the members forming the committee.

The fortunate careers and appointments of several members of this committee would have certainly guaranteed to the officers of the army that their cause would have been more fairly considered, and were apparently securities that what are called the sinecures of the army and navy would have been respected. But it now appears, in direct opposition to evidence, and the opinions expressed by those best able to afford them, that they are all to be sacrificed; and that pensions on a reduced scale are to be granted, when the amount now paid for these governments shall be reduced below a certain sum, named 18,000*l.* per annum. As the present incumbents are to die off, this shop-keeping arrangement is rather a forlorn hope to the expectants.

It may, however, be necessary to mention, that there is a gross misapplication of the epithet "sinecure," as applied to these governments, when bestowed upon officers distinguished for their services. An expatriation of 20, 30, and 40 years in the East and West Indies, and other parts of the globe, and the accompanying dangers of disease and war, are surely not to be called sinecures; of which these governments were the expected rewards. The services of the late Col. Burne, of the 36th regiment, of Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, who led the assault at Seringapatam, of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Inglis, of Lieut.-Gen. Wood, of Major-Gen. Sir John Elley, of Major-Gen. Sir J. Waters, and of many other officers, were surely entitled to some honourable rewards; and there were none so proper as these governments. For a small government conferred upon an officer, distinguished for his conduct in the field, was gratifying and honourable to him, as marking his Sovereign's sense of it; whereas the pension, as now proposed, in lieu of such reward, will be degrading, as placing him on the same level, and on the same list with the unfortunate and charitable objects of the King's bounty. This the civilians on the Committee were incapable of appreciating,—the military members may have felt it, but were probably overruled, or outvoted.

The same absurd, or rather malicious construction has also been applied to what are called the sinecures of the navy. The nominal ranks and rewards of generals and colonels of marines, bestowed invariably on the most distinguished admirals and captains of the Royal Navy, who have been remarkable by a glorious career of brilliant service, are recommended to be abolished!!!

When his present Majesty ascended the throne, the professions of his life warranted the belief that the interests of both the navy and army would have been held sacred in his Majesty's keeping; and that He, a sailor King, would have transmitted inviolate, to his successors, those honourable distinctions and rewards which his Royal predecessors and forefathers had respected: but no,—at the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, all are alike to be sacrificed, to a few destructive spoliators, who frighten a mean-spirited, pettifogging government; the members of which, to preserve their places, do not hesitate to immolate the claims of the army, the gratitude of the country, and even the honour of the King.

There is, however, one hope still remaining,—that a proper appeal to the honourable part of the House of Commons, to the House of Lords, and to the King, may still save the country from the everlasting disgrace which must attend their approval of these recommendations of Lord Ebrington's Committee.

J. A.

The Amelia Frigate on the Coast of Africa in 1813.

MR. EDITOR,—Having lately seen the *second edition* of a work called *The Life of a Sailor*, and observed some inaccuracies respecting the *Amelia* on the coast of Africa in 1813, (vide page 233, vol. i.) I wish to correct them through your Journal, as I conceive the book may be considered as a statement of facts.

I have, therefore, briefly to remark, that the *Amelia* was on the coast of Africa subsequent to the *Arethusa*, therefore she could not have been the *Arethusa's* predecessor; a proof of which is, that *Le Rubis*, the consort of *L'Aréthuse*, got on the *Arethusa* rock off Grande Tamara, one of the *Iles de Los*, which prevented her joining in the action between the *Amelia* and *L'Aréthuse*, as she was expected to be able to do, throughout the action.

The rock was called the *Arethusa Rock*, because it was not known previous to the *Arethusa* striking on it, and receiving that damage which obliged her to be hove down at Sierra Leone, as stated.

It was the *Amelia* which had a quantity of gold-dust on board during the action.

Boyland, Long-Stratton, Norfolk.
7th Sept. 1833.

I remain your humble servant,
FRED. PAUL IRBY.

On the Qualifications of Officers of the Army.

MR. EDITOR,—It has always been to me a matter of surprise, that means have not been taken to enable the Commander-in-chief to become acquainted with the talent and acquirements of the officers of the army, so that they might be employed in the manner most advantageous to the public service.

It may perhaps be said, that the reports of commanding officers of regiments furnish the required information; but this presumes a degree of knowledge on the part of these commanders which they do not *always* possess; and I presume they could not give an opinion of an officer's scientific attainments without being themselves men of science. This can, however, only apply to officers on full-pay; but of the still more numerous class of the *unfortunates* on half-pay, the Commander-in-chief can literally know nothing.

By the well-judged liberality of the English government, half-pay officers are permitted to reside abroad: a very great number have availed themselves of this advantage, and have been studying at foreign universities and military schools, acquiring a stock of knowledge that may be eventually of the greatest service to the nation. Even those who have not employed their time so profitably; cannot well have failed acquiring the language of the country in which they have resided, and such *local* knowledge as would be of the highest value should that country ever be occupied or attacked by an English army. Suppose, for instance, we were to go to war with Austria, and an English force were landed at Trieste to march on Vienna,—there can be no doubt it would be of the greatest service to the invading army to have a number of officers acquainted with Italian and German, some to be left as *commandants de place*, to provide for the billeting, and to assist the commissaries in provisioning the troops; also others to act as interpreters to obtain information from deserters and prisoners; and if they were, moreover, acquainted with the state of the roads, bridges, fords, &c., they might prove the salvation of the army.

There are numbers who might also be most advantageously employed in *civil* services, as consuls, vice-consuls, &c.: many would willingly relinquish their half-pay for such appointments, by which means a saving would be effected, and the duties much better performed than by a resident merchant (perhaps a foreigner), who can rarely act with impartiality, or a mere fashionable dandy, better qualified to give an opinion on the *tie of a cravat*, than on a passage in *Grotius* or *Vattel*. The French well know the import-

ance of intelligent consular agents, and they have a class (*élèves vice-consuls*), in which capacity, proof of talent must be given before hope of advancement can be entertained.

Having said thus much on the importance of this knowledge to the Commander-in-chief, I will now show how it may be very easily obtained.

I would propose that there should be a committee of four or five officers, *eminently qualified*, to whom any officer on *full or half-pay* might be allowed to *submit himself* for examination on any branches of science, or on his knowledge of any languages that he might specify in his application; a *confidential report* should then be made to the Commander-in-chief, and registered in a book, by turning to which all the required information would be obtained at a glance.

I would recommend, that all candidates for commissions should be *obliged* to present themselves for a slight examination; and the Commander-in-chief would thus have an opportunity of selecting those most likely to do honour to the service. It should also be ascertained, that the candidates were fit for service. Most of the readers of the *United Service Journal* must have seen the disadvantage of the present mode of appointing to commissions, by the number of the *king's hard bargains* that have contrived to get into the service. As an explanation for *civil* readers I will give an instance (and I could give many), from my own knowledge:—

An officer was appointed to a regiment of militia during the war; it was immediately found that he was unfit for duty (from a disease always considered incurable); for above twelve months he received his pay and allowances, without doing a day's duty: at last, to get rid of him, being unfit for the *militia*, he was allowed to volunteer into the *line*!—he joins his regiment; immediately reports himself sick; lingers on with the regiment for two or three years, without doing one day's duty, when at last, the colonel to get rid of him, contrives to have him transferred to a veteran battalion;—there, of course, he is found equally unfit, and is allowed to retire upon *full-pay*, as a lieutenant! He still continues in the receipt of his full-pay; and as there is nothing in his disease to affect his general health, he may continue so to receive it for twenty years to come. I could mention many similar instances; but to the military readers of your *Journal*, that must be unnecessary, as there are few regiments that have not, at one period or another, had the benefit of a *king's hard bargain*.

I recollect seeing the late General Orde in a furious passion at finding three *sluttering* officers in the same company. Not being able to get an answer from either of them, he was obliged to address himself to a serjeant.

Should a plan similar to the one I propose be adopted, such things could not happen. We should see the officers of our army endeavouring to excel each other in professional knowledge, as the sure way to distinction; and we should find the unfortunate h.p.'s preparing themselves to be of greater utility when their acquirements should render them worthy of being employed.

JOHN GROVER, Capt. Unat., F.R.S.

Terms in Gunnery.

MR. EDITOR,—I take the earliest opportunity of thanking Σ for his interesting contribution to your *Journal* of this month. If the article "On Terms employed by Practical Gunners, and on the Importance of correct Practice Tables, &c." has arisen out of the one upon "Point-Blank Range of Ordinance," which found its way into your pages two months since, the object I had in view, that of eliciting information, has been attained.

I am, however, desirous of setting myself right in the opinion of Σ . I was not explicit upon the subject of a right-line range, and he has, consequently, misunderstood me. I wish, therefore, to distinctly state, that I do not suppose there is any such thing as a right-line projection in gunnery,

excepting that which coincides with the line of the action of gravity; but by the supposition that a projectile moves in a right line, in any direction, to the distance of 100 yards, when propelled at a velocity of 1600 feet per second no sensible error can arise, since its drop from the action of gravity cannot, in the short time of its reaching that distance, be many *inches*; and if the object of attack is at or within 100 yards, the practice will not be materially defective.

Naval gunners should, I think, be guided in their practice by ranges measured on an horizontal line, extended from the mouth of the piece; they could then direct the aim at the part intended to be hit. Such method would tend to simplicity, as in all cases of attack beyond the *assumed* right-line range of the piece, the necessary elevation could be measured upon the tangent scale, the correctness of which would be subject to the inspection of the officers, and less would be left to the discretion of the naval gunners, or as are technically called, captains of guns.

armden, near Sandwich, 4th Sept.

J. H.

Comparative Pay and Allowances of King's and East India Company's Officers.

MR. EDITOR,—In the number of your Journal for June last, I observe a paper by an officer in his Majesty's service upon the *Comparative Pay and Allowances of that Service here and in India*. It is not my intention to enter into a review of the paper, in which many inaccuracies might be pointed out regarding the valuation of the different articles, marching, servants, &c., or to offer a disquisition on the subject, or to make comparisons, which, I think, have been too frequently repeated, and much overdone; besides, not being a party concerned, with every respect for his Majesty's service, I should deem it out of place.

I would not have troubled you, were it not on account of the concluding remarks of the communication; viz., proceeding to shew the advantages the Company's officers have over those in his Majesty's service. This has been a so oft told tale, that, from the monotony of the sound, I am apt to fall asleep over it. The officers in his Majesty's service appear always to forget (in India, at least) that the two services are quite distinct; and as such, the Company's officers are certainly entitled to staff appointments, being the only hope of consolation to those who have interest to procure them, for the sacrifices they have made, ultimately to enable them to revisit their homes with comfort. The writer, like many of his brother officers, forgets or throws out of the way all consideration of appointments which those in his service enjoy in Great Britain and her numerous colonies, while those of the Company are *confined* to India. Take them from it, what do they become? private gentlemen, holding no rank but by courtesy, and eligible to no appointments, while the others carry their commissions as a surgeon his diploma, or a physician his degree, all over the world. He speaks, I think, rather invidiously of the fund in the Company's service to enable their officers to proceed home, live, and return to India. This is certainly a laudable thing, not of very old standing, to which every officer now entering the service is bound to pay a bonus, besides a certain monthly subscription, according to his rank. Previous to this, I presume, the two services were on a like footing; and perhaps it was the loss of so many lives from incapacity to return home, owing to want of means to carry them out again, which was the *primum mobile* of the fund, and by which many valuable persons are annually saved to the Company. The writer seems to assume that India flows with *milk* and *honey* to the Company's servants, while it produces nothing but *thorns* and *briers* for those in his Majesty's service; forgetting that, with the exception of the said fund, they have an equal indulgence when sent home on a sick certificate—never denied when circumstances

demand it—and that, moreover, they have the advantage of retaining rank here, of exchanging while at home, or being allowed to join the *dépôt* when their leave expires; while the Company's officers not only do not enjoy rank in this country, but must, at the expiration of their leave, either return to India, or throw up the service altogether, without pay or allowance, unless they have served their full time, or in extreme cases.

He further states, that Company's officers, from the expectation of lucrative appointments, can have money advanced to them on their arrival in India. I should beg to ask, from whom? It may be so in Madras; but that it is not so in Bengal, I, from personal experience, know, except at a very high rate of interest, and, granting a policy of life insurance,—even then as a very great favour,—which a subaltern's pay cannot afford. In fitting themselves out with camp equipage, &c., the Company's officers are at as great, if not greater expense than his Majesty's. The latter generally carry some of these with them, knowing what regiment they are to join, while the former arrive quite unacquainted with what is to be their destination. Besides, Company's officers are obliged, from their constant liability to be dispatched in charge of treasure, &c., to keep up these appendages, whereas his Majesty's officers are never called on such duties, are therefore exempt from the above expense, and may be years in the country without requiring to purchase any; thus having time to acquire the means, without the risk of involving themselves. I also think that the regularly constituted mess in his Majesty's service is of paramount advantage, by which the officers live at a more moderate rate, and enjoy many comforts, which those in the Company's service do not, by living in detached parties. In Bengal, they are in barracks, occupying only one room, wanting also the conveniences the writer mentions.

I must, however, agree with him, that, in accordance with the duties to be performed in India, a horse is absolutely necessary for officers in both services, and that the pay of a subaltern, in either army, cannot possibly afford him this indulgence, and at the same time to live comfortably. I perfectly coincide with him, that depriving an officer of adequate means, according to his rank, takes from his respect, no where more so than in India, and is assuredly detrimental to both services.

I cannot accede to his proposal of uniting the armies under the name of "*Division Army of India*," to be placed at the disposal of the Crown. They have always been, and, in my opinion, must remain, distinct. Were it otherwise, and officers allowed to exchange from the one service to the other, the native soldiers would be constantly liable to a change of commanders, quite unacquainted with their language, habits, and customs, and not disposed to make allowance for their prejudices. A new order of things with that portion of his Majesty's army in the East must take place. They must be disjoined from that portion in Great Britain and the colonies, and permanently fixed in India, to enable them to hold staff appointments, to entitle them to the advantage of the funds and retiring allowances; in short, they must become *part* and *portion* of the Company's army. The idea of exchanging from the foreign into the home division, I think quite impracticable;—the confusion created in this way would be endless, and might ultimately terminate in the total defection of the native troops. Furthermore, all patronage would be taken from the Company, disabling them from rewarding their old servants, and thrown into the Horse Guards, and we should see what use would be made of it.

En passant, I may notice the letter from the Madras Presidency, of date 1st December, 1832. The writer seems to have sat down in a very irascible mood, without giving himself time to reflect on what he was to say. While officers in his Majesty's service are, on the one hand, envious of those in the Company's service, and, on the other, look on them with contempt, it appears to me they make comparisons where none ought to be drawn, instead of comparing themselves with their more fortunate neighbours in their own

service. What is the cause of so many meritorious men in his Majesty's service finding themselves, at the end of twenty-four years, subalterns, having seen much fighting, with a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major at their head, who *was at school when they* first put on the sword, and who, probably, never heard a shot fired? It is the system of purchase and exchange. Take away these, and allow every officer to acquire rank in their respective regiments, things would then be different and complaints fewer. Whatever his sufferings were on mounting guard, I trust no personal animosity was burning within him against the more fortunate schoolboy. If so, had he first taken his *tiffin*, and, during his *siesta*, thought over the matter, he would have expressed himself in a very different spirit. He would have considered the manner how, and the means by which, promotion in his service is effected, and would have explained his present situation in milder terms. If the Company's system of promotion is thought so well of, why not get it, or a better, if possible, adopted at the Horse Guards, for *there* the evil lies. Having passed some months in India with an officer in the same circumstances as the writer,—a married man, with a family to boot, I make every allowance for his feelings, and do think, in these times of reform, something ought to be done for the relief of officers of so long standing.

This paper has spun out to a greater length than intended, but if you deem it worthy a place in your Journal, I shall feel obliged by your inserting it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SUBALTERN, H. E. I. C. S., on *Furlough*.

Edinburgh, 8th Aug. 1833.

Adjutants and Paymasters of Reserve Companies.

MR. EDITOR,—It seems strange, that so little importance appears to have been attached hitherto to the situation of Adjutant of the Reserve companies. This is, nevertheless, beyond a doubt, the most important of all the subordinate situations in a regiment, both as regards the knowledge and application necessary for the proper discharge of its duties, as likewise from the effect which the competency or otherwise of the individual who fills that situation is likely to have upon the future condition of the regiment.

By the present regulations all officers on appointment, and all recruits, are attached to the Reserve companies for the purposes of instruction, and it is expected that every individual who is sent from the Reserve to the Service companies shall be fully conversant in all the duties and obligations attached to his situation. To attain this object, it appears indispensable that the Adjutant, under whose immediate superintendence are, or ought to be, carried on, in constant succession, the original instruction and training of the entire materials of the regiment, should be, more particularly, an officer not only of knowledge and experience, but also of superior temper and discretion. Such qualities are indeed supposed to be essential to the Adjutant of a regiment, that is of the Service companies; but how much more simple is his task than (should be) that of his brother Adjutant with the Reserve! The officers and men are, or ought to be, sent out to him ready trained and formed, and neither the returns nor the details of information furnished by the Service companies are so numerous nor so complicated as those which are required from the Reserve; and it will not be denied that an Adjutant ought to be fully master of these matters. Yet, although the Adjutant of the Service companies is, as he ought to be, permanent, the Adjutant of the Reserve from whom so much more is expected, and on whom so much more in reality depends, is, by the interpretation which is put upon the present regulations, to be removed at the end of every two years, whether there be a competent officer to succeed him or not. The period named

might, indeed, be sufficient for a young officer, with application, to make himself acquainted with all the duties of an Adjutant; but what, in the meantime, becomes of the military education of those, of whom the Adjutant ought to have been, from the first, the competent instructor? With every disposition and the most unwearied zeal, it is impossible for the commanding officer of Reserve companies to do justice to the service, unless he has other assistance in training the raw materials of a regiment, than he can by any possibility obtain from a thoughtless and inexperienced youth, who, having joined a few months, and with scarcely the first rudiments in his head, is at once called upon to be Adjutant, perhaps even against his own wishes; or, if desiring the situation, his principal object is, most probably, to obtain for himself the allowance for a horse, the care of exercising which supersedes entirely in his mind all concern for the inferior drudgery of drill and parade. The regulations, it is true, require that the Adjutant of the Reserve companies should be a Lieutenant, but that appears to have been partly a financial arrangement, and at any rate has not been acted up to.

Many more observations might be made on the inconsistency of the present method of filling up this appointment, which will readily occur to those who are acquainted with the service. The object of the existing regulation professes to be, plausibly enough, to enlarge the sphere of knowledge and instruction to young officers generally, but even this may be done at too great a sacrifice. The important duties of Adjutant must be neglected to a certain degree, while the young officer, even with the very best inclination, is learning his business, and when once he has learnt it, and begins to make himself useful, he is turned off in order that the experiment may recommence upon another; who, perhaps, has neither inclination nor capacity to profit by the opportunity which is afforded him, and again, owing to his incompetency, matters of greater importance are neglected or left altogether undone. Besides, the situation itself, in place of being looked up to by inferiors, as it ought, with respectful deference, becomes, when constantly filled by ignorance and inefficiency, the object only of contempt and derision.

Similar remarks, though not to the same extent, but certainly as regards the greater complication of accounts and pay lists, are applicable to the situation of Reserve Paymaster, with this material difference however, that the ultimate effects are not so likely to be prejudicial to the regiment, and that the inconvenience arising from the appointment of incompetent individuals, consequent upon frequent change, will be felt principally by the War-office, and by the individuals themselves; and to the latter, their incompetency may be attended with ruin and loss of character.

Being convinced of the mischief which does, and which must arise to the service from the present arrangement, particularly as regards the Adjutancy of the Reserve companies, it becomes a duty to endeavour to call attention to the subject; and in the hope that either a revision of the existing regulations, or, at least, an alteration in their application may speedily take place,

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient humble servant,

London, Aug. 20th, 1833.

A REAL FRIEND TO THE SERVICE.

Neglected Claims of Old Officers.

MR. EDITOR,—The general feeling of dissatisfaction among the old officers of the army, and the frequent expression of those feelings which has appeared from time to time in your valuable and excellent publication and in other prints, induces me to beg the insertion of a few lines in your Journal, with a view of keeping the burning embers alive, and in the faint hope that some noble lord, in his place in Parliament, may at length bring the subject of our grievances before the House; being of opinion, that unless it be done in this way, there is no hope left. If the old officers could be provided for in a way to give general satisfaction without causing any additional expense to the nation, I cannot see what objection there could be to such an arrange-

ment; for instance, if the report (I fear only a report) that has gone the round of the papers was to be made good,—that of allowing officers of a certain standing in the service to accept the half-pay of the ranks above them, Government selling the commissions vacated,—I am convinced that at least one class of the old officers would feel grateful for such a consideration of their services,—I allude to the old lieutenants, than which it is admitted there is not a more-deserving class in the army, the greater number of them having toiled through the campaigns in the Peninsula, &c. &c., and many of them having shed their blood in assisting to raise a name for the British army that never will be surpassed.

It is painful to the feelings of those grey-headed veterans to see young men (who were children, or perhaps unborn, when the former were suffering every privation that men could endure in the late war) now placed over their heads, looking down upon them merely on account of their better fortune, and holding the services of the old subalterns in contempt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Sept. 14, 1833.

A SUBALTERN OF TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

. The neglect of the claims of old officers, contrasted with the favour shown to their junior comrades, forms, without disparagement to the actual merits of the latter, a crying evil, which it is high time to redress. Means of reduction and spoliation are investigated through the medium of committees or other official sources of inquiry: but it does not appear to have occurred to the authorities, that there is a *per contra* balance of justice due to the old soldier, which the country is bound, in the first instance, to discharge. It may be expedient to reduce—it may be proper to select—but it is imperative to be JUST.—ED.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE frequency and extent of plagiarism from our pages prompts us to appeal to those contemporaries who thus habitually or casually trespass upon our labours, for the very simple yet satisfactory equivalent, *acknowledgment*. It is obvious that nothing in literary pursuits can be more unfair or disingenuous than the unacknowledged appropriation of that which costs both thought and money in no stinted measure. The quantity of *original* matter exclusively presented to its readers by the *United Service Journal* is, at least, not inferior to that offered by any publication extant. We scrupulously avoid all cause of similar reproach on the part of our contemporaries, of whose good fellowship we are equally sensible and tenacious—feelings by no means impaired while we good-humouredly hold out this flapper to their justice.

"Nemo."—The pamphlet in question has not yet "met our eye," but we concur with our intelligent correspondent in the propriety of noticing it when an opportunity of doing so is afforded us.

Owing to a mis-direction, Captain B.'s letter has reached us too late for this month.

Our friend Le C.'s packet has been safely delivered, and is destined for early use.

According to E. C.'s desire, we have forwarded the MS. to the care of his agent, Mr. C. C., together with a communication, unavoidably delayed, from ourselves.

We cordially thank our Bengal correspondents, and shall find means to dissipate the misrepresentations complained of.

We have been favoured with the papers of Mr. J. W. G., Mr. W. H., and Mr. G. F., which are respectively under consideration, with many others.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO; OR, NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE recognition by his Majesty's Ministers of Donna Maria, daughter of the ex-Emperor of Brazil, as Queen of Portugal, has been formally, though, it would appear, somewhat prematurely, announced by the British authorities at Lisbon.

The youthful Princess having visited this country, and received the attentions due to her birth and sex, has since proceeded to Portugal. Her pretensions can alone be judged and decided by the Portuguese Nation.

The Report of the Committee of Naval and Military Inquiry, moved for by Lord Ebrington, together with the Minutes of Evidence, has been printed. The Report itself, with the admirable Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington appended to it, is given under the proper head in our present Number. As the details of evidence and annexed memoranda of experienced officers form by far the most interesting portion of this important document, though much too voluminous for our limits, we shall take leave to analyse the whole, and offer, in our next, and subsequent Numbers, such comments as an impartial review of the state and prospects of the Service may suggest.

The Great Powers of the Continent are wisely forming extensive Camps for the exercise and instruction of their Armies, upon the organization and efficiency of which such important results to the peace and well-being of Europe at this moment depend. The Austrians assemble at Verona—the Prussians at Berlin—the French at Compeigne and St. Omers; the Governments of each and of every other independent Foreign State appearing alike desirous to elevate the *morale*, complete the *matériel*, and reward the services of their armed force. Meanwhile, the claims and composition of the British Army are confided to the discretion of a Parliamentary Committee, appointed to rake up pretexts for its reduction and degradation.

A conflagration and revolt are said to have broken out simultaneously at CONSTANTINOPLE. The latter part of the report is discredited.

The differences between HOLLAND and BELGIUM seem to be farther than ever from adjustment; and have been, it is stated, referred, by at least one of the parties, to a Congress of the Northern Sovereigns, including the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria, who are represented to have met at Munchengratz.

Marshal Bourmont having concentrated the Portuguese forces in the environs of LISBON, made, on the 5th ult., a brisk reconnoissance on the intrenched lines of the invaders, posted in that city. Considerable spirit appears to have been displayed, and some loss incurred, on both sides. Similar incursions, apparently with a view to complete the investment of the place, have been renewed on subsequent occasions, the Marshal remaining in occupation of the suburbs forming the outer belt of the fortified city. Dom Miguel occupied the Palace of Queluz. In this position, evidently favourable to the assailants, the belligerents will probably have recourse to negotiation, the results of which may restore peace and a settled government to Portugal. It is high time this

unnatural war should be compromised, or decided by force of arms between the parties themselves, hostilities having assumed a character of sanguinary ferocity, especially on the side of the Pedrites, unwonted in civilized warfare. A union of the Roses, in other words the marriage of Miguel and Maria (the young lady being actually *nubile*) presents the most politic and equitable mode of reconciling the domestic differences of the claimants, and averting further calamities from the fine country so long distracted by their contentions. The first step to this end must be the ejection of Pedro, who is equally dangerous and odious to both parties.

Lisbon, September 3, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—As I had the honour to inform you on the 16th of August*, Saldanha was sent for to defend Lisbon against Bourmont and Clouet. Saldanha, on his arrival with 3000 men, observed that it was not only a blunder, but a shame on Dom Pedro, to believe that an experienced officer, as Bourmont is, would ever march against Lisbon by the road of Villa Franca, where he might be crushed by a few troops, before his arrival at Sacavem. Count Villa Flôr was then ordered to fall back on the road leading from Loires to Campo Grande. Saldanha has ordered all the heights on the arc from Sacavem, through Penha de França, Palha Vãa, to the river of Alcantara, to be crowned with *stèches* and *redans*; and though a great deal of time had been lost since the 25th of July, those works are already too strong to be taken *d'emblée*. The people are now running to arms, for Saldanha is an old favourite with them. Dom Pedro plays the busy-body, *sword in hand*, though the Miguelites are yet rather far, but no attention is paid to what he says. Bourmont was yesterday at Odivellas; and two deserters of the First Cavalry assure us that he will try an attack as soon as his artillery may be at hand.

The last decrees of Dom Pedro have rekindled some discouraged partisans of Dom Miguel. Indeed, if Dom Pedro is not a madman, it is impossible to account for his *penchant législatif*, that has only served to incense more and more the nobility and the clergy against him. There was already another baking of knight-commanders, &c. &c.; any shopman at Oporto got one; so that it is not unfrequent to see a cash-keeper weighing some pounds of cod-fish, decorated with a *commendam*. Sir John Campbell was taken prisoner at sea: some officers of cavalry, who had served under him during the Peninsular war, had thought themselves bound to protect him when he was landed; otherwise, the people knowing him perfectly well, would have endeavoured to insult him.

All the army, excepting those few officers under the influence of the two ministers, Xavier and Freire, are highly offended at the idea of marrying Donna Maria with a relation of Buonaparte, *it will never do*. Dom Pedro continues to intrigue and bribe to keep the regency, to obtain from the *mock* Cortes what he means to call a bill of indemnity for the ministers who assisted him in squandering the public money, with those who encouraged him, for a long time, in the cherished, *though now reluctantly abandoned*, plan of usurping the crown of his daughter. He indulged so much in this unnatural dream, that he banished an undaunted partisan of the charter and of the queen, Colonel Pizarro, for having maintained that Dom Pedro had no right to the regency. So that Colonel Pizarro was sentenced to death by Dom Miguel for having defended the rights of Dom Pedro, and proscribed by the *constitutional* Dom Pedro for pretending to assert the rights of Donna Maria to the crown, and those of the infanta, Donna Izabel Maria, to the regency, as it is enacted in the 12th article of the Charter. Such is the boasted liberalism of Dom Pedro! He suspends the liberty of the press; the law that protects personal and individual security; he exiles

* This letter was received too late for our last, and is of too old a date for insertion in our present Number.

those who call for the execution of the law; and after all this, he says, "Now there is a free election; there the constitutional Cortes!" And, strange to say, the daily English press, that so warmly required a clause in the *Irish Coercion Bill* to suspend the effects of this bill during any general or partial election in that kingdom, seems to approve in Dom Pedro all violation of the Charter, or any scheme he may devise to put down the constitutional principle and its partisans. The Marquis of Palmella, in spite of the loathful recommendations of Captain Hodges, is yet *en attente*. Senhor Candido Xavier does not seem to intend, during Dom Pedro's blindness, to give any preference in the treasure to any body else but his beloved *Bonapartists*. *Apropos*: Captain Hodges, *par un excès de galanterie*, represents the Portuguese officers as a *set of ignorants*: it may be; but I think that a gentleman who knows not the technical language of his own profession; who invents a battle at *Almaraz*; who is always in a perpetual contradiction in speaking of his own battalion; who has discovered military talents in the Marquis of Palmella; who fancies that that nobleman was in the Peninsular war; who praises the Count of Villa Flôr at Souto Redondo, &c. &c.; that gentleman, Mr. Editor, is, in my opinion, a very incompetent judge to pass so severe a sentence on the Portuguese officers.

I remain, Sir,

PORTUENSE.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1807*.

July 1. The main body of the South American army broke up before sunrise, and joined Major-General Gower before the commencement of his march, about eleven o'clock. The army now continued its march for the village of Redaccion, a town about seven miles from Buenos Ayres, and two from the Plate. They reached this position in the evening, upon which Lieutenant-General White Locke took his post for the night close to the town; whilst Major-General Gower, with the advance, pushed on two miles forward †.—2d. At sunrise the advanced-guard, under Major-General Gower, got under arms and moved for the Chico Pass ‡; upon reaching it, and finding no enemy on the opposite side of the river, the ford was instantly passed: the ammunition waggon belonging to the 3-pounders being carried over on men's shoulders. Having thus surmounted what was expected to prove the most formidable obstruction to their march, the brigades of Brig-Generals Lumley and Craufurd advanced towards the ridge at the northern extremity of which Buenos Ayres is situated §. They soon gained the foot of the rising ground, and thence hastened on to the Corral de Miserere, where a halt was called to wait for the field pieces, which were at some distance in the rear. Not a Spaniard was in view; but their neighbourhood was soon announced by a sudden discharge of grape and round-shot from guns placed in several parts of the open ground. The men, for a moment, staggered at this unexpected attack, but instantly recovering themselves, not an instant was lost in obeying Brigadier-General Craufurd's orders to charge. With three cheers they advanced manfully, in the form of a crescent, nearly surrounding the enemy's guns, which were soon abandoned by the Spaniards, who, dismayed at this movement, fled in every direction. Those lining the hedges dispersed with the others, on seeing their artillery, consisting of ten brass field pieces and a howitzer, in the possession of the assailants. Brigadier-General Craufurd continued the pursuit till he reached the heads of some of the streets of Buenos Ayres; where he formed, in expectation ¶ of Brigadier-General Gower, who was behind with Brigadier-General Lumley's brigade. The loss of the British in this affair was but trifling, as the enemy's artillery was directed over their heads. Brig-General Craufurd was employed in forming his men, who, from the nature of the ground, and the suddenness of the action, were in some confusion, when orders were received ¶ from Major-General

• Continued from page 131.

† The city of Buenos Ayres was now visible from both positions, and tended much to cheer the spirits of the men. The fires of the Spaniards under the town, as seen through the darkness of the night, added to the conflagration of some ships burned on the river to prevent their falling into the hands of the English, produced a grand effect. The enemy had withdrawn to the farther bank of the Riochuello, which circled round so as to flow both in front of the English army and to extend behind the town.

‡ About five miles distant on the Riochuello river.

§ On gaining it the eyes of the troops were anxiously directed over the extensive plains they had passed, in expectation of seeing themselves followed by the main body of the army under Lieutenant-General White Locke, but to their mortification they discovered no appearance of troops in their rear.

¶ The light brigade had moved on so briskly after attaining the ridge, as to leave the others at a considerable distance. Major-General Gower, therefore, was at a loss to follow, and made repeated inquiries after the light brigade, whose position was, at last, pointed out by an officer of the rifle corps, as well as by the sound of the cannon and musketry with which it had been engaged.

¶ When the first order was received it was dusk, and the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Lumley and Craufurd were formed in two lines, and were expecting to advance into the town, particularly

Gower, to fall back to the Coral, where he, the Major-General, then was. At this position the troops lay on their arms, having picquets for the night at the head of the streets.—3d. The main body, under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, joined in the morning, and the whole army was on this day assembled in front of the town, about a mile from the streets. Major-General Gower, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, now sent an officer into the town with a flag of truce and summons to the Spanish General, requiring the surrender of the place. To this proposal the Spaniards refused to listen, and the army passed the remainder of this and the following day (4th) in skirmishes, when many officers were killed and wounded.—5th. About four o'clock the troops were under arms, and in different columns were formed at the heads of the streets, through which they were to penetrate into Buenos Ayres*. Their disposition was as follows:—The 45th, under Lieut.-Colonel Guard; the 6th dragoon guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Kington; the light brigade, in two wings, under Brigadier-General Craufurd and Lieut.-Colonel Pack; the 88th regiment, in two wings, under Lieut.-Colonel Duff and Major Vandeleur; the 36th regiment, in two wings, under Lieut.-Colonel Byrne and Captain Cross; 5th regiment in two wings, under Lieut.-Colonel Davie and the Hon. Major King; 87th regiment, in two wings, under Sir S. Auchmuty and Major Miller; and 38th regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Nugent. The 45th were directed against the Residencia, where they were to maintain themselves. Brigadier-General Craufurd was to penetrate to the church of St. Domingo, and to take possession of that edifice, as also of the neighbouring houses, in conjunction with Lieut.-Colonel Pack, who led the left wing of the light brigade, which took its two 3-pounders along with it into the town. The 87th were ordered to move down the two streets to the right of El Retiro; and the 36th, in single columns, were to attack the buildings after turning the left of the town. The other columns were to penetrate to the river †, but they were provided with no instructions beyond that point.—On the right, the 45th, under Lieut.-Colonel Guard, moved forward at the appointed signal, in two columns, each consisting of four companies. The Lieutenant Colonel commanded the right wing himself, and the left was under the direction of Major Nicholls. Having proceeded about three-quarters of a mile, the columns met, in consequence of the junction of the two roads which they had taken; and Lieut.-Colonel Guard, in conformity with his orders, was obliged to make a considerable detour to the right, so that he did not reach the Residencia, which post he was directed to occupy, till a few minutes after the left wing, which he found engaged in breaking open the doors; and after trifling loss, the colours of the regiment crowned this edifice. Some houses in the vicinity were also taken possession of by the troops. There being a considerable firing on the left, Lieut.-

as some companies had been detached on the flanks with an apparent view of covering such a movement. Brigadier-General Craufurd, confident of its success, desired the officer who brought him directions to fall back, and request Major-General Gower's permission to pursue the enemy into the city; but in answer he received a peremptory order to retire to the Coral. All the information afterwards obtained, proved, that the measure, if adopted, would have been crowned with complete success, and have been attended with little, if any loss. The vexation of the troops therefore, when ordered to retire, can scarcely be conceived; they retired, however, in silence to the Coral, about a mile and a half from the skirts of the town.*

* It is necessary to describe the principal points against which the assault was directed, as well as the preparations made for the defence of the city; and in so doing we shall avail ourselves of the notes of an eye-witness. The streets of Buenos Ayres are rectangular, forming lots about 100 paces square. It is situated on the Río de la Plata, from which it is separated by a low unoccupied space of about 100 yards. In the centre of the town, on the face next the river, is the castle, a square work, about 100 paces on the exterior polygon, and flanked with small bastions. This fortress contains the residence of the governor and other spacious buildings. The great square separates the castle from the town, and is about 200 paces in length and 100 in breadth. The south face contains the cathedral, a large edifice, with a lofty dome and parapet. All the houses in the neighbourhood are lofty, and surrounded with parapets about four feet in height, which circumstances gave those in possession of the faces of the square a complete command over the castle. At the north-west angle of the town, and close to the river, is another extensive opening, called La Planza de los Torros, in which stands El Retiro, a spacious building erected for the exhibition of bull-fights. Between this edifice and the river are situated other large buildings of brick, which are used for the purpose of an arsenal. El Retiro is about 1000 yards from the castle. Eastward of the great square is another open space, in which are barracks; and nearly opposite to them is the convent and church of St. Domingo, the principal religious edifice in Buenos Ayres, next to the cathedral. At the eastern extremity of the town is an extensive structure called Residencia, and originally destined for an hospital. The city is two miles long, and one broad, the ground rising gradually from the river to its southern boundary; so that the possession of the ridge and of El Retiro gives the command of the whole city. To protect Buenos Ayres, thus strong by itself, ordnance was placed in the best manner for defending the streets leading from the ground occupied by the assailants. Trenches were cut in the principal streets near the great square, and cannon placed to flank them. Other pieces were mounted on the citadel to cover the approach by the river. The number of soldiers, populace, and slaves, thus employed in defending the interior of the city, were reckoned at about 9000 regulars, militia and volunteers, in some state of discipline, and 6000 in irregular companies. Of these, 5000 of the best marksmen occupied the houses, in which they were barricaded, and amply supplied with provisions and ammunition; 2000 occupied El Retiro, and the vicinity; while the others were distributed in the castle, to be employed as occasion should require. It was in the face of such precautions that 4500 British soldiers were ordered to enter the town by force of arms on the morning of the 5th July.

† Beyond this point they were not provided with instructions. None of them were made acquainted with the means of communicating with the others, or to what point to retreat in case they experienced too powerful a resistance. The men were all anxious to move forward while darkness should conceal their approach; but the sun was rising before some field-pieces in the centre gave the signal to advance: upon which, the columns were immediately put in motion. Lieut.-General Whitelocke and Major-General Gower remained with the centre of the army at the Coral de Misericordia.

Colonel Guard directed Major Nicholls to maintain himself in the *Residencia**, and marched at the head of his grenadiers with the intention of reconnoitring the situation of Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade, and returning immediately to his post. In his progress, he received orders from Brigadier-General Craufurd to charge down the street with the grenadiers, supported by the picket. This was accordingly done, and for some time Lieut.-Colonel Guard experienced no opposition, except from a heavy piece of ordnance placed at the upper end of the street. As he advanced, however, towards the centre of the town, he found the tops of the houses crowded with the enemy, who opened a smart fire of musketry upon him; and having gone about a mile, the increased fire rendered it extremely difficult to proceed, and he therefore threw off his men into a street on the right †. Here, Brigadier-General Craufurd soon after arrived, with several companies of light infantry and riflemen, together with a field-piece, and took the command.—The 6th dragoon guards, under Lieut.-Colonel Kingston, advanced with the other columns; but the enemy soon opened their fire upon them, and the further it proceeded the more heavy and destructive it became. Lieut.-Colonel Kingston having received a severe wound in the leg, and Captain Burrell being killed, the men were obliged to retire, leaving their commander in the hands of the enemy. Capt. Davenport, on whom the command devolved, now took possession of a house in a very commanding situation, and there maintained himself for two days, till he received orders to evacuate and rejoin the army out of the town.—The right wing of the light brigade, consisting of four companies of the light battalion, and four of the 95th, making about 540 rank and file, under Brigadier-General Craufurd, moved down the street on the right of the church of St. Domingo: he was directed to penetrate to the river, and there to occupy any of the high buildings as near as possible to the market-place. This column received the fire of several guns on the left flank, but not sufficient opposition to arrest its progress to the banks of the river. Here, on turning its left, it entered an open space, in which it became dreadfully exposed to the fire of musketry from the neighbouring houses. The advanced party lost about half its number; and among the wounded was the officer by whom it was commanded. The enemy's fire increased, and a retrograde movement was deemed advisable; but the wounded were first collected under the shelter of a wall, whence they were afterwards removed into the church of St. Domingo, which now became the object of attack. It was about half an hour before an entrance could be forced, and which was at length effected by discharging a field-piece against the doors. The colours of the 71st, which were found decorating the interior of the edifice, were instantly taken down, and the Rifle corps with others of the column, having forced their way to the parapet, displayed them there. The Spaniards, who were on the top of the building, retired to the summit of the dome, drawing after them the only ladder by which they could be followed. It was just before this that Brigadier-General Craufurd was reinforced by the grenadier company of the 45th under Lieutenant-Colonel Guard. The convent and church of St. Domingo was situated very near to the main position of the enemy, who, aware of the importance of the post, advanced several strong corps against it. About twelve o'clock, a Spanish officer with a flag of truce approached the convent, charged with a summons to surrender. This was peremptorily rejected by the Brigadier-General ‡. A numerous column soon advanced on the west side of the convent, apparently with the intention of taking a 3-pounder which was in the street; and which, from the narrowness of the entrance, could not be brought in. Brigadier-General Craufurd immediately ordered all the men of the Rifle corps to come down from the different situations in which they were placed on the upper parts of the building, and prepared to evacuate the post. Meanwhile, the Spaniards being on the point of seizing the gun, were attacked with the greatest intrepidity by Lieutenant-Colonel Guard, at the head of his grenadiers, and Major Trotter, with a small party of light infantry. The enemy in the street gave way; but the fire from the houses contiguous to the convent was so destructive, that in a few moments about 40 of the 45th regiment who led the attack were killed § or wounded. Seeing it was impossible to effect his retreat, Brig.-General Craufurd ordered the remainder of the detachment to return to the convent, which he continued to defend till near four o'clock ||, when he considered it expedient to surrender.

* After Lieutenant-Colonel Guard's departure from the *Residencia*, the Spaniards made repeated attempts to recover that post, but Major Nicholls had so well disposed of part of his men on the tops of the buildings, and sallied out so opportunely with others, that he constantly repulsed them;—the British colours remaining flying on the *Residencia* until it was evacuated by the 45th in consequence of the negotiation.

† Seeing Colonel Pack approaching with a corps of the light battalion towards the church of St. Domingo, Lieut.-Colonel Guard consulted him on the practicability of advancing farther towards the square; and was informed that it would be impossible to reach that point without sacrificing the greater part of his detachment.

‡ Brigadier-General Craufurd had determined to take the first opportunity of extricating himself from a situation where he had reason to think it not advisable to remain; and the best opportunity appeared to be, when the enemy should approach in considerable numbers in the streets, as his men, when mixed with them, would probably be less exposed to the destructive fire from the surrounding houses, which were constantly receiving fresh supplies of men and ammunition.

§ Major Trotter, a brave and accomplished officer, was in the number of killed; he was pierced with several balls, and his loss dampened the spirits of the party in no slight degree.

|| The firing by this time had ceased all around, and the Brigadier-General having waited eight hours without receiving succour or orders, conceived that the attack had generally failed. He, therefore, called together the field-officers of his wing, and after mature deliberation they concurred in the expediency of a surrender.

CIRCULAR ON MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

(Circular.)

Horse Guards, 24th Aug. 1833.

His Majesty's Government having signified to the General Commanding in Chief the King's command, that until further orders corporal punishment may be applied to the following offences only, I have the honour to express Lord Hill's desire that you guide yourself accordingly, taking care that except in the instances herein specified the said punishment shall on no account be inflicted:—1. For mutiny, insubordination, and violence, or using or offering violence to superior officers.—2. Drunkenness on duty.—3. Sale of, or making away with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, or necessities, stealing from comrades, or other disgraceful conduct. It will doubtless occur to you that the object of these instructions is not to render the infliction of corporal punishment for the future more frequent or more certain than it is at present, even in the cases to which it is now to be restricted; but, on the contrary, that the intention is to restrain it as much as may be possible to do so with safety to the discipline of the army.

By Command,

(Signed)

J. MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

Supposed Circular to the Half-Pay.

THE customary letter having been addressed in two or three instances to Half-pay Officers liable to be called upon to commute their half-pay, found its way into the papers under the exaggerated designation of a "*Circular*" to all officers on the Half pay of the Army—a measure never contemplated by the authorities concerned.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

REPORT from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Army and Navy Appointments.—Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 12th Aug. 1833.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Establishment of the Garrisons; into every branch of pay and emolument of all General and Staff Officers in the Army, both at home and abroad, and into the emoluments of naval officers holding the appointments of Vice and Rear-Admirals of the United Kingdom, and of Generals and Colonels of Marines; and to report their opinion whether any or what reduction or alteration can be made in them, without detriment to the efficiency of the public service, or to the just reward of professional merit, and to whom the Return of the names of the several persons holding the offices of Governors and Deputy, and Lieutenant-Governors was referred; and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them:—Have considered the matters referred to them, and have agreed upon the following Report.

Your Committee, in the discharge of the duties prescribed to them, have divided the subjects of their inquiry under the following heads:—

- I. The Garrison Establishments at Home and Abroad.
- II. The Pay and Allowances of General Officers holding the situations of Colonels of Regiments.
- III. The Pay and Emoluments of other General and Staff Officers.
- IV. The Appointments of the Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England, and of the Generals and Colonels of Marines.

I.

Of the precise origin of the Home Garrisons the Committee have no accurate account; but the first record* of the regular establishment of those in England is dated in 1683-4, and of those in Scotland in 1708, immediately after the Union, at which periods, and for some time after, the several officers borne upon the establishment appear to have been resident in their respective garrisons, and to have had the command of certain unregimental companies, chiefly of invalids employed "to do duty there." How soon the governorships, or any other of these garrison appointments, became non-efficient, or at what time permanent non-residence was permitted, is not known, but it seems clear that they have long been held on their present footing, that their emoluments have been in general rather diminished than increased since their original formation, and that their whole number is smaller than it was in 1792.

Of the Irish Garrisons there is no detailed record previous to the Union with Ireland, from which period they have continued with little or no change, except the reduction or abolition from time to time of some of the non-effective appointments connected with them†.

Of the Governments of Foreign Garrisons, there are only four where permanent non-residence is permitted, St. John's and Placentia in Newfoundland, and Quebec and Annapolis in Nova Scotia; but the last of these is always held by the Governor of Nova Scotia, and the emoluments form a regular part of the salary of that officer*.

After fully considering the question of the Non-effective Garrison Appointments, with the opinions expressed in favour of their continuance by some of the most distinguished military authorities, and particularly by the Duke of Wellington†, who, in a Memorandum upon the military governments, which is appended to this report, brings briefly but powerfully into view the whole constitution of the British army, and the circumstances of its officers, the Committee are still of opinion that upon the principle repeatedly laid down by Parliament, that all sinecure offices ought to be abolished, no garrison appointments should in future be made where no efficient military duty is performed; but as the officers now holding such appointments appear for the most part justly entitled to the rewards of their profession by their long military services, or their distinguished merits during a period of unparalleled exertion on the part of the army, and of unexampled glory acquired to the country by the achievements of that army, the Committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the salaries to the prejudice of the existing interests of any of those officers.

It has already been stated that the number of Garrison Appointments was greater in 1792 than at present, and that the pay and emoluments attached to them have been rather diminished than augmented since 1718. The Committee, therefore, taking into consideration the great increase of the army since that time, and the claims of so many of its members on the gratitude of the country, cannot propose the abolition of these appointments, which for more than a century have been at the disposal of the Crown, without suggesting some other plan of military rewards in their stead. With this view they recommend that the King should be empowered to grant "rewards for distinguished services in the army," in a manner similar to that recognised by Parliament in the vote for "Good Services" in the Ordnance estimates, subject to the following conditions:—

1st. That the grant to be made to his Majesty for this purpose shall not exceed 15,000*l.* a year, and that all rents or feu duties, or any other revenues at present attached to any of the garrisons, shall be added to the above 15,000*l.*, making altogether a sum of about 18,000*l.* a year, and being a reduction of about 12,000*l.* a year on the present amount of the Home Garrison Appointments.

2d. That as these become vacant, the King shall name an officer or officers to a reward or rewards for distinguished services, not exceeding the amount of three-fifths of the emoluments of the vacant appointment, until the whole of such grants and pensions shall have been brought within the amount of 18,000*l.* a year.

3d. That the name and services of every officer appointed to receive these rewards shall be inserted in the first army estimates after his appointment, and that the distribution of them shall, during peace, be confined to officers on unattached or half-pay, with the exception of those whose pre-eminently distinguished services may with propriety exempt them from all rules.

From a return‡ laid before the Committee, it appears that several Garrison Appointments are held by persons altogether unconnected with either the military or naval service, and, in some instances, enjoying lucrative emoluments from civil employments. The Committee consider this a violation of the object for which such appointments were established, and a misapplication of the public money, and they therefore recommend that wherever garrison appointments are held by such persons, whether resident or not, the sums voted for their salaries should be omitted in all future estimates, unless any special grounds can be stated for their continuance, on the score of the duties performed, or of the particular circumstances of the individuals holding them.

The emoluments from "Tithes of Corn" in Guernsey, and those from "The King's Revenue" in Jersey, now appropriated to the non-resident governors of those islands, ought, in the opinion of the Committee, on future vacancies to be applied to pay the salaries of the general officers resident and commanding there, and to defray the whole cost of their garrison establishments; and they beg to recommend to his Majesty's government, that his Majesty may be advised to use his gracious pleasure for carrying such an arrangement into effect.

They likewise feel bound to notice, as a fit object for similar regulation hereafter, the very large income now received by the Governor of Gibraltar from the revenues of that place.

* Sir J. Kempt, 2828, 35, 6, 9. † App. i., p. 273 to 78. ‡ V. Evidence, p. 2 to 41.

II.

In addition to the Garrisons, the chief branches of permanent emoluments to General Officers are the colonelcies of 106 regiments of infantry and twenty-three of cavalry, besides three of Foot Guards and three of Horse Guards, the whole of which are detailed in the following statement, to which is also attached an estimate of the saving to be effected if the suggestions of the Committee should be adopted:—

	Present Charge.	Proposed Charge.		Saving.	
		Immediate.	Prospective.	Immediate.	Prospective.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Life Guards:—					
Pay of Colonel	617 9 2	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0		
Allowance in lieu of emolum. .	1,200 0 0	—	—		
	1,817 9 2	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	17 9 2	17 9 2
2d Life Guards and Horse Guards as 1st Life Guards.	—	—	—	34 18 4	34 18 4
1st Dragoon Guards:—					
Pay of Colonel	599 4 2	1,100 0 0	1,000 0 0		
Non-effective allowances . . .	20 0 0	—	—		
Pay of warrant men	389 6 8	—	—		
Clothing allowance, effectives .	1,925 12 6	1,925 12 6	1,925 12 6		
Do. do. non-effectives	244 14 0	—	—		
	3,178 17 4	3,025 12 6	2,925 12 6		
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	1,457 7 6	1,457 7 6	1,457 7 6		
	1,721 9 10	1,568 5 0	1,468 5 0	153 4 10	253 4 10
2d Dragoon Guards:—					
Pay of Colonel	599 4 2	1,000 0 0	900 0 0		
Non-effective allowances . . .	20 0 0	—	—		
Pay of warrant men	292 0 0	—	—		
Clothing allowance, effectives .	1,452 12 6	1,452 12 6	1,452 12 6		
Do. do. non-effectives	183 10 6	—	—		
	2,547 7 2	2,452 12 6	2,352 12 6		
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	1,097 2 6	1,097 2 6	1,097 2 6		
	1,450 5 8	1,355 10 0	1,255 10 0	94 14 8	194 14 8
Seventeen other regiments of like number and charge.	—	—	—	1,610 9 4	1,610 9 4
A Regiment of Cavalry in India:					
Pay of Colonel	599 4 2	1,000 0 0	900 0 0		
Non-effective allowances . . .	20 0 0	—	—		
Pay of warrant men	438 0 0	—	—		
Clothing allowance, effectives .	3,213 16 9	3,213 16 9	3,213 16 9		
Do. do. non-effectives	331 9 3	—	—		
Extra allowance for wear and tear of accoutrements	828 1 1	—	—		
	5,430 11 3	4,213 16 9	4,113 16 9		
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	2,597 0 0	2,597 0 0	2,597 0 0		
	2,833 11 3	1,616 16 9	1,516 16 9	1,216 14 6	1,316 14 6
Three other regiments of like number and charge.	—	—	—	3,650 3 6	3,950 3 6
Grenadier Guards:—					
Pay of Colonel	667 12 11	667 12 11	1,200 0 0		
Pay of warrant men	271 2 10	—	—		
Clothing allowance, effectives .	8,949 13 6	8,949 13 6	8,939 13 6		
Do. do. non-effectives	1,182 8 6	1,182 8 6	—		
Do. do. drummers & hautboys .	172 4 6	172 4 6	—		
	11,243 2 4	11,243 2 4	10,149 13 6		
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	7,109 11 0	7,109 11 0	7,109 11 0		
	4,133 11 4	4,133 11 4	3,040 2 6	1,093 8 10	
Coldstream Guards:—					
Pay of Colonel	667 12 11	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
Pay of warrant men	166 17 1	—	—		
Clothing allowance, effectives .	5,510 7 1	5,510 7 1	5,510 7 1		
Do. do. non-effectives	727 12 11	—	—		
Do. do. drummers & hautboys .	172 4 6	—	—		
	7,244 14 7	6,510 7 1	6,510 7 1		
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	4,375 7 0	4,375 7 0	4,375 7 0		
	2,869 7 7	2,135 0 1	2,135 0 1	734 7 6	734 7 6

	Present Charge.	Proposed Charge.			Saving.	
		Immediate.	Prospective.	Immediate.	Prospective.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fusilier Guards as the Coldstream.				734 7 6	734 7 6	
1st Regt. of Infantry, 2 batts. :—						
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	600 0 0	500 0 0			
Non-effective allowances . . .	20 0 0	—	—			
Pay of warrant men	365 0 0	—	—			
Clothing allowance, effectives.	4,372 14 4	4,372 14 4	4,372 14 4			
	5,168 6 10	4,972 14 4	4,872 14 4			
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	3,356 9 1	3,356 9 4	3,356 9 4			
	1,811 17 6	1,616 5 0	1,516 5 0	195 12 6	195 12 0	
2d Regiment of Foot, 1 batt. :—						
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	600 0 0	500 0 0			
Non-effective allowance . . .	20 0 0	—	—			
Pay of warrant men	182 10 0	—	—			
Clothing allowance, effectives.	2,186 7 2	2,186 7 2	2,186 7 2			
	2,799 9 8	2,786 7 2	2,686 7 2			
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	1,678 4 8	1,678 4 8	1,678 4 8			
80 other battalions of like number and charge.	1,121 5 0	1,103 2 6	1,908 2 6	13 2 6	113 2 6	
A Regt. of Infantry in India :—				1,050 0 0	9,050 0 0	
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	600 0 0	500 0 0			
Non-effective allowance . . .	20 0 0	—	—			
Pay of warrant men	182 10 0	—	—			
Clothing allowance, effectives.	2,219 8 8	2,219 8 8	2,219 8 8			
	2,832 11 2	2,819 8 8	2,719 8 8			
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	1,717 17 0	1,717 17 0	1,717 17 0			
	1,114 14 2	1,101 11 8	1,001 11 8	13 2 6	113 2 6	
19 other Regts. in India of like numbers and charge.				249 7 6	2,149 7 6	
1st West India Regiment :—						
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	574 17 6	500 0 0			
Pay of Warrant men	164 5 0	—	—			
Clothing allowance	1,983 2 10	1,983 2 10	1,923 2 10			
	2,553 0 4	2,558 0 4	2,483 2 10			
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	1,477 18 10	1,477 18 10	1,477 18 10			
	1,090 1 6	1,080 1 6	1,005 4 0		74 17 6	
2d West India Regiment :—						
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	593 2 6	500 0 0			
Pay of warrant men	182 10 0	—	—			
Clothing allowance	2,953 15 6	2,953 15 6	2,953 15 6			
	3,546 18 0	3,546 18 0	3,453 15 6			
Assumed cost of clothing . . .	2,266 9 2	2,266 9 2	2,266 9 2			
	1,280 8 10	1,280 8 10	1,197 6 4		93 2 6	
Ceylon Corps :—						
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	576 12 6	—			
Non-effective allowance . . .	20 0 0	—	—			
Pay of warrant men	146 0 0	—	—			
Allow. in lieu of clothing emol.	365 0 0	365 0 0	—			
	941 12 6	941 12 6	—		941 12 6	
Malta Fencibles :—						
Pay of Colonel	410 12 6	485 7 6	—			
Non-effective allowance . . .	20 0 0	—	—			
Pay of warrant men	54 15 0	—	—			
Allow. in lieu of clothing emol.	365 0 0	365 0 0	—			
	850 7 6	850 7 6	—		890 7 6	
Proposed imme. Saving				9,767 14 4		
Proposed prosp. Saving					25,321 3 2	

On the Clothing of the Army, the Committee have gone into a long and minute examination, with the view of ascertaining whether it can be placed on any better and more economical footing.

It is shown by documents* and evidence before them that the present system has existed ever since the formation of a regular army in this country; that it has been the subject of frequent inquiries by Committees of this house and parliamentary commissions, and that the colonels of the regiments have regularly drawn from it, for the last century, nearly the same proportion of their emoluments as at present. In the report of a Committee of this house, which sat in the year 1746, the amount of off-reckonings for a regiment of infantry, on an average of ten years to 1740, is stated to be 2,173*l.*; in the present year the amount is 2,186*l.*; the colonel's profit at both periods, on an average, between 500*l.* and 600*l.*

It further appears that the wholesome cautions and checks by which the supply of clothing by the colonels has been accompanied have invariably secured the comfort and satisfaction of the soldier, and the complete efficiency of this branch of the public service†.

The Committee are not, therefore, prepared to suggest any change in this long-established system, which although it may at first appear anomalous, and to involve the objectionable principle of giving profit to the colonels out of monies ostensibly voted for another purpose, secures the responsibility of those officers for the just and punctual distribution of clothing to the different regiments, dispersed as they are throughout various and distant colonies, and which at the same time protects the public from the losses to which they would be exposed by the accumulation of stores of this description, supplied under the management of Public Boards, from extensive establishments, superannuation allowances to those who conduct them, and from that multiplicity of accounts which a transfer of the charge of this supply from those in whom it is now vested into any other hands must inevitably produce.

As, however, it seems that an additional cost is imposed on the colonels of regiments in their contracts with their clothiers, owing to the money not being paid to colonels for clothing till after it is delivered to the soldiers on distant stations‡, the Committee recommend to the consideration of Government some arrangement by which the off-reckonings might be issued at an earlier period, so as to reduce the rate of interest now charged by the clothier, and thereby effect a corresponding reduction in the amount of the allowance made by the public to the colonel.

The Committee are of opinion that all profits under the head of non-effective allowances for warrant men ought henceforth to cease; but as the effect of abolishing these allowances in the infantry would be to reduce the annual profits of the colonels by about 200*l.* a year, they recommend that the regimental pay (which is no greater now than it was in the reign of Queen Anne) should be raised to 600*l.* a year to all existing colonels (which, added to the profits from off-reckonings on the effective force, would leave their whole emoluments at nearly their present amount); but that the pay should be reduced to 500*l.* to those who shall hereafter succeed them, making the whole pay and allowances of a regiment of infantry of the line not less than 1000*l.* a year.

The pay and off-reckoning for warrant men and hautboys, which were abolished in the line by act of 1783, and the warrant of 1828, having been retained in the Foot Guards and in the cavalry, the application of the same rule to those corps will effect a much greater reduction in the emoluments of their colonels, viz., in the 1st Foot Guards about 1600*l.*, in the Coldstream and Third about 1060*l.*, in the 1st Dragoon Guards about 650*l.*, and in all other regiments of cavalry about 470*l.* The Committee, therefore, recommend that the pay of the several colonels should be increased as follows:—

In the 1st regiment of Guards to 1200*l.* In the Coldstream and 3d Guards to 1000*l.* In the 1st Dragoon Guards to 1100*l.* for the present colonel, and to 1000*l.* for those who may succeed him; and in all other cavalry regiments to 1000*l.* for the present, and to 900*l.* for future colonels; making the whole pay and emoluments of the colonel of the 1st Guards not less than 3000*l.* a year; of those of the Coldstream and 3d Guards not less than 2000*l.*; of the 1st Dragoon Guards about 1560*l.*, and of other regiments of cavalry about 1350*l.* each; and effecting a saving to the public of about 1090*l.* on the 1st, and of about 730*l.* on each of the other regiments of Guards; and in the cavalry an immediate saving of about 150*l.* on the 1st Dragoon Guards, and of about 90*l.* on all other regiments, with a further prospective saving of 100*l.* a year on each.

* Sir A. Hope's Letter to Lord Hill, App. iii.

† Evidence of Sir R. Donkin, 400 to 412; Letters of General Officers, App. ii. iii.

‡ Evidence of Mr. Pearce, 515 to 521, and 549 to 561; of Mr. Hebbert, 638; (Letter and List of Prices) of Mr. Stephens, 901, 902; Mr. Dolau, 1011 to 1017.

The Committee are of opinion, that in consideration of the great and glorious military services of the Duke of Wellington, an exemption should take place in his person from the operation of this rule, and that no change should be made in the emoluments of the 1st Guards so long as his Grace shall continue to hold the colonelcy of that regiment.

In the regiments of Horse Guards, and Life Guards, where the off-reckonings and other allowances have been commuted, the Committee recommend that the Colonels should receive an annual sum of 1800*l*. (being a small diminution of their present regimental income) in lieu of pay and all other emoluments.

The Committee are also of opinion that the extra allowance of about 800*l*. to Colonels of cavalry in India, for wear and tear of accoutrements, ought to be discontinued.

In the amount of the pay and emoluments of the colonels of the two West India regiments, and of the Ceylon corps and Malta Fencibles, the Committee do not recommend any immediate alteration, but that the two former should hereafter undergo a similar reduction to the infantry of the line, and that as the two latter corps are not clothed by their colonels, and are from their constitution and the nature of their service wholly independent of any connexion with those officers, the colonelcies of them should be abolished on future vacancies.

Should the reductions above recommended take place, they will produce an immediate saving on the allowance of Colonels of regiments of about 9700*l*. a year, and of about 15,500*l*. more as vacancies of regiments occur.

III.

The Staff Pay of General Officers has undergone no change since 1685, and it is a fact worthy of notice, that those who fought at Waterloo received just the same rate of pay as those at Minden and Blenheim*. The Committee therefore certainly cannot propose any reduction on this head, nor are they prepared to suggest any in the number of the staff employed at home or abroad, which appears already to have undergone a considerable reform, as it is stated in evidence that 103 persons at a charge of above 27,000*l*. were reduced between the years 1828 and 1830. With respect to the allowances of General Officers, serving as Governors of Colonies, the evidence† which the Committee have heard leads them to doubt whether, in some instances, reduction has not been carried too far, which must assuredly be the case if the officers so employed cannot suitably maintain the dignity of their stations without injury to their private fortunes, and if the Government are thereby limited in their means of selecting the fittest persons for the discharge of those important trusts.

In connexion with these colonial appointments the Committee desire to notice the heavy fees attached to some of them, and indeed to other military appointments also; and as it appears that all the fees formerly payable on appointments and promotions in the Navy have been recently abolished, they beg strongly to urge the propriety of placing both services in this respect on the same footing.

In the Staff at Head-Quarters (comprising six officers with the rank of general, five of whom are colonels of regiments), though the Committee do not feel competent to lay down any specific plan of reduction, and though it would appear from the evidence‡ of those who have had considerable experience of its duties, that the existing establishment is not more than sufficient for their execution, they cannot avoid adverting to the opinions§ of the two last Secretaries at War on that head, and calling on the Government to consider whether a diminution may not be effected without detriment to the public service in the rank, numbers, and emoluments of this large and expensive portion of the home staff.

They are also of opinion that if these, and indeed all other staff situations at home and abroad, except that of the Commander-in-Chief and his personal staff, were generally subjected to a change of holders every four or five years, whilst the honours and emoluments of the army would thereby be more widely diffused, and meritorious services more amply rewarded, the country would, at the same time, gain a greater number of officers thus better qualified by experience for situations of trust and command.

It appears that by the King's warrant of the 8th of August, 1814, large additions

* Evidence of Lord FitzRoy Somerset, 1998, 1999.

† Evidence of Lord FitzRoy Somerset and of Mr. Collin, 2573.

‡ Evidence of Lord FitzRoy Somerset, 2003 to 2006; Sir W. Gordon, 2099, et seq., Sir John Macdonald, 2287, et seq. to the end of his Evidence.

§ Evidence of Sir J. Hobhouse and Sir H. Parnell.

were authorized to be made to the pay of general officers, and that, owing to a mistaken liberality, this warrant was indiscriminately applied to those who had been reduced, or had retired on half-pay before the last war, and who would not have been enabled to establish a claim to the increased rate of half-pay, granted by warrant of the same date to officers of other ranks reduced at the close of the war in 1814, or placed on half-pay owing to wounds or infirmities acquired in service*; that if this warrant had not been cancelled in 1818, a further charge to the public would have been incurred of about 300,000*l.*, and that 39 of those officers† are now receiving such addition to their pay, at an excess of no less than 15,622*l.* beyond what they received previously to the issue of that warrant, and beyond what they would have been entitled to, if their services had been subjected to the same test as those of other officers of the army, to whom the increase of pay was given, on the special ground of meritorious service in the war immediately preceding the date of the warrant‡.

The Committee are of opinion that this increase of pay to those officers, though it seems to have been sanctioned at the time by the general concurrence of the House of Commons, was not justified by any good grounds of public expediency, and that it ought now to be discontinued. They, therefore, recommend that those officers should revert again to their former rates of half-pay, subject to such exceptions as the Government, with the assistance of the Commander-in-Chief, may think it just to make, on a due examination and liberal consideration of the circumstances of the parties whose income may be so reduced, or of the efficient services of any of the generals included in this list; but that they shall have the option of selling out of the army at the regulation price of their unattached full-pay commissions, wherever, in the opinion of the Secretary-at-War, such sale shall not, from the age or health of the parties, be injurious to the public interest.

In suggesting the above reductions in the pay and emoluments of general officers, the Committee cannot forbear noticing the scanty provision of those unattached major-generals who, under the present regulations, receive only the pay of their last regimental rank§. Considering the great pecuniary sacrifices in the purchase of commissions as well as the length of service to which officers are subject before they can attain to be major-generals, the Committee are of opinion that the emoluments of that rank ought not to be less than 400*l.* a year, and as it could be made up to that amount at an annual charge of somewhat under 7000*l.*, they venture to recommend that it should be so increased immediately to all those who receive no other public emoluments, subject to such exceptions in this respect as may appear justified by distinguished service||.

But they must desire, at the same time, to call the attention of the Government to the large number of General Officers now on the list, and to express their anxious hope that no addition will be made to it except upon very strong grounds of public necessity.

The Committee cannot close the military branch of their inquiry, without stating the favourable impression which they have derived from it as to the general economy and management of the army. They would have been happy if, in the performance of the duty intrusted to them, they could have effected any greater saving to the public; but taking into view the peculiar circumstances of our military service, as pointed out in various parts of the evidence, and particularly by the Duke of Wellington in the Memorandum already referred to; and taking also into view the fact, that whilst the salaries and emoluments of most branches of the civil service have considerably increased since 1792, those of the superior officers of the army are, with few exceptions, the same as they were a century ago; they hope, that in the alterations which they have recommended, they will be found on the whole to have carried the principle of reduction as far as they could, "without detriment to the efficiency of the public service, or to the just reward of professional merit."

IV.

Of the Appointments in the Navy which have been referred to the Committee, those of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England, and Lieutenant-General and Major-General of Marines, are held by flag-officers, and those of Colonels of Marines by post captains.

Their salaries amount altogether to 6910*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, subject, however, except the two

* Evidence of Mr. Collin, p. 2483, and List, p. 211.

† Evidence of Lord FitzRoy Somerset, 1577.

‡ Evidence of Mr. Collin, p. 212.

§ Duke of Wellington's Memorandum; Lord FitzRoy Somerset, 1609, 1610, 1611; Sir W. Gordon, 2191.

|| Mr. Collin, 2557 to 2571.

first, to a deduction of the half-pay of the officers holding them, whereby the net receipt is reduced to 4565*l.* 14*s.**

There being no naval appointments analogous to the governorships of garrisons or colonelcies of regiments, these are the only professional honours or emoluments, unconnected with active duties, at the disposal of the Crown, for the reward of distinguished merit in the naval service.

The two first are venerable from their antiquity, and still more so from the names of those who have held them. They are distinctions immediately connected with the naval service, and have always been reckoned among the highest professional honours to which a naval officer could aspire.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that the situations of Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral of England should remain on their present footing, the whole emoluments of both being together less than 800*l.* a year.

They do not, however, consider, that the same reasons exist for keeping up the Generals and Colonels of Marines, but that they may with propriety be abolished as they severally become vacant. In recommending this, however, they feel bound in justice to propose, that a sum equal in amount to the salaries of these appointments should be continued at the disposal of the Crown, for the reward of distinguished naval and marine services, subject to the same condition as the grant proposed to be made for the like purpose to the army, and that all pensions so granted should be tenable with the half-pay of the officer holding them.

The Committee beg leave, in conclusion, to express their anxious hope that no addition to the number of Flag-Officers in the Navy, any more than to that of General Officers in the Army, will in future be made, except upon very strong grounds of public necessity.

12th August, 1833.

The following individuals constituted the Committee:—

Lord Viscount Ebrington, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Abercromby, Sir Ronald Ferguson, Sir Alexander Hope, Mr. Wilbraham, Sir John Wrottesley, The O'Connor Don, Sir John Byng, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. Hedworth Lambton, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Williams Wynn, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Pendarves, Mr. Hume, Colonel Davies, Mr. Fazakerley, Colonel Maberley, Sir John Sebright, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Carew, Admiral Fleming, Mr. Richard Oswald.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD HILL.

Strathfieldsaye, March 7.

In order to elucidate the question of the military Governments, it is necessary to consider the constitution of the British army, the establishments and mode of promotion of its Officers, particularly to the higher ranks, and the amount of their pay. I should wish to compare the real pay and establishments of Officers of the British army with the pay and establishments of Officers of other armies, and with the pay and establishments of the British navy; but I have not by me the means of stating accurately the amount of either of the latter.

The British army is one of which the officers obtain their commissions by purchase up to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel inclusive. This practice is so general as to be almost universal. It extends to at least three-fourths of all the officers appointed to fill commissions; and it would be universal if the King did not claim the right to dispose of the commission of an officer who is promoted without purchase, or who dies or is killed in his service; which commissions such officers, in three-fourths of the instances, had previously purchased.

The detailed effect of this purchase of commissions upon the payment of all officers for their service will be shown presently. It is obvious that in calculating the remuneration which any officer receives for his service, the amount of the interest which he loses upon the sum paid as the price of his commission must be taken into the account; it is a direct deduction from the pay of the officer. This fact must never be lost sight of; and it will be of great importance in the comparison between the amount of the pay and allowances of the officers of the British army and those of foreign armies, and those of the corresponding ranks of the British navy.

The promotion of an officer by purchase cannot be made after the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; after having attained that rank, officers of the British army are usually

* Evidence of Mr. Barrow, 2086, and Return, p. 256.

promoted by brevet, or being made Aides-de-camp to the King, to the rank, but not to the pay, of Colonel, Major-General, Lieut.-General, General, Field-Marshal.

No pay is attached to any of those ranks, according to the ordinary regulations of the service, unless the officer holding such rank should be appointed by his Majesty to be Colonel of a Regiment. In that case he has the pay of a Colonel, and the advantages derived from the contract to clothe and equip the regiment of which the Colonel holds the command.

At the close of the late war there was a deviation from the ordinary regulations, and in June, 1814, it was settled that Generals were to have pay as such, amounting—

	£.	s.	d.
Per diem, to	1	18	0
Lieutenant-Generals	1	12	6
Major-Generals	1	5	0

But in February, 1818, this rate of pay was restricted to 120 General Officers, at 1*l*. 5*s*. each per diem.

The General Officers removed from regimental commissions in the Foot Guards were to be allowed as follows:—

From being regimental Lieut.-Colonel, per annum	£800
First Major 1st Regiment	900
First Major Coldstream and 3d Regiment	800
Other Majors	700
Senior Captains of Battalions	550
Other Captains	500

This was altered by a subsequent warrant; and General Officers promoted from commissions in the Foot Guards now receive—

Regimental Lieut.-Colonel, per annum	£600
Regimental Major	550
Regimental Captains and Lieut.-Colonels	400

If Colonels or General Officers of the army are specially employed on the staff, they are paid the staff allowances of such employment so long as they are so employed. Excepting the Colonels of regiments, and the 120 General Officers, who receive each 45*l*. per annum, and certain General Officers removed from their regimental commissions in the Foot Guards, there is no officer of the rank of Colonel, or of the different grades of General Officers, who receives any allowance excepting the half-pay or full-pay of the regimental commission of Lieut.-Colonel, or of the last regimental commission which he held previous to his promotion; which commission of Lieut.-Colonel or other he purchased in three instances out of four.

It must not be supposed that promotion of the Officers of the army by purchase is merely an abuse unauthorized and unknown to authority. It has prevailed, it is believed, since the wars of the Revolution*. The prices of commissions have been repeatedly regulated by his Majesty's orders; the last regulation was issued in the year 1821. In point of fact, the promotion of the Officers of the army by purchase is a saving of expense to the public, and highly beneficial to the service, although it falls severely upon individuals.

It is not the practice of the Officers at the head of the army to refuse to those desiring it the permission to sell their commissions which they have purchased; and many retire and are satisfied to live upon the interest of the purchase-money of their commissions, or upon an annuity, without other provision or reward for their services, having possibly lost their health in their King's service, and being no longer able to render the active and energetic services required from an Officer of the British army in all climates and situations.

Neither is it the practice of the Officers at the head of the army to refuse permission to sell their commissions to those under the rank of Colonels of regiments, who have served for twenty years, although they have not purchased their commissions.

These Officers would probably be bereft of all means of subsistence upon their retirement from the service, rendered necessary by their advanced age or their loss of health. They would endeavour to remain in (and could not be removed from their situations in the service) rather than expose themselves to want.

The permission to sell their commissions to younger, more active, healthy, and energetic and better qualified men relieves the service from a burden, at the same time that it throws none upon the state in the shape of remuneration, reward, or provision for men worn out by the length and arduous nature of the services required from all British Officers.

* Not so; purchase commenced in the reign of Charles II., and has continued since.

It is the promotion by purchase which brings into the service men of fortune and education—men who have some connexion with the interests and fortunes of the country, besides the commission which they hold from his Majesty. It is this circumstance which exempts the British army from the character of being a “mercenary army,” and has rendered its employment, for nearly a century and a half, not only not inconsistent with the constitutional privileges of the country, but safe and beneficial.

On the other hand, an examination of the detailed operation of the system of promotion by purchase, or the remuneration intended to be given by the public to the Officers of the army for their service, will show that those who purchase their commissions, which are certainly three-fourths of the whole number, receive but little for their service besides the honour of serving the King.

The following is a statement of the annual pay* of the Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry of the British Army.

Rank.	Annual Pay.	Regulated Purchase-Money.	Interest thereon.	Net Reward.
Cavalry.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lieut.-Colonel	419 12 0	6175 0 0	247 0 0	172 12 0
Major	354 7 1	4575 0 0	183 0 0	171 5 0
Captain	266 2 11	3225 0 0	129 0 0	137 8 0
Lieutenant	164 5 0	1190 0 0	47 10 0	116 15 0
Cornet	146 5 0	840 0 0	33 10 0	102 15 0
Infantry.				
Lieut.-Colonel	310 5 0	4500 0 0	180 0 0	130 5 0
Major	242 0 0	3200 0 0	128 0 0	114 0 0
Captain	191 12 0	1800 0 0	72 0 0	119 12 0
Lieutenant	115 12 0	700 0 0	28 0 0	87 12 0
Ensign	95 16 0	450 0 0	18 0 0	77 16 0

The Foot Guards having been the object of special regulation, the price of their commission and their pay is here stated:

Rank.	Annual Pay.	Regulated Purchase-Money.	Interest thereon.	Net Reward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lieut.-Colonel	563 3 9	9000 0 0	360 0 0	203 3 9
Major	494 15 0	8300 0 0	332 0 0	162 15 0
Capt. and Lieut.-Col. . .	282 17 6	4800 0 0	192 0 0	90 17 6
Lieut. and Captain	133 16 8	2000 0 0	80 0 0	47 16 8
Lieutenant	100 7 6	1200 0 0	48 0 0	52 7 0

The second column states the regulated price of the commission of each rank.

The third the interest upon that sum, calculated at four per cent.

The fourth column shows the net annual reward of service of each rank, after deducting the interest of the purchase money.

Besides these sums, the Field Officers and Captains (Lieutenant-Colonels of the Foot Guards) receive certain allowances from the stock purse.

It must be observed, that the loss in column three is not the only one to which the Officer who has purchased is, or his friends are, liable.

He is besides liable to the loss of the whole purchase-money for his commission, if he should be promoted to be Colonel of a regiment; to receive 1*l.* 5*s.* per diem as a Major-General under the regulation of 1818; or if an Officer of the Foot Guards, he should be promoted to be a Major-General, be removed from his regiment, and

* In making out this statement, the allowance for paying a company, repair of arms, mess allowance (fifty guineas a year), to the actual commanding officer of the regiment, are not included. They do no more than provide for the charges; and do not belong, some of them, to the officer not present with his regiment.

The above two notes are, it is presumed, inserted by authority of the Committee.—Ed.

receive the allowance under the warrant applicable to that branch of the service; or his friends will lose the purchase-money if the Officer should die or be killed in his Majesty's service.

Let us now see in what manner this system of promotion by purchase affects the situation of the General Officers in his Majesty's service.

Of these there are 456, besides the Generals of the Marine Forces and of the corps of Artillery and Engineers, in which the system of promotion by purchase does not exist.

Of these 456 General Officers there are 138 who are Colonels of regiments, to whose situation I will advert presently; 120 receive 1*l*. 5*s*. per diem., or 456*l*. 5*s*. per annum. The others, 198 in number, receive either the allowance under the warrant applicable to the Foot Guards, or their pay or half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry or infantry, or as holding any other regimental commission when promoted by brevet to be Major-Generals.

I will suppose them all to be Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry or infantry.

Those who receive 456*l*. 5*s*. if they served in the cavalry, paid for their commissions 6175*l*., of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is 247*l*. They therefore now receive a net 209*l*. 5*s*. for their service.

If they served in the infantry of the line, they paid for their commissions 4,500*l*., of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is 180*l*. They receive as a reward for their services 276*l*. per annum.

The General Officers who were regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of the regiments of Foot Guards receive, under the warrant as General Officers, 600*l*. per annum.

They paid for their commissions 9000*l*., which sum, at 4 per cent. interest, would produce 300*l*.—consequently these Officers receive 240*l*. per annum for their services.

Those who were Regimental Majors of the Foot Guards paid for their commissions 8300*l*., of which the interest at 4 per cent. is 332*l*. They receive under the warrant 550*l*.—consequently the net reward of their services is 219*l*. per annum.

Those who were Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels of the Foot-Guards receive 400*l*. per annum as General-Officers. They paid for their commissions as Captains (Lieut.-Colonels) in the Guards, 4,800*l*., of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. is 192*l*.; consequently, they receive 208*l*. per annum as the reward of their services.

Those General-Officers who were Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry, and paid for their commissions 6175*l*., of which sum the interest at 4 per cent. amounts to 247*l*., receive 172*l*. 13*s*. per annum as the reward for their services.

Those who were Lieutenant-Colonels of regiments of infantry, and who paid 4500*l*. for their commissions, of which sum the interest, at 4 per cent., is 180*l*. receive as the reward of their service 135*l*. 5*s*.

I believe that, according to the regulations and practice of the service, those General-Officers who receive only the pay of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry or infantry might be permitted to sell their commissions, and to retire altogether from the service, and be succeeded by officers unattached, notwithstanding that this arrangement would burden the public with the payment of an annuity to a young man instead of to an old one.

But those 120 General-Officers who receive 456*l*. 5*s*. per annum, and who have paid 6175*l*. for their commissions in the cavalry, or 4500*l*. for their commissions in the infantry, and the regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of the Foot-Guards, who receive 600*l*. per annum, and have paid 9000*l*. for their commissions, and the regimental Majors of the Foot-Guards, who have paid 8300*l*. for their commissions, and receive 500*l*. per annum, and the regimental Captains and Lieutenant-Colonels of the Guards, who have paid 4800*l*. for their commissions, and receive 400*l*. per annum, cannot retire from the service by sale of their commissions.

They receive from the public an annuity for which they have sacrificed a capital larger than any that could be required from them, either by the public or any annuity office, for the same annuity.

I now come to the 138 General Officers who are Colonels of regiments of cavalry or of infantry.

These are the favoured of the service.

The Colonels of regiments of cavalry receive about 1400*l*. per annum, including their pay, 499*l*. 4*s*. as Colonels; the overplus being the profits of the contract for clothing and equipping their several regiments.

Those who are Colonels of regiments of infantry receive about 1100*l*. per annum, including their pay, as Colonels, 410*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per annum; the overplus being the profits on the contract for clothing and equipping the regiments of which they are severally Colonels.

But let it be considered how the Officers stand.

They have purchased their commissions, those of the cavalry for 6175*l*., those of the infantry for 4500*l*., those of the Foot Guards for still larger sums.

Being Colonels of régiments, they cannot be allowed to sell out; their money is sunk in the service, and lost to them and their families for ever.

An officer can scarcely attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel under from twelve to twenty years' service; and he then pays 6175*l.* or 4500*l.* for his commission.

He will serve from fourteen to twenty years more before he shall be promoted to be Colonel of a regiment, and to receive this advantage of 1400*l.* or 1100*l.* per annum.

Putting out of the question the advances which he shall have made for his commissions in the service till he shall have attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, it is surely reasonable to consider of his pecuniary sacrifices from the moment at which he shall have attained that rank by purchase till he is appointed Colonel of a regiment.

I will suppose the length of the period to be twenty years, the price paid for the Lieutenant-Colonelcy to be 6175*l.*, and the interest of money to be, as it was heretofore, 5 per cent.

- Supposing the Lieutenant-Colonel to live upon his pay, as he must have done, the purchase-money would have doubled in fourteen years, and it would be nearly half more at the end of twenty years.

Thus, then, this officer is rewarded at the termination of from thirty to thirty-five years' service with the command of a regiment of cavalry, which gives him a life-annuity of 1400*l.* per annum, for which he has made the sacrifice of 15,000*l.*

A Colonel of infantry of the line, having purchased his Lieutenant-Colonelcy for 4500*l.* having lived upon his pay, upon similar calculations, has sacrificed 12,500*l.*; and the appointment of Colonel of a regiment of infantry will give him an annuity for his life of 1100*l.* per annum.

It may be said that officers are promoted to be Colonels of régiments in a shorter period of time than twenty years. Some may be; others are a longer period. Twenty years from the date of the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel is about the average.

But there is another view of the subject which ought to be taken into consideration, — the case of officers who pay more than the regulated price for their commissions of Lieutenant-Colonel, of whom there have been hundreds of instances.

The writer of this paper knows of one who paid 6000 guineas for his Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. He received the Order of the Bath (which is now the Grand Cross) before he was promoted to be Colonel of a regiment of infantry of the line at the end of twelve years after his promotion to be Lieutenant-Colonel. During that time he served upon his pay.

He surely is entitled to carry to the account of the sacrifices which he made in order to render his service the accumulation on the purchase-money of his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, at least, till he was promoted to be Colonel of a regiment.

If he had been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, as he might have been, in his Majesty's Army, or as he would have been in any other service, or as he would have been in the corresponding rank in the Navy, and had equally lived upon the pay of his rank, he would have had in his pocket the purchase-money of his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and the accumulation of interest upon that sum, at the moment he was promoted to be a Colonel of a regiment.

But supposing the reward of this officer's service to be 1100*l.* per annum, it is obvious that he had paid 6000 guineas twelve years before; and, even if nothing else is taken into consideration, it will be admitted that the reward, even in this most favoured case, was not extravagant, considering what is given in other services, in the British Navy, and the rewards for exertions and service in other professions.

It may be supposed that the profits of the Colonels of régiments of cavalry and infantry have been understated. No such intention exists. The folly of any misrepresentation upon such a subject is obvious.

It is much more probable that the profits will be overstated by those who think the army overpaid for their services; at least till the time shall come when it may be thought expedient to alter the mode of paying the Colonels of régiments, and of supplying the army with its clothing and equipments as a measure of economy.

I will not now advert to this scheme further than to request those who consider of it to advert to the increase of the expense of the two régiments of Life Guards, since they have been clothed and equipped under the superintendence of the War Office, instead of by contract with the Colonels of those régiments.

Having now discussed the constitution of the British Army, the nature of the promotion of its officers, and their ordinary pay and rewards, it is desirable to advert to what their service really is.

From the moment at which the officer enters his Majesty's service, till he attains the rank of General Officer, he must be prepared to serve in all climates, in all seasons, in all situations, and under every possible difficulty and disadvantage.

There is no peace or repose for him, excepting that some powerful party in the State should think that his services can be dispensed with, in which case he will be put upon half-pay. While thus serving he must perform all the duties required from him.

He must be in turns gaoler, police officer, magistrate, judge, and jury. Whether in peace or in war, in the transport in charge of convicts, or acting as a magistrate, or sitting in judgment, or as a jurymen, or engaged in the more immediate and more active duties of his profession in the field, either against the internal rebel or the foreign enemy, he must never make a mistake, he must never cease to be the Officer and the Gentleman; cheerful, obedient, subordinate to his superiors, yet maintaining discipline, and securing the affection and attachment of his inferiors, and of soldiers placed under his command, upon his scanty allowances; so small in some instances (that of the Lieutenants and Ensigns of the three Regiments of Foot Guards as one) as not to be sufficient to pay for his lodgings.

This officer has but little hope of promotion, unless he can purchase it; nor of rest, nor relief from his exertions, if he should obtain it, as long as he has health and strength to serve.

When he attains the rank of a General Officer, he must be qualified to fill the post of Governor of a province. He must manage a Legislature; he must perform the most difficult and arduous functions of government which can be entrusted to any subject, if he means to be a candidate for the situation of Colonel of a regiment.

If stationed in the neighbouring part of the United Kingdom (and even in England), the General Officer must take upon himself, and must be qualified by education, prudence, and other qualities, to perform the duty of the Lord Lieutenant of a county, of several counties, to correspond with the Magistrates, to superintend and direct their exertions.

Surely men with such qualities, and so employed, cannot be allowed to believe that the Legislature is unmindful of their services, and that their Sovereign is at this moment to be deprived of the means of rewarding those services, which his Majesty and his predecessors have so long enjoyed.

There is nothing so easy as to give any institution an unpopular name, and then to run it down and abolish it. Accordingly the military governments are called sinecures. The fact is, that there are many of them essentially necessary to the service; and that if these situations were abolished to-morrow, and the obnoxious individuals who now enjoy the advantage of the income allotted to these situations were deprived of that income, it would be found necessary to appoint others to perform the same duties, probably at an increased expense.

It is positively the fact that these Governments, whether necessary or not for the performance of the military service of the country, are held by those officers of the service who have most distinguished themselves in the late wars, as the reward of their services. This is the case, it is believed, without exception.

There are about thirty of these governments, and the General commanding the forces has determined, that till there shall be another occasion for calling upon the service of the army in the field against the enemy, he will not recommend that a General Officer, who is Colonel of a regiment, should be appointed to a Government.

It may be contended, and it is true, that the Officers of the army have shared in booty and prizes, and that there have been other rewards for distinguished services besides the commissions of Colonel of regiments and the conferring of Governments.

The distribution of booty or prize has not extended to many; it is not so common in the army as it is in the navy, and in most instances has done no more than afford the means of purchasing promotion.

During the late war, many Officers of the army, as well as of the navy, having performed distinguished services, and having been raised by the King to the dignity of a peerage, his Majesty was enabled by Parliament to provide for them, so as that they might support that dignity; and it is beyond a doubt, that Parliament will never fail to consider of the faithful and zealous services of those against the enemy of their country whom his Majesty may think proper thus to reward.

But these men are extraordinary instances of great services, performed during a long series of years, in a most arduous war.

That which is under consideration is, whether the King is to be deprived of the power of rewarding, in the way long practised in the service, thirty Officers, at an expense comparatively trifling, and that instead thereof his Majesty should be under the necessity of seeking the sanction of Parliament previous to his conferring such rewards.

It is needless to point out the evil consequences which would attend this novel mode of proceeding, as well to the army as to the King, to his servants, and to the constitution of the country.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

- 1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.
 2d ditto—Hounslow.
 Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.
 1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.
 2d ditto—Nottingham.
 3d do.—Birmingham.
 4th do.—Cahir.
 5th do.—Dublin.
 6th do.—Dundalk.
 7th do.—Ballincollig.
 1st Dragoons—Dorchester.
 2d do.—York.
 3d do.—Ipswich.
 4th do.—Bombay.
 6th do.—Edinburgh.
 7th Hussars—Hamilton.
 8th do.—Gloucester.
 9th Lancers—Longford.
 10th Hussars—Newbridge.
 11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
 12th Lancers—Manchester.
 13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
 14th do.—Dublin.
 15th Hussars—Cork.
 16th Lancers—Bengal.
 17th do.—Windsor.
 Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Windsor.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Westminster.
 Do. [3d battalion]—Tower.
 Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St.
 Do. [2d battalion]—King's Mews.
 Scotch Fusilier Guards [1st batt.]—Knightsbridge.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.
 1st Foot [1st battalion]—St. Lucia; Stirling.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Glasgow.
 2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.
 3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
 5th do.—Gibraltar; Templemore.
 6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
 7th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.
 8th do.—Jamaica; Stockport.
 9th do.—Mauritius; Fermoy.
 10th do.—Corfu; Devonport.
 11th do.—Zante; Brecon.
 12th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
 13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 14th do.—Athlone.
 15th do.—Montreal; Carlisle.
 16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 17th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
 18th do.—Manchester.
 19th do.—Trinidad; Sunderland.
 20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
 21st do.—Chatham; ord. by Detach. to N. S. [Wales].
 22d do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
 23d do.—Gibraltar; Clonmel.
 24th do.—Montreal; Tynemouth.
 25th do.—Nemera; Berwick.
 26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 27th do.—Enniskillen.
 28th do.—Limerick.
 29th do.—Mauritius; Spike Island.
 30th do.—Galway.
 31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 32d do.—Quebec; Templemore.
 33d do.—Weedon.
 34th do.—New Brunswick; Drogheda.
 35th do.—Blackburn.
 36th do.—Antigua; Templemore.
 37th do.—Jamaica; Nenagh.
 38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 40th do.—Canterbury.
 41st Foot—Madras; Chatham.
 42d do.—Malta; Greenlawn.
 43d do.—Waterford.
 44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 46th do.—Canterbury.
 47th do.—Mullingar.
 48th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 50th do.—Chatham; ordered by detachments to New South Wales.
 51st do.—Corfu; Gosport.
 52d do.—Belfast.
 53d do.—Gibraltar; Hull.
 54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 56th do.—Jamaica; Kinsale.
 57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 58th do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
 59th do.—Dublin.
 60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.
 61st do.—Ceylon; Cork.
 62d do.—Madras; Chatham.
 63d do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
 64th do.—Fermoy; Mullingar.
 65th do.—Barbadoes; Limerick.
 66th do.—Kingston, U. C.; Plymouth.
 67th do.—Barbadoes; Limerick.
 68th do.—Newry.
 69th do.—St. Vincent; Templemore.
 70th do.—Cork; ordered to Cape of G. Hope.
 71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
 72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Perth.
 73d do.—Malta; Jersey.
 74th do.—Dublin.
 75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Bristol.
 76th do.—Buttevant; to rel. 93d at Barbadoes.
 77th do.—Jamaica; Tralee.
 78th do.—Ceylon; Paisley.
 79th do.—York, Upper Canada; Dundee.
 80th do.—Naas.
 81st do.—Birr.
 82d do.—Edinburgh.
 83d do.—Dublin.
 84th do.—Jamaica; Gosport.
 85th do.—Haydock Lodge.
 86th do.—Berbice; Portsmouth.
 87th do.—Mauritius; Devonport.
 88th do.—Corfu; Sheerness.
 89th do.—Cork.
 90th do.—Kilkenny.
 91st do.—Fermoy.
 92d do.—Fermoy; Londonderry; ord. for Gibrat.
 93d do.—Barbadoes; Aberdeen.
 94th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.
 95th do.—Cortu; Chatham.
 96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Sheerness.
 97th do.—Ceylon; Youghal.
 98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
 99th do.—Mauritius; Dublin; ordered to E. I. Rifle Brigade [1st battalion]—Halifax, N. S.; Chatham.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Dover.
 Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
 COLONIAL CORPS.
 1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
 2d do.—New Providence.
 Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
 Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
 Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
 Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Newfoundland.
 Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

* To relieve 77th at Jamaica.

† 77th and 93d to return to England early in 1834.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

LIEUTENANT.

A. Lethart.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

John Wilson (a) { Out-pension of
George Price { Greenwich Hos.
Ditto.

COMMANDERS.

George R. Mundy Favourite.
George A. Sainthill Donegal.
John M'Causland Ringdove.
Sir Wm. Dickson, Bart. Orestes.

LIEUTENANTS.

R. F. King Favourite.
Walter Toboy Do.
C. H. Hamilton Cruiser.
T. V. Anson (sup.) Spartiate.
G. G. Miall Forrester.
T. Young Coast Guard.
Matthew Dixon Ocean.
Hon. Keith Stewart (sup.) Asia.
E. St. Leger Cannon Vestal
Thos. Mitchell (b) Atna.
Henry Kellett Do.
Maximin Arrindell (sup.) Do.
W. Arlett Raven.
E. Grey Algerine.
Edmund Wilson Atna.
G. P. Trounself Coast Guard.
J. T. Paulson Spartiate.
G. St. Vincent King { Flag-Lieut. to Com-
in-chief at Sheerness.

MASTERS.

G. L. Bradley Forrester.
John Sheppard Atna.
J. Aylen Castor.

SURGEONS.

Thos. Mitchell (a) { Island of As-
cension.
J. S. Swayne Ocean.
James Brown, M.D. Atna.
P. Martyn Favourite.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

David Jardine Ocean.
Robert Gordon Do.
Geo. Donk Spey, packet.
David Millar Atna.
Wm. Graham Raven.
Wm. Hobbs Favourite.

PURSERS.

James Scott Ocean.
Henry Price Atna.
Geo. Cole Favourite.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. R. Lewen Britannia.
Rev. J. M. Edwards Ocean.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

James Piers.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAIN.

C. A. Whiting Ocean.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS.

Thos. Fynmore Asia.
E. A. Parker Spartiate.
R. O. Bridge Vestal.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

C. Parker Conway.
G. W. H. Doyel Ocean.
H. Crispin Do.
G. A. F. Danvers Magicienne.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 30.

3d Light Dragoons.—Capt. E. Cormick, from Paymaster 4th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice Johnson.

4th Ditto.—Capt. H. Heyman, from h.p. unat. to be Paymaster, vice Cormick, appointed to 3d Light Dragoons.

10th Ditto.—Lieut. R. O. Ward to be Capt. by p. vice Petre, who retires; Cornet Sir J. G. Baird, Bart. to be Lieut. by p. vice Ward; W. G. Cavenish, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Baird.

11th Ditto.—Ensign H. W. Bunbury, from 43d Foot, to be Lieut. by p. vice George, promoted.

1st Foot.—Staff Assist.-Surg. K. M'Caskill to be Assist.-Surg. vice Torrie, dec.

26th Foot.—Staff Assist.-Surg. C. Pine to be Assist.-Surg. vice Minto, app. to Staff.

43d Foot.—Hon. C. R. West to be Ensign by p. vice Bunbury, prom. in the 11th Light Drs.

49th Foot.—Capt. S. D. Pritchard, from 52d Foot, to be Major, by p. vice Townshend, who retires.

52d Foot.—Lieut. Hon. C. F. Norton to be Capt. by p. vice Pritchard, prom. in the 49th Foot; Ensign E. H. F. Pocklington to be Lieut. by p. vice Norton; J. G. Jarvis, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Pocklington.

70th Foot.—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Stuart to be Assist.-Surgeon.

71st Foot.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. Grey, from h.p. unat. to be Lieut.-Col. vice J. T. Fidgeon, who exch. rec. the diff.

78th Foot.—Ensign A. W. Browne to be Lieut. by p. vice Macleod, who retires; D. St. Vincent Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Browne.

Unattached.—Lieut. F. D. George, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. J. C. Minto, from the 26th Foot, to be Staff Assist.-Surg. vice Stuart, app. to the 70th Foot.

Memoranda.—Capt. A. H. Macleann, h.p. unatt. has been allowed to retire from the service by sale of an unattached commission, he being about to proceed to the colonies as a settler.

The following appointments, as stated in the Gazette of the 26th ult. have not taken place; Lieut. Joyce, h. p. 95th Foot, will, therefore, remain upon the h.p. establishment:—

Unattached.—Ensign Bunbury, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieut. by p.

43d Foot.—Hon. C. R. West to be Ensign by p. vice Bunbury, promoted.

SEPT. 6.

4th Light Dragoons.—Cornet L. J. Torkington to be Lieut. without p. vice May, dec.

10th Light Dragoons.—Cornet B. B. Mathew to be Lieut. by p. vice Saville, who retires.

11th Light Dragoons.—Cornet F. W. Horne to be Lieut. by p. vice Salkeld, who retires; J. Martin, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Horne.

1st Foot.—Lieut. H. Cooper, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Mathias, who exch.

3d Foot.—Ensign W. J. Hamilton to be Lieut. by p. vice Ward, who retires; C. Sawyer, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Hamilton.

22d Foot.—Capt. F. D. George, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Brevet Major J. Macpherson, who exch. receiving the diff.

56th Foot.—Gent. Cadet E. Fosbrooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by p. vice Tobin, app. to the 77th Foot.

62d Foot.—Lieut. W. Mathias, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Cooper, who exch.

75th Foot.—Lieut. H. Boys to be Capt. by p. vice Magra, who retires; Ensign G. Collier to be Lieut. by p. vice Boys; G. Thorne, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Collier.

77th Foot.—Ensign H. W. Tobin, from the 56th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Macartney, who retires.

79th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. Macdougall to be Lieut.-Col. by p. vice Macdonnell, who retires; Capt. J. C. Young to be Major by p. vice Macdougall; Lieut. J. Macdonald to be Capt. by p. vice Young; Ensign E. Cameron to be Lieut. by p. vice Macdonald; Gent. Cadet J. Douglas, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by p. vice Cameron.

SEPT. 13.

2d Dragon Guards.—Cornet R. D. Dunn to be Lieut. by p. vice Lyon, who retires; J. C. Knox, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Dunn.

4th Light Dragoons.—W. H. Perse, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Torkington, promoted.

14th Light Drags.—Cornet Hon. B. C. Yelverton to be Lieut. by p. vice Abbott, who retires; J. B. Culpepper, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Yelverton.

17th Foot.—Ensign C. W. Finch to be Lieut. by p. v. Ball, who retires; J. F. de Tessier, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Finch.

49th Foot.—Capt. E. Morris to be Major, by p. vice Pritchard, app. to the 71st Foot; Lieut. R. Halpin to be Capt. by p. vice Morris.

50th Foot.—Capt. F. T. Williamson, from h.p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Brevet Major M. M. Madden, who exch. receiving the diff.

67th Foot.—G. R. Smith, Gent. to be Assist.-Surgeon, vice D. Williams, placed upon h. p.

71st Foot.—Major S. D. Pritchard, from 49th

Foot, to be Major, vice Myddleton, whose promotion has not taken place.

2d West India Regt.—Capt. J. F. Cane, from h. p. 23d Foot, to be Capt. vice Andrews, whose appointment has not taken place.

Hospital Staff.—Assist.-Surg. T. Atkinson, M.D. from 83d Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. vice M'Caskill, app. to 1st Foot.

Memoranda.—The following appointments, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th December last, have not taken place:—71st Ft., Capt. Myddleton to be Major by purchase vice Pidgeon, prom.; Lieut. Denny to be Capt. vice Myddleton; Ensign Austin to be Lieut. by p. vice Denny; Augustus Levinge, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Austin.

The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 13th inst. inclusive, they having received a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Ensign T. Dawson, h. p. 14th Foot; Lieut. E. Middleton, h. p. Royal African Corps; Lieut. W. J. Cockburne, h. p. 78th Foot; Capt. J. F. Ludewig von Hartwig, h. p. 1st Light Infantry Batt. King's German Legion; Paymaster C. H. Marshall, h. p. 5th R. Vet. Batt.; Ensign T. A. Sinclair, h. p. 44th Foot; Assist.-Surg. J. Mitchell, h. p. 48th Foot; Lieut. J. B. O'Connor, h. p. 96th Foot; Ensign A. Breyman, h. p. 3d Line Batt. King's German Legion; Lieut. J. Miller, h.p. 1st Foot.

Royal Sherwood Foresters.—G. Walker, Esq. to be Captain.

Ross-shire Militia.—P. MacNab, Gent. to be Ensign.

Salisbury Volunteer Infantry.—J. H. Tanner, Esq. to be Captain, vice C. Finch, resigned; H. Cooper, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Tanner, prom.; J. Andrews, Surgeon, to be ditto, vice Chubb, resigned; S. Bracher, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cooper, promoted; T. Cooper, Gent. to be ditto, vice Blackmore, resigned.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 17.

63d Foot.—Major J. W. Fairtlough to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase; Brevet Major P. Baylee to be Major, vice Fairtlough; Lieut. J. Gibbons to be Capt. vice Baylee; Lieuts. M. Morphet, from the 48th Foot, and C. D. C. O'Brien, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieuts.

Memoranda.—The names of the Ensign appointed to the 75th Foot, on the 6th inst. are George Thorne George, and not George Thorne, as formerly stated.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 36th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Roleia," in commemoration of its distinguished conduct in the battle at that place, on the 17th Aug. 1808; also the word "Corunna," in consideration of the gallant conduct of the regiment before Corunna, on the 16th Jan. 1809.

Staffordshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col. the Earl of Lichfield to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, vice Littleton, resigned; Major E. Monckton to be Lieut.-Col. vice Earl of Lichfield, prom.; Capt. E. Peel to be Major, vice Monckton, prom.; J. M. Matthews, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Wyatt, resigned.

First Corps of Cornwall Yeomanry.—J. G. Plomer, Gent. to be Lieut. vice C. W. Topham, resigned; J. Hosken, Gent. to be Cornet; B. Sampson, Gent. to be ditto.

SEPT. 20.

4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. B. Burrell to be Capt. by p. vice Vaughan, who retires; Cornet F. P. Jones to be Lieut. by p. vice Burrell.

2d Dragoons.—Cornet W. D. Steuart to be Lieut. by p. vice Somerville, prom.; J. Macleod, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Steuart.

4th Light Dragoons.—Cornet L. Dalgleish to be Lieut. by p. vice Houston, prom.

8th Light Dragoons.—Major J. Perceval, from h. p. unat. to be Major, vice R. R. W. Brett, who exch.

12th Light Dragoons.—Cornet J. Fitzroy H. I. Wellesley to be Lieut. by p. vice Bradshaw, who retires; E. Morant, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Wellesley.

1st Foot.—Ensign F. W. H. Vallance to be Lieut. without p. vice Thomas, dec.; Ensign J. W. Sturges, from h. p. 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Vallance.

3d Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Dalton, from h. p. 6th W. I. Regt. to be Lieut. vice W. F. Scott, placed upon h. p.

24th Foot.—Hon. H. C. Boyle to be Ensign by p. vice Cooke, prom. in R. African Corps.

25th Foot.—Gent. Cadet S. B. Hamilton, from R. Mil. Coll. to be Ensign without p.

26th Foot.—Ensign J. Laidlaw, from h. p. 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Coulman, prom. in the 63d Foot.

48th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. H. H. Anderson, from R. Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, without p. vice Higginbotham, prom. in the 63d Foot.

60th Foot.—Capt. J. Usher, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Williamson, who retires.

62d Foot.—Lieut. W. Campbell to be Capt. by

p. vice Hall, who retires; Ensign H. Jackson to be Lieut. by p. vice Campbell; R. Shearman, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice Jackson; Staff-Assist.-Surg. A. Knox, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Johnson, deceased.

63d Foot.—To be Lieuts. without p.—Lieut. S. Bowles, from h. p. 29th Foot; J. Spier, from h. p. 61st Foot; J. Tharp, from h. p. 79th Foot,

from 20th Foot, vice Gibbons. To be Ensigns without p.—Ensigns W. Fairtlough, from h. p. 56th Foot, vice Montgomery, and S. H. Johnson, from h. p. unat. vice Darling, Gent.; Cadet H. R. Simpson, from R. Mil. Coll. vice Jones.

66th Foot.—Gent. Cadet C. M'Carty, from R. Mil. Coll. to be Ensign without p. vice Gibson, prom. in the 70th Foot.

70th Foot.—Lieut. J. Brown to be Capt. without p. vice Gaston, dec.; Ensign C. F. Gibson, from 66th Foot.

71st Foot.—Capt. R. Cochrane, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Hanson, who retires.

2d W. I. Regt.—Capt. J. Smith, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Cane, who retires; F. F. Mathews, Gent. to be Ensign by p. vice M'Manus, who retires.

Royal African Colonial Corps.—Ensign M. M. Cooke, from 24th Foot, to be Lieut. without p. vice Buckland, who retires.

Unattached.—To be Captains by p.—Lieuts. W. Houston, from 4th Light Dragoons; J. R. Somerville, from 2d Dragoons, and Hon. H. T. Stanley, from 23d Foot.

Commissariat.—To be Commissaries-General—Deputy-Com. Gens. J. Drake and G. Haines,

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, the Lady of Capt. Blyth, 49th regt. of a daughter.

May 25, at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of Capt. R. D. Halifax, 75th regt. of a daughter.

At Berwick-on-Tweed, the Lady of Major Priestly, 25th regt. of a daughter.

At Falmouth, the Lady of Lieut. Wright, commander of the Hermes steamer, of a daughter.

July 31, at St. John's, Newfoundland, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Oldfield, Commanding Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

Aug. 30, at Rose Cottage, Hambleton, the Lady of Captain Frank Douglas, R.N. of a daughter.

On board his Majesty's ship Benbow, in Portsmouth Harbour, the Lady of Lieut. W. Sturges, R.N. of a son.

Sept. 1, at Hevitree, near Exeter, the Lady of Colonel Delamain, C.B. Hon. East India Company's service, of a son.

At Wellington Square, Ayr, the Lady of Major Cunningham, Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

Sept. 4, in Sussex Place, Regent's Park, the Lady of Lieut.-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B. of a daughter.

Sept. 7, at Chatham, the Lady of Captain A. Fraser, 45th Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.

Sept. 8, at Cromer, Norfolk, the Lady of Lieut. G. F. Westbrook, R.N. and of the Coast Guard service, of a daughter.

Sept. 9, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady of Commander Harrington, R.N. of a son.

Sept. 15, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Armytage, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.

Sept. 18, at Templemore, the Lady of Lieut. Hill, 69th Regt. of a daughter.

At Wickham, near Canterbury, the Lady of Commander John Harvey Boteler, R.N. of a daughter.

At Weymouth, the Lady of Capt. Wm. Price Hamilton, H.M.S. Comus, of a daughter.

At Tralee, the Lady of Lieut. Lee, 77th regt. of a daughter.

At Bellmullet, county Mayo, the Lady of Commander J. C. Bennett, of a daughter.

In London, the Lady of Lieutenant Berkeley Westropp, R.N. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Uxbridge, to Henrietta Maria, third daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Bagot.

Aug. 31, at St. James's Church, Thomas Leybourn, Esq. Senior Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to Marianne, the only surviving daughter of W. H. Dobson, Esq. of Harlow.

At Raham, Lieut. Edward W. Kelsall, 70th regt. to Susan, daughter of the late Adam Walker, M.D.

At Clifton, Capt. Bolton, 69th regt. to Mary Alicia, only daughter of the late John Daly, Esq. of Kinsale.

Capt. Fraser, 43d Light Infantry, to Mary

Elizabeth, third daughter of the late T. Starkie Shuttleworth, Esq. of Preston.

Sept. 2, at Howth, Major Dunlop Digby, h. p. unat. to Octavia, daughter of the late Hugh Crawford, Esq. banker, at Belfast.

At Plymouth, Lieut. W. H. Bayntun, 89th regt. to Miss Jane Bell.

Sept. 3, Com. Washington, R.N. to Eleonora, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Askew, Rector of Groytokes, Cumberland.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Captain Kenlon Somerville, R.N. brother of Lord Somerville, to Frances Louisa, only daughter of John Hayman, Esq.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Captain Parker Duckworth Bingham, R.N. to Emily, eldest daughter of Major George Payne, of Weybridge.

* At Rosstrevor Church, Ireland, Major Grove, 80th regt. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Commander Alexander Sinclair, R.N.

At Brighton, Lieut. Henry James, R.M. to Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ridley, Esq.

Sept. 10, at All Souls' Church, Lieut.-Colonel Nesbitt, to Elizabeth, widow of Thos. Catherall, Esq.

At Chiddingstone, Kent, Major Scoones, 81st regt. to Jane Esther, third daughter of the late Henry Streatfield, Esq. of Chiddingstone.

At Sherborne, Warwickshire, Commander Frederick William Rooke, R.N. to Harriet, fifth daughter of the late N. Hyde, Esq. of Ardwick, Lancashire.

Sept. 12, at Nevern, in Pembrokeshire, Dr. Rowlands, of his Majesty's Dock-yard at Chatham, to Miss Dorothy Bowen, of Berry Hill, fifth daughter of the late George Bowen, Esq., of Llwyngwair, in the same county, and sister of the late Capt. George Bowen, who died commanding his Majesty's ship Trusty.

Sept. 14, at Gouthurst, Somersetshire, Capt. Kemmis, Grenadier Guards, to Henrietta Anne, youngest daughter of Colonel Tynte, M.P.

Sept. 19, at Edmonton Church, Capt. Deane, R.N., to Margaret, second daughter of the late Robert Mushet, Esq. of the Royal Mint.

At Edinburgh, John Squair, Esq. M.D., Ass.-Surgeon, 93d Highlanders, to Jane, eldest daughter of Peter Lamond, Esq., brewer.

DEATHS.

MAJOR.

Aug. 4, Otter, late of Royal Mil. Coll., Tours.

CAPTAINS.

Nov. 17, 1832, Alex. Stewart, h. p. Sheffield Regt.

Feb. 12, Friend, 55th Foot, Bellary, Madras.

April 23, J. C. Barrett, unat.

July 3, Carroll, unat.

July 23, Bell, h. p. 84th Foot.

July 26, Harrison, h. p. 69th Foot.

July 27, Carr, h. p. 7th West India Regt.

LIEUTENANTS.

May, 4th Dragoons.

Knight, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Feb. 22, Baunatyne, h. p. 33d Foot, Bath.

April 25, Falkiner, h. p. 1st Drag. Guards, Montflagon, Ireland.

June, Thomas Jones, h. p. 4th Gar. Batt. Salisbury.

July 9, Clarkson, h. p. 6th Foot.

July 23, Rutherford, h. p. 91st Foot.

Aug. 4, Robinson, h. p. 47th Foot.

Aug. 9, W. B. Bartlett, late 2d Royal Vet. Batt. Guernsey.

James Stewart, h. p. 4th West India Regt. Halifax, N. S.

CORNET, ENSIGN, AND SECOND-LIEUTENANT.

July 8, Baker, 15th Drag. Maidstone.

Aug. 6, Willan, late Royal Inv. Art. Twyford Lodge, Middlesex.

Aug. 9, Rivers, late 7th Royal Vet. Batt.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Whitty, 2d West India Regt.

Connor, h. p. 5th Drag. Guards.

July 19, Allen, h. p. 20th Drag.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy-Assist.-Comm.-Gen. Wm. Stanton.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

March 7, Assist.-Surg. Johnston, 62d Foot, Chittoor, Madras.

June 25, Deputy-Insp.-Gen. of Hosp. Cole, h. p. Staff-Surg.

Assist.-Surg. Torrie, 1st Foot.

July 20, Assist.-Surg. Burkitt, h. p. Staff.

M. Conlithurst, Deputy-Judge-Adv.-General, Barbadoes.

In India, on the eve of embarking for England, Ensign James Hall, 46th regt.

At Fort William, Lieut. J. Vincent, 16th Lancers.

Aged 102, Mr. T. Leonard, late of the 66th Foot. He served many years in the American war, and was at the taking of Quebec, under Wolfe.

At Portobello, North Britain, Lieut.-Colonel Peat, late of the 25th Regt., King's Own Borderers.

Aug. 20, at Padstow, Lieut. Abraham Rose, R.N. (1780) aged 85.

Aug. 22, at Portsmouth, aged 33, Lieut. Thos. Brown Sandisbury, R.N.

In Ireland, Mr. John Hutchinson, Master R.N. (1806) aged 40.

In Norfolk, Capt. Simpson, R.M.

At Oldbury Court, Lieut.-Col. V. J. Graeme, formerly of the 10th Hussars, and to the period of his death commanding the Stapleton Yeomanry Cavalry.

Aug. 24, Lieut. J. C. Villiers Molesworth, h. p. unat. late of the 8th Regt.

Aug. 27, Lieut. Edward James O'Brien, 25th Regt., son of Major-Gen. O'Brien.

Aug. 28, at Cheltenham, Major-Gen. Blackwell, C.B. late Governor of Tobago.

At Broom, near Cullen, N. B. Mr. John Duncan, Surgeon, R.N.

Aug. 29, at Cork, of cholera, aged 56, Mr. Pierce Power, Surgeon, R.N.

At sea, on board the Sylvia transport, bound to Rio Janeiro, Lieut. G. N. Wesley, R.N.

At Tralee, in the 93d year of his age, R. O'Connell, Esq. a retired naval surgeon, and magistrate for county Kerry. He served with his present Majesty on board the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Digby, in 1780.

At Eddlewood, John M'Kenzie, Esq. late Paymaster of the Rifle Brigade.

Aug. 31, at Portsea, Capt. Thomas White (6), R.N. (1810) aged 78. He was a midshipman in Keppel's action, and also in Rodney's fleet at the capture of Don Juan Langara, and in the battle of the Nile he was First-Lieutenant of the Audacious.

At Milford, Commander Jacob Jones, (1797.)
At St. Peter's, Guernsey, Lieut. W. B. Bartlett, R.N.

At Birmingham, Lieut. Allan Martin Williamson, R.N. (1815) aged 38.

Sept. 3d, at Cork, by an extremely rapid attack of the cholera, Capt. Gaston, 70th Regt. He attended his military duties until near noon, and expired about midnight.

At Fraserburg, N. B. Commander James Milne, R.N.

At Boyle, Mr. Brady, many years Barrack-Master of that place.

At Enni-killen, Capt. Whitaker, R.M.

At Godmanchester, Commander Molineaux, R.N.

At Salisbury, of apoplexy, aged 57 years, Capt. J. Turner, of the late 10th Royal Vet. Batt. The deceased rose from the ranks.

At Barnstaple, aged 72 years, Lieut. H. Gittings, R.N.

At Lisbon, Mr. W. Savory, Parser, R.N. aged 57 years.

Sept. 7, at Lyme, Dorset, Capt. Edmund J. Moriarty, R.N.

Sept. 12, at Mount Tamar, Devon, Major-General Harris, from Royal Artillery.

Sept. 14, at Chichester, Capt. Cornthwaite Ommauney, on the h. p. of the 24th Dragoons, aged 48: he was a Lieutenant of the Royals at the battle of Waterloo, in which he received a severe wound.

Sept. 15, in the Fleet Prison, aged 41, Dr. Gordon Smith, formerly Surgeon of the 12th Lancers, and well known for his works on medical jurisprudence, &c.

Sept. 18, at Plymouth, in the 71st year of his age, George Mitcheuer, Esq. Parser, R.N.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

AUG. 1833.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluvium. Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo Degrees	Hygrom. Facts.			
1	66.3	61.4	30.34	65.7	453	—	.124	N by E. lt. br. and fine
2	65.4	60.0	30.32	63.6	450	—	.100	N. by W. mod. br. & cloudy
3	63.7	59.2	30.27	63.5	463	—	.126	N. by E. mod. breezes
4	66.2	55.0	30.21	66.2	386	—	.130	W. N. W. lt. airs, magnif. day
5	63.8	59.2	30.08	62.4	425	—	.117	E. by S. var. winds & cloudy
6	63.7	57.5	30.10	63.4	423	.004	.118	W. S. W. mod. br. & cloudy
7	62.6	56.3	30.08	62.6	420	—	.115	Variable winds
8	64.8	54.0	30.07	64.7	418	—	.120	N. by E. lt. br. and fine
9	67.6	59.3	30.02	67.6	432	—	.140	S. W. light airs, fine day
10	65.4	57.2	30.00	65.4	425	—	.163	S. W. steady breezes
11	69.2	57.8	30.02	62.2	450	.014	.150	N. N. E. lt. br. and fine
12	62.4	51.0	29.86	62.0	447	—	.100	N. W. mod. br. and fine
13	62.5	52.3	29.73	62.3	441	—	.093	W. by N. fr. br. & cloudy
14	62.3	51.7	29.70	62.0	448	—	.087	W. by S. var. winds & clear
15	62.6	52.0	29.75	62.2	450	—	.138	S. W. to N. W. fr. br. & clear
16	61.4	51.8	29.82	61.4	448	—	.080	N. lt. airs, lurid atmosphere
17	60.2	53.7	29.80	59.8	463	—	.135	W. S. W. mod. br. and fine
18	59.8	53.0	29.82	59.6	480	.060	.085	S. W. lt. airs and showery
19	62.0	53.4	29.90	62.0	455	—	.084	W. S. W. variable, but fine
20	61.8	53.2	29.88	61.7	453	—	.096	S. W. fr. br. and cloudy
21	62.0	53.0	29.68	61.8	415	—	.080	W. S. W. fr. br. and cloudy
22	62.2	53.0	29.69	62.1	413	.190	.085	S. W. strong br. and fine
23	62.4	53.2	29.76	62.4	458	—	.109	W. var. winds and clear
24	62.7	53.0	29.84	62.6	465	—	.136	W. by N. lt. br. fine weath.
25	61.8	57.4	30.18	61.8	469	—	.120	N. N. E. mod. br. & cloudy
26	65.7	55.6	30.17	64.5	435	—	.160	N. by E. steady br. fine day
27	66.8	54.0	30.18	66.8	409	—	.175	N. W. mod. br. and clear
28	64.9	54.2	30.12	64.7	420	—	.183	N. N. W. fr. br. beautif. day
29	67.4	54.0	30.08	65.0	427	—	.178	N. by E. steady br. fine day
30	65.0	53.8	29.46	54.5	473	.264	.051	N. W. to S. W. var. w. & squ.
31	58.5	54.0	29.00	54.2	508	2.856	.040	W. to N. W. hard gales, rain

ON NAVAL PUNISHMENTS.

WHENEVER a crying abuse exists in Great Britain, however disgraceful to humanity, repugnant to good morals, or inimical to public honour, the State invariably turns a deaf ear and a blind eye to its operations, as though it had nothing to do with individual misgovernment; but as soon as, by the course of events, the increase of intelligence, a better feeling pervading the community, or a sense of shame arising among the few chiefly interested, the abuse is being amended, and bids fair to be absorbed in mild measures, or so much of it only preserved as may prove beneficial to society, like a necessary, though severe law, the state with strange inconsistency fulminates against it *in toto*, and refuses to tolerate it any longer; whereby the course of amelioration, by being unwisely hastened, is obstructed, and those who originated, and were steadily pursuing it, become disgusted on finding their motives maligned, their labours unappreciated, and their shoulders made to bear the burden of their predecessors' sins; whereby the state preserves the odium of having tolerated the abuse while actually disgraceful, and incurs the ridicule of legislating for it when existing little more than in theory,—the ridicule—to use a metaphor—of cutting off a limb when the gangrene which endangers it is being cured.

Thus, by way of evidencing the above, when the condition of slavery in our West India isles was horrible, so horrible that we like not to trust our feelings to read the details of it;—when planters flogged their dusky victims till life was merging in death, and then let them perish in outhouses amid the vermin engendered in their sores;—when planters' ladies were wont to divert ennui, and refine their auricular faculties, by eliciting the various notes of sorrow and anguish from their waiting-slaves;—when planters' children were early taught to avoid running into the sin of treating Cain's descendants as human beings, by having the *young kine* consigned over to the bent of infantine propensities, of which mischief and cruelty (inborn, as cats, dogs, sparrows, cockchafers, &c., could they speak, would testify) predominate;—when, in short, it was a question with slave-owners (as with masters of stage-coach horses) whether it were more profitable to work their *cattle* hard and feed them high, to kill them quickly, or let them live longer at a less expensive and easier rate, no voice of indignation rose in behalf of the African. When such a picture of infamy existed and was gloried in, in the broad glare of day, and it was the bounden duty of the state to efface it, and visit the immediate authors of it with condign punishment, the state not only was silent, but encouraged the demoniac trade (for demoniac it then was) by various acts in its favour. But *now*, when, by the testimony of all travellers, and the evidence of people of all stations, the system is shown to be radically changed, and slavery proved to be but a name, regulations which should have been made, in part, a century since, and which would then have been as humane and politic as they are now unnecessary and specious, issue, tending to fix the brand of cruelty on the very men who have practically benefited the slaves, to *St. Domingo-ize* flourishing isles, and to convert a state of comfortable servitude into one of free, uncared-for indigence.

Thus, in the present day, when the case of the infant white slaves—
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victims of Mammon, more dreadful their fate, because more protracted their sufferings, than that of the child-offerings of old to the gods of the Druids, without even the transitory charm of being dressed for the altar—is laid before the state, the state rejects it;—when legislative interference is solicited in behalf of such British children, their moral and physical sufferings (unsurpassed in any age,—in any clime) exposed with a startling atrocity, of detail, and stamped, indelibly stamped, with truth, to the shame of Britain and of Christianity, their cause taken up by the wise and the good, fortified by reason and adorned by eloquence, the prayer is rejected, and we are insulted instead by appeals in behalf of *Polish* children! Years hence, when, by the exertions of the press, or (let us hope it) by better feelings pervading manufacturers, those illuminated dungeon-palaces which arrest the traveller's attention on entering a manufacturing town at night shall cease to raise sighs for the wretched *somnambules* within,—when the *billy-roller* (type of the cart-whip) be laid aside, and the *hemp-extracting emetic* be forgotten,—when factory children shall sing and laugh at their work, and a master manufacturer find more pleasure in making thousands happy during his life than in indulging the culpable ostentation of bequeathing a colossal fortune, gained at the expense of infants' tears and mothers' sorrow,—then, when interference will no longer be requisite, the State, urged on by the selfish notoriety-hunting Saints of the day, will legislate for the factories; and, citing former, no longer existing abuses as a reason, will deprive the manufacturers of the slight power of coercion absolutely necessary where numbers work together, and so will cause the masters to cease their employ, and consign their industrious people to the tender mercies of the workhouse.

Thus—to come to our own case, to which those above cited are strictly analogous—when the mode of enforcing naval discipline rendered nearly every one of His Majesty's ships a *città dolente*, causing the service to be looked on in no better light than as a condition of slavery, and the name of “Captain” to be regarded as a synonyme of “tyrant,”—when the whole system was such—who can be surprised?—as disgusted people with the navy, and saddled the country with the expense and opprobrium of press-gangs,—when legislation, in a word, on behalf of the seaman was loudly called for by policy and humanity, the state was silent; it authorized the acts of its officers, added to their irresponsibility, and countenanced, as it were, cruelty, by rewarding (generally speaking) any officer whose oppression, caused him to be tried by a court-martial. Now, however, (an incontrovertible statement) that the service has undergone a complete change, that the interior of a ship presents a picture of health, comfort, and satisfaction, that the men have ample indulgences, little work, and scarcely any punishment, are well fed and well clothed, we hear of nothing but the horrors of our discipline, the cruelty of our officers, and we are threatened by pseudo-saints and sentimental liberals, who make a *rapprochement* of twenty or thirty years to suit their argument, with being deprived of that mode of punishment for which no secondary punishment, and no talent can act (completely) as a substitute, and without which (used chiefly in *terrorem*) it will be hopeless to expect to maintain effective discipline, among large bodies of men confined in narrow spaces, exposed to infinite hardships and many privations. We hesitate not to say, that

as beneficial as interference on the subject would have been thirty years since, as mischievous will it now prove, that is to the extent contemplated by some members of the legislature. Non-interference before on the subject of naval punishment was a crime; interference now will be a fault. Some member (we forget his name) said, with a feeling, no doubt, of superior humanity, that the community was so widely changed, its sentiments become so enlarged and refined, that it would no longer suffer a continuance of the lash in the navy. Good; but the honourable member, in giving the community at large, among whom drinking and immorality have much increased of late years, (as the Excise and the venders of obscene publications know,) credit for superior refinement of ideas, and a keener shuddering of the flesh, might also have assumed that a corresponding improvement had taken place among naval officers, and that they were as unwilling to inflict unnecessary punishment as their countrymen to tolerate it. We cannot suppose that any member seriously believes that scenes of tyranny, similar to those which used to be acted on many of our quarter-decks, are now to be witnessed in the remotest degree; although, to hear them talk about it in the House, one might be almost inclined to credit it (on the faith of such revered authority) against the evidence of our senses: and certainly, without further argument, the presence of many naval members on such occasions, and their silence invariably, are well adapted to lead the people at large to that judgment. Why do they not rise in their places, and endeavour to rescue the service from the charge of being tyrannic and ignorant, as is implied by a wish to deprive it of a discretionary power? We fain look on them as our representatives; why will they not regard us as their constituents, and uphold our interests? Why do they not explain the question, and set it in the true light, and not leave it to landsmen, who cannot be conversant about it, who can only speak from theory (on a subject to which, of all others, theory is no guide,) whose yachting, beautiful as it is, is no practice—to bandy the pros and cons as confidently as though they had passed their lives at sea, and as carelessly as though naval discipline were a trifle, to be disposed of as a road-bill?

But, mark us well! in upholding naval discipline (on which mainly depends our naval supremacy—the keystone of England's security) another course must be adopted than that which is usually followed by its supporters. We must cease to defend the past, or screen the real delinquent; and we must show, by a readiness to acknowledge our former errors, that we have a sincere desire to avoid committing similar ones. On the contrary, (actuated by an excusable failing—an *esprit de corps*,) in throwing a gloss over the conduct of some commanders, we lead people to suppose that we do not disapprove of it, that we even consider it necessary. Nothing is more detrimental to the service than the efforts of some persons, well-meaning, no doubt, to throw discredit on, or to turn into ridicule, as if they had never taken place, or were exaggerated, the instances of quarter-deck misgovernment that are occasionally introduced into naval publications. We dislike the tone of these publications, because the *show-up* in them is intended rather to bring discredit on the service than to act as an example,—example moreover being no longer requisite,—and because they are written in a spirit of unfairness; the unities of time and place and the

identity of person being often sacrificed to suit the abuse cited to the scene of action ; and the subject being generally so cunningly handled, as to make landsmen suppose that they still exist. But, nevertheless, they contain facts, damnable facts ; and, however we may be ashamed, we should own them, if only to show our abhorrence of such conduct ; manifesting at the same time, if we will, our contempt of the calumnious motives that intruded them on the public.

Some officers there are, we know, who look back to the discipline of the old school with regret at its departure. What was that discipline ? Unsparing severity was its rule, the *cat* its instrument ; the art of discriminating character was not thought of ; to reason with men was considered absurd ; to modify punishment a useless trouble ;—the *cat*! the *cat*! the *cat*! With how many captains was it not an invariable rule to punish alike every man for a given fault, whereby were often seen at the same gangway the veteran who had served years without a blemish, to whom the bare thought of the lash was mental agony, and the incorrigible rascal whom flogging only served to case-harden ! We have many of us witnessed melancholy consequences of such injudiciousness. In some ships was it not the custom on occasions to *start* the last of the topmen in off each yard ? As one *must* be the last, death sometimes ensued in consequence of men falling from aloft in their hurry to get in in time to avoid the *rope's end*. How common was the custom of *starting* the last man up the ladders ! How popular (officerly speaking) was the atrocious maxim, that by flogging the good men you showed the bad hands they had no chance of escaping ! The harsh conduct of some captains during the war cannot be exaggerated : let us not attempt to defend it, but rather hold it up to the scorn it merits ; but, at the same time, it behoves us to insist upon the truth, that such *was*, not *is*. Verily, no sight can be more melancholy, more repulsive to humanity, than the spectacle of a man, “dressed in a little authority,” exercising wayward despotism, without one adequate motive, over a few of his fellow-creatures, over whom the law gives him control ; judging all feelings, all understandings, by the blunted edge of his own. If an angel assumed a human form, and entered under his command, he would fare no better than a reprieved felon in the same position. That such has existed cannot be denied, nor ought it to be denied ; but that it can again happen (except in rare, isolated cases) we confidently pronounce to be impossible, unless a complete retrogradation takes place in the manners and pursuits of the navy ; and country gentlemen may be assured that they are not more unlike their fathers, who daily steeped their bodies in port, than we of the ocean are to our predecessors.

Nevertheless, we know enough of human nature not to be ignorant of the direful effects produced by the union of ill temper and arbitrary power,—the morbid disease of the mind (effect often of physical derangement) that finds relief in giving pain to others. We are not ignorant of the sorry ambition that makes some men desirous of excelling in matters of no import, or the weakness that induces others to forego their own sound ideas to please a Commander-in-Chief who finds merit in the perfection of trifles. We know that a *Zeluco* may occasionally arise capable of deliberately sacrificing the happiness of all under him for the sake of a “crack ship,” for the sake of reefing a

topsail in a few seconds less time, or of having the pins of his quarter-deck a little brighter than those of other vessels, or of exciting the powers of his crew as though the object were to save the ship from a lee-shore*. We know the fatal facility (rock on which many have split) of preserving discipline by means of the lash—the ally it is of indolence, the friend of ignorance; and how effectively it enables the inefficient officer to obtain credit (as a man of talent) for results *it* alone was instrumental in obtaining.

We know all that; and therefore it may appear that those who wish to deprive Captains of a discretionary power in using the lash, on the chance of its being abused, have reason on their side,—moreover, that we agree with them. No such thing. In mentioning the elements of the evil, we merely anticipated their being urged in argument against us; and we trust we have a competent answer. In the first place, the general feeling now existing among naval officers against severity; their education; their acquaintance with the feelings of their countrymen on the subject; their—let us say it—superior habits of temperance; their more habitual control over themselves; altogether form a guarantee that a general system of harshness will not again be revived. In the second place,—and this is the most important consideration,—the surest check on individual tyranny, (leaving every other caution out of the question as theoretical,) is responsibility;—provided the Admiralty observe the just rule of making a commander's responsibility weigh in the ratio of the power entrusted to him, the latter will never be abused. Unfortunately the rule was inversed: the more oppressed was a crew, the greater was the impunity of its commander; and any complaint made against him was usually converted into a source of triumph, an incentive to persevere in his practices, by being treated as subversive of discipline.

The tree has at length borne fruit, and bitter it is for *us*. The effect of this administrative error is seen in the voice of indignation that has gone through the land. The evil has worked its own cure; but—true in morals as in physics—the self-wrought remedy may prove too violent, and induce a worse malady.

More to blame, however, than the Admiralty were the members of Courts-Martial, in conniving at the sins of their brother officers and equals. It sometimes happened that the crew of a ship would frame charges and bring their captain to trial. In some of these cases, where the charges were proved, it is not saying too much that *death* would not have been a harsh sentence. What was the punishment?—Punishment!—It seldom amounted to more than dismissal from a ship; oftentimes only to a reprimand; *cashiering* was the least to be expected. Thus deluded under the semblance of justice, no reasoning could persuade the men that dismissing an officer from his ship was a punishment, more especially as the Admiralty were in the habit of adding to the mockery by giving him another ship, in which to repeat the same

* Rarely will a man of talent be a Martinet. Nelson's ship was considered a privateer; so was Collingwood's; so was Sir P. Brooke's; and, generally speaking, such misnamed ships prove the most effective on real service; for the men know that their energies are not called into action for trifles, and grateful for that, exert them willingly and spiritedly on commensurate occasions.

pranks. If it ever happened (which we doubt) that a court-martial did its duty by cashiering an officer convicted of oppression, he was certain, after some time, of being reinstated. What was the consequence of this incapability on the part of the seamen to obtain redress? Mutiny oftentimes. No general mutiny ever took place in a ship of war without being excited by *extreme* ill usage. Had the men had the means of obtaining justice, they would never have incurred the fearful risk of taking the law in their own hands; indeed, we may say, so great were the odds against them, so certain their detection, that nothing short of the feeling of revenge wrought to its highest pitch (as in the case of the *Hermione*) could have made them have recourse to it.

Captains, we know, thought that by listening to their complaints, by letting it appear that a captain *could* do wrong, they would subvert discipline. A grave error this; a singular misapprehension of human feelings; a decided proof that they had not long served in inferior posts. No consideration makes men so cheerful in subordination as the knowledge that their superiors are also responsible, and may be readily called to account for transgressing their duty towards their inferiors; in aid of which argument—a truism it may be termed—we need scarcely refer to the allusions of Scripture regarding the tribunal at which the great of earth will have to answer for their conduct towards the low, and the triumph of patient suffering thereby inculcated. Sailors are naturally patient and forgiving: it requires long aggravation before they will bring charges against their commanding officer; and the old opinion, that if a captain were punished on the charges of his men, it would cause a crew to adduce frivolous charges, is neither founded on reason nor experience.

Captains of the present day, to you belong the task of amending the faults of your predecessors: attempt to perpetuate them, and the power will be taken from you! We solemnly urge you to consider the importance of your situation, and not suffer any *esprit de corps* to interfere with the duty you owe your Country and the Navy, when sitting in judgment on your brother officers. Of vital import to the country (as depending on the navy) is it, that your authority be maintained vigorously; but to ensure that, it must not be abused. Your education and your feelings tell you how unnecessary, how odious is oppression in a ship: be it then your care to prevent any officer convicted of tyranny before you, as members of a court-martial, from again abusing his authority—deprive him of his commission. The notoriety of a few vessels will impart a taint to the whole navy that nothing will remove. A well-proven case of tyranny, allowed to go unpunished, may raise a feeling in the House that will lead to render your authority a shadow. If you suffer the cat to be an instrument of torture in the hands of a few, you will not be suffered to retain it as a wholesome rod of correction.

But to come to the question now agitated. Cannot the discipline of the navy be maintained without the aid of the *cat*? Independent of the danger of making abrupt experiments on a subject of such vast importance to the country as naval discipline, it is easy to show that it cannot be. Whether the army can do without it at the present time, we do not here pretend to decide; we think not. We merely allude to it to

show, in case it be deprived of it, and thereby a precedent be established for us, that the two services are by no means on a parallel; that whereas the discipline necessary to be kept in the one, in peace or in war, is essentially different; in the other, at either period, it amounts to one and the same thing. Let a sentry, for example, sleep on his post in peace time, no great harm can arise from it, on the moment. In war time, the army to which he belongs may be surprised in consequence. In the navy, let a man sleep on his post in a time of profound peace, his ship may run down a merchantman, or go ashore. Thus much shows that a distinction which may be used in the army, according to the period, but which it would be absurd to adopt, (as a general principle,) is not applicable to the navy. In fact, our duties and hardships, all that tries the courage and forbearance of men, may be the same in peace as in war; and some mode of punishment is required at all seasons, that may enforce obedience at once; a neglect of which might endanger life, or even the ship; and no punishment that we are acquainted with at all answers the end proposed, except flogging. Why? Because flogging is the only punishment (save death, of which, in maintaining order among large bodies of men, it is an adequate substitute) that, in addition to the infliction on the delinquent, produces a simultaneous moral effect on a ship's company,—the end to be aimed at in all punishment. Few officers can have failed to remark this. Every lash finds an echo in the bosom of each of the assembled crew, and gives it an additional respect, inspires it with readier obedience, for the chief who has the power of thus electrifying it. But that power should be used with great discrimination,—in urgent cases only; and *never* when any other punishment will answer. As its application cannot be defined, so discretion must be allowed an officer; his use of it being strictly watched by the Admiralty, and by his admiral; and the abuse of it severely punished.

For the information of unprofessional persons, on whom, after all, may depend the question of naval discipline, who suppose, perhaps conscientiously, that other punishments, as solitary confinement, extra duty, &c., are sufficient,—we beg to offer an illustration or two. A ship is making water, and the chain-pumps are going,—the fatigue is excessive,—a skulking, ill-disposed fellow refuses to take his turn at the work, or, at any rate, to do it fairly: what are you to do? If you put him in your black-hole, you confer a kindness on him, by giving him warmth and rest, instead of cold and fatigue. You cannot threaten him with extra duty, for no duty is so hard as that he secedes from; and he laughs at the prospective fear of a court-martial, which may not be assembled for months. Other skulkers, fatigued, soon follow his example; nor would any exertions of the officers avail in retaining them. What would be the result? You would be obliged at length to produce the *cat*; but that, by having been delayed too long, would probably be unheeded; and then nothing would remain for you to save your ship, but to make a desperate example by means of the yard-arm. We, ourselves, were once in a ship where somewhat of a similar occurrence took place. The weather was cold, piercing cold,—off the Falkland Islands,—the gale was rapidly increasing, and the sea running high. It was night,—and all hands were on deck reducing sail; when

the captain of the after-guard refused to be out on the spanker-boom, alleging the danger. Probably it was dangerous; but what an example! Had it been tolerated, the energies of the men failing as they were through cold and fatigue, it would have been followed. The captains of the tops might have refused to lie out, and before morning the ship would have been a wreck. Had you sent him to solitary confinement,—the substitution proposed for flogging—in harbour a good one,—you would have conferred a favour on him: every man in the ship would have envied him, and other skulkers would soon have incurred the same punishment. What was done? The gratings were rigged, and the men in consequence kept to the work necessary for their safety. Let it not be supposed that such are extreme cases. So frequently is the necessary duty on a ship's deck so hard, that many of the men would decline it, were it not for the fear of the cat; no secondary punishment would restrain them.

At such a crisis, I hear say, are there any captains who would hesitate in using the lash, though against their orders? There are many. Even allowing they might only determine to produce it as a last resource,—as all men, of course, would do, even in self-defence,—still they would not have the decision to use it at the right moment: they would delay it till too late,—till it had no terrors; till but one resource, as I before observed, remained,—the yard-arm. And then, for one captain who would have the energy to resort to such a desperate remedy, there are hundreds that would shrink from it,—would perish in the bitter hesitation of incurring the responsibility; or, having made their minds up, would put off the precious moment till their authority cast no shadow.

Is the Africaine forgotten? Would the infamous insubordination among her crew have gone to the extent it did, had her captain dared to use extreme measures at first? When, at length, roused into a sense of his paramount duty, he endeavoured to use them, was he not laughed at? Is not the *Amphitrite*, convict-ship, fresh in people's minds, to show the weight of the incubus—responsibility? Would one hundred and fifty poor souls have perished in her, had it not hung in the way? Yet how widely different the responsibility her captain would have incurred in liberating his prisoners, to that of a captain of a ship of war resorting to death to preserve discipline! Here again we are at issue with the army. A regiment falls into disorder in consequence of a drum-head court-martial being deprived of the power of inflicting lashes. What follows? A general is at hand to communicate with; other regiments are near to overawe; a general court-martial is assembled, and the mutineers are shot, if requisite, without the colonel incurring the slightest responsibility. Look, on the contrary, at the captain of a ship of war, thus circumstanced, in the middle of the ocean. Who is to take the responsibility off his shoulders? a responsibility, recollect, that may involve his own life. Drive us not, then, to the chance of being reduced to the *dread alternative*, (which must be decided by individual strength or weakness of mind,) by depriving us of the only punishment which may restrain a factious, or stimulate an exhausted crew, in moments of difficulty.

Philanthropists, know ye what would be the earliest and most per-

manent consequences of depriving us of the power of flogging? Government would be constrained, in order to preserve that discipline on which your national existence depends, (for without discipline you cannot have an effective navy, and without an effective navy what becomes of your magnificent commerce?)—Government would be constrained to have recourse to death in many cases where a few dozen lashes answer the same end. Do you consider this view of the question? Before you stigmatize our code, recollect that crimes for which you *hang* on shore, we *flog* at sea. Which mode of correction, think you, would the patient prefer?—put it to your own feelings. Who would the wretched wife call most cruel, the captain that flogged her husband for theft, or the State that hanged him? Could you flog also,—nay, sncer not,—we think society would benefit more, and individuals certainly be grateful. We cannot help thinking (and expressing it, at the risk of being called savage) that it would be far more humane to seize a man up in the market-place, and give him a few dozen lashes; than to incarcerate him for a year; a punishment for which no words of detestation are too strong; since on whom does the weight of it fall? On the delinquent, save his feelings? No; he is fed and kept warm: but—his wife and children! God! what pictures rise!—let us not embody one of them.

We are told to look at France,—to her armies, where the lash is never used. Disclaiming, in the first place, any parallel between an army and a navy, (supported therein by the existence of flogging in the French navy, to say nothing of the American,) let us see what is the result. Why, that the military executions in France, compared with any other army, are as twenty to one; compared with the British army, as a hundred to one. There being no punishment—no flogging—to repress the first indications of mutiny, or spreading of insubordination, the evil is suffered to run on, until it is found necessary to resort to the final measure, in order to prevent the whole machine from becoming deranged. I mean not to say that the French do not prefer this mode of doing things. They are brought up in refined notions of honour and gentility; the sense of shame (on some points) pervades them equally, from the prince to the peasant; and probably there are few *parmi les braves* who would not rather open their breasts to the bullet than bare their shoulders to the lash. Their notions of *bien-séance* are innate; the *décorateur* and the *fruitière* meet in the morning, and *Bon jour, Monsieur—Bon jour, Madame*, pass between them, followed by other compliments of *ton*, while he is cleaning his shoes, and she polishing her apples. Two privates quarrel; they decide it with swords, not with *fists*. A corporal walks into a café, and sips his coffee and reads the paper with as much decorum as his colonel would do.

Are we any way similar? Look at our soldiers and sailors reeling drunk through the streets; look at the pot-house orgies of our non-commissioned and petty officers, and say, are these the men to be swayed by a gentleman-like sense of shame? are these the men to whom flogging is worse than death? Before you judge us by the standard of other countries, you must give a higher moral tone to our lower classes; you must cure them of drunkenness; for which bestial habit (against which our brethren of the army have equally to contend) it is surely not very irrational to employ bestial correction.

The opinion frequently held by unprofessional persons, that a man after being flogged is fit for nothing, is very absurd. Many of our most valuable petty officers have been flogged: occasionally, I grant, a man's mind is jarred by the disgrace, but it is rare, and highly to blame in an officer who does not discern such a character. But, in a general sense, men are not morally affected by the lash more than schoolboys; and against every-day's experience is the idea that the thought of the lash ever rankles in a man's bosom. Ridiculous! ask the high-spirited Oxonian whether he feels degraded because he was flogged six months previously at Westminster; he will laugh at you, and probably takes pleasure in reciting his fundamental essays. Unless our ideas of shame and honour are shown to defend our place and clime rather than our education and habit, the whole argument—a favourite one of some persons—of the permanent moral effects of flogging falls to the ground. Unless society agrees to consider certain actions, or reflections, that a man may commit or be exposed to, as disgraceful, no man will feel morally worse for it: the ancients cared not for Billingsgate slang being applied to them, and the Easterns of the present day are equally careless of the epithets "liar," "blackguard," &c. which produce such an effect on the European gentleman. Unless sailors look down on their comrades for being flogged, (which they certainly do not, but rather sympathize with them,) flogging can leave no permanent effect on the mind. The moral effect of corporal chastisement is prospective, not retrospective; the man that has never had it dreads it more than the man who has been flogged—not through apprehension of pain, but through an innate dread of exposure. This sentiment, very perceptible in boys at school, grows stronger, and influences a man's conduct more every year; it is a powerful corrective agent, which no sensible captain would lightly throw away. Flog such a man, the only consequence would be (in most cases) that the punishment having lost its ideal terrors, viz. exposure, he would be the more negligent of his duty as he found the penalty less.

Our case is now made out. We have shown, we trust, 1st, that the power of flogging is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the Navy. 2. That its application should be left solely to the discretion of the captain. 3. That its abuse may be easily prevented by attaching thereto a severe responsibility. 4. That on members of courts-martial enforcing this responsibility depends chiefly whether discipline will be deprived of this mainstay or not. 5. That the seamen themselves are not averse to this mode of punishment, if conducted with discretion and temper. 6. That humanity is a gainer by it. And for a powerful argument in favour of its necessity, we will dwell again on the circumstance, that, notwithstanding the repugnance of the French to corporal chastisement, and the disgrace they attach to it from infancy, the legislature has found it necessary to permit it in French ships of war.

BRITISH ENLISTMENT FOR THE CIVIL WARS OF PORTUGAL.

"A species of men to whom a state of order would become a sentence of obscurity, are nourished into a dangerous magnitude by the heat of intestine disturbances, and it is no wonder that in their turn they foster the disorders which are the parents of their advancement."—BURKE.

THE remark so acutely made by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, that, according to the present mode, "every man in England, except the king, could go to war when the fancy happened to take him," is daily exemplified more and more by the enlistment for Portugal, so actively carried on in the heart of London, and as if in triumph over all the old principles which formerly regulated these matters. Scarcely a newspaper now without a flourishing story of "several fine athletic young men coming forward to join the patriotic armies of Portugal, and starting for Gravesend in high spirits;" but where is this to end? Is it expected by our government that these "fine athletic young men" will come back at the end of a year or two, improved by their travels, ready and willing to resume their wonted occupations, and disposed to become useful members of the community?—This is the question. In the first place, will they return the same as they went, as to their full complement of arms and legs, and will they come back with ability to earn their bread if so inclined? What is all this we hear of certain ship-loads of maimed, wounded, neglected, half-starved wretches which already are disembarking their hapless cargoes at our ports? are these poor deluded victims of patriotism and liberalism able to work? and if not, are they provided for by those who have thus returned these "fine athletic young men" to their country after getting out of them such hard service?—provided for they must and will be,—but how?—certainly not by the foreigners who have had the advantage of their strength and courage, but by our own English contributors to the poor-rates. The poor-rates of England are, in fact, to supply pensions for the invalids of Don Pedro's army.

When, in former days, the Prince of Hesse let out his troops on hire for our wars in America, the eloquence of some of our most brilliant speakers in parliament was at a loss for words of sufficient abhorrence against the trafficking of a sovereign prince with the lives of his subjects; and the British ministry of the day were held up to execration for resorting to that expedient for carrying on the contest. Nevertheless, these soldiers were provided for by the most express stipulations, and not a man of them ran the slightest risk of exposure to starvation and misery as a disabled cripple in his old age, but a provision was effectually secured them upon the faith of government. And yet here are our present legislators not even *letting out to hire*, but actually *lending*, out our soldiers to a foreign power; without attempting to protect the country in the slightest degree from the inevitable and heavy charge of maintaining, through the agency of the parish-laws, these unfortunate wretches when they shall be sent back to their homes, worn out with hardships, and broken with wounds and suffering. And suppose that, disgusted with a thankless service, they have, many of them, the good fortune to return with whole skins, and as many legs and arms as they took with them, what

sort of subjects are they likely to prove? Will the Portuguese discipline have given them habits of order? Will the spectacle of a country, torn by faction, and alternately tyrannized over and plundered by whichever happens to get the upper hand, have improved them as British subjects? especially when a good deal of this has been effected by their own immediate assistance?

The naturally wandering and unsettled life of a soldier renders it difficult to induce even those who have been under the mild but firm restraints of British discipline, to resume the habits of the mechanic or agriculturist. Where then is the probability, nay, where is the remote chance, of those men who are daily deluded into the service of Portugal, returning with better habits than those of banditti and outlaws? Such of them as have served in the British army must necessarily compare, with no small disparagement and contempt, the motley and mercenary crew of foreigners and adventurers placed over them as leaders, with the high-minded and respectable officers, under whose judicious and well-sustained authority they first learned their military duties; nor will the raw recruits probably form more advantageous opinions of the officers under whose direction they find themselves on landing in Portugal.

The recurrence of frequent mutinies sufficiently proves the wretched condition of the Portuguese armies, and the irregularity of their pay and supplies, must necessarily render the soldiers oppressive and violent towards the unhappy peasantry of a country agitated and convulsed with all the evils of anarchy.

It is almost fearful to think of the return of any considerable number of these nurselings of confusion and outrage, when either their own caprice or the termination of the contest in which they are unhappily engaged, shall pour them back upon their native shores, a lawless and demoralized band, reckless of consequences, with nothing to lose, and ready to engage in the most mischievous and dangerous enterprises, for which plenty of instigators will be found among the zealous improvers of the British constitution.

London mobs have lately made great progress in the march of intellect. A certain Colonel Macirone, in the laudable design of transplanting his Italian patriotism into this country, published some defensive instructions for *the People*, who accordingly, with due deference for so worthy a teacher, laid aside their national character on a late occasion, and plunged the dagger of the assassin into the breasts of men who were with exemplary resolution and steadiness endeavouring to preserve the peace, and maintain order. Are we not likely to import a few more Macirones, and a few more hundred of his desperate disciples, whenever Don Pedro dismisses his hired army, to find their way back to their own country and pick up their living the best way they can? It is one of the most unaccountable and most dangerous features of the present state of affairs, that in their restless search after novelty, and anxious wish to prove wrong and erroneous whatever has been done by their predecessors in office, our rulers contemptuously reject all the lessons to be learned from experience. Thus, in encouraging the existence of a class of persons hitherto unknown in England, such as the wild adventurers who have gone to study civil war in Portugal, they seem resolved to forget the well-known fact, of the Belgian revolution having

been mainly and originally instigated, and likewise eventually matured and carried into effect, by the emissaries of the king of the French, several hundreds of whose soldiers were in and near Brussels, disguised as peasants for a length of time previous to the breaking out of the contest, as well as during its continuance.

There is another very important light in which a wise government should view the subject of foreign enlistment. In deference to the popular clamour, great relaxations have taken place in the penal code of the British army; so much, indeed, is the actual power of the officers of all ranks diminished, that it is only by the most indefatigable and unremitting attention to the details of their duty, that they are able effectually to preserve that regimental discipline which has hitherto been the admiration of the world. Indeed, to those who are at all acquainted with the severity of the punishments by which discipline is maintained in the French, and other continental armies, it is a matter of surprise how our officers manage to keep their men under that restraint, without which the soldier becomes the oppressor instead of the protector of his countrymen. It will scarcely perhaps be credited, that by the returns of the French army for the last year, it appeared that nearly 300 men had suffered death for military offences; but in France it must be recollected there are no provincial newspapers which would venture to give pathetic narratives of the last moments of these "unfortunate men;" and as a great proportion of these executions take place quietly in the military prisons, little is known or thought about them; and the military vanity of the nation is such, that the soldiers of a French regiment would rather concur in wishing to keep the fate of a comrade from public notice, than promulgate his having died in a manner they considered to reflect discredit upon their corps. All this may, perhaps, be very suitable to French habits, and may do very well for preserving French discipline, such as it is; but the attempt to imitate the apparent lenity of their system as regards minor and corporal punishments in our army, cannot too much be avoided, whatever Mr. Hume and other patriots may say to the contrary.

And that the speeches of those gentlemen have a strong tendency to excite discontent, and make the soldiers suppose their discipline too strict, there can be no doubt. Is it not, therefore, evident, that if anything is likely to produce desertion, it is the encouragement of Portuguese enlistment, at the very moment when such mischievous harangues may be supposed to be producing their effect? In the Portuguese armies, there are now some discharged men from almost every regiment in our service; and many commanding officers have already detected correspondence from these adventurers, endeavouring to induce their comrades to desert and join them, on the faith of high pay, and promotion as non-commissioned officers. The adjutant of the Pedrote Lancers at this moment, is, in fact, no other than a non-commissioned officer, of remarkably good previous conduct, and perfect acquaintance with his duty, who deserted some months back from a distinguished cavalry regiment. The natural fidelity, and real patriotic feeling of the British soldier have hitherto prevented this mischief spreading to any great extent; but that is no compliment to the prudence or foresight of government; nor can it be any lasting security, in case the present course be pursued, of endeavouring to destroy all the soldier's remain-

ing faith in their care for his welfare, by gradually depriving him of support in sickness, want, and old age, when discharged, either too old to learn new means of subsistence, or too infirm for common labour. But perhaps government take the same view of desertion as their friends at the head of affairs in Belgium, where we find one of their public journals announcing, with congratulation, that "during the last month desertion has materially decreased; indeed, not more than 160 soldiers have absented themselves from the ——— brigade during the last month, and the greater part of these have merely gone into the interior for the purpose of seeing their friends and families, which, it seems, they were not aware was a breach of military regulation." The sequel goes on gravely to state, that orders have been sent to the mayors of the frontier towns to *remonstrate* with any deserters who may desire to pass through their districts; which, it is expected, will entirely prevent desertion to foreign territory.

What a truly primitive view of Belgian *naïveté*, and the Arcadian character of these amiable and domestic soldiers! and in what a paternal and interesting light do the mayors, (or Don Keys of the Low Countries,) appear! A great Belgian booby, with his *blouse* over his uniform, enters a frontier village, making no secret of his deliberate intention of desertion; but first resolves on a substantial meal at the public-house. Scarcely has he begun cramming, stuffing, and drinking, when in comes the mayor, calls him a "brave Belge," kisses him on both sides of his great, unmeaning face, *remonstrates* on his quitting a service of glory and a land of liberty, treats him to another gallon of sour beer, and packs him back to his regiment. So much for Belgian discipline and Belgian government. But this way of being treated like a naughty child would be far more offensive to a stout English soldier than a much more rigorous but manly system. As the "braves Belges" are, however, become the mere slaves of the French, it may be quite as well they should remain as bad soldiers as they have been for these many years past.

War, *civil war*, as usual, has now broken out in Spain; and probably, in a very short time, we shall have workhouse detachments, and "fine athletic young men," enlisting as merrily for the Spanish contest as they have done for the Portuguese. Lord Grey will naturally repeat, as he did before, that he knows nothing about it, except through the newspapers; and all will do very well till the parishes discover they have a good many cripples to maintain, and the police that they have some very difficult characters to deal with in London. That the evil may there stop, we sincerely hope; but it is a hope unlikely to be realized, unless ministers awake in time to a sense of their improvidence. Great and serious danger must otherwise be anticipated; and it will probably be too late when

. "Piget incepti
 excussaque pectore Juno est,
 Sed non idcirco flammæ atque incendia vires
 Indomitas posuere: udo sub robore vivit
 Stupa vomens tardum fumem."

NARRATIVE OF THE EXHUMATION OF THE REMAINS OF
MAJOR ANDRÉ.

BY J. BUCHANAN, ESQ., H. M. CONSUL, NEW YORK.

British Consulate, New York, August, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—In compliance with the urgent suggestion of several officers of high rank in the army, I send you a brief narrative of the facts connected with the removal of the remains of the unfortunate Major André, from the place of his suffering at Tappan, in this State, to the Abbey,—there to rest, surrounded by the ashes of the illustrious men who died in the performance of duty in the service of their country. If any one circumstance more than another leads me to accede to the numerous suggestions for years pressed upon me, it is the consideration, that this measure strikingly illustrates the high and chivalrous character of one who was peculiarly the soldier's friend—the ever-to-be-lamented Duke of York. For my own part, I question if the military annals of any country furnish such an instance of tender solicitude to heal the distress, which must arise in every British bosom, when reading in our history the fate of André; and pardon my saying I am not aware of any reward ever bestowed more calculated to cherish amongst the officers of our army the ambition of well-earned fame,—of a fearless devotion in the performance of perilous duty. It has been justly presumed, indeed known to many, that I had preserved the documents relating to the interesting event; not anticipating, however, that I should have been so often and earnestly solicited to publish them, nor, indeed, meaning that they should go forth to the world. Two circumstances have at all times prevented my sanctioning their publication: the respect due to the feelings of the surviving relatives of the sufferer,—and the prominent place necessarily occupied by myself in the transaction. These considerations are even now so little abated, that I still feel reluctant to incur the responsibility of making the narrative public. However, I yield to better judgment; and as I have no pretension as a writer, I pray that my style may be pardoned. The facts are stated with perfect fidelity, and much is omitted, which, though interesting, I deem proper to leave out.

The state of New York, by a resolution passed in the legislature during the session of 1818, directed,—that the remains of General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, should be removed from that fortress, where they had been buried with military honours, and deposited in New York.

The excitement arising from that act, and the jealousy which had grown out of the late war between Great Britain and the United States, led, necessarily, to observations springing from such unkindly feelings; and I was hourly annoyed by contrasts drawn from the conduct of the state of New York, as to the remains of General Montgomery,—while those of the British soldier, who was sacrificed in the service of his country, in the flower of his youth, (*by a doom, which, in the judgment of many, might have been commuted,*) were abandoned and neglected. The grave of Major André was at the place of his execution, in an open field, with only a heap of stones to mark the spot, as the trees alone would not have pointed it out; and it was an additional reproach

that his body had not been even removed to the neighbouring burying-ground, and a monument, however humble, erected over it.

Influenced by these observations, (and my own feelings, which participated largely in their truth,) I was induced, in the month of April, 1821, to address a letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then commander-in-chief, with a proposal to remove the remains of Major André to a place of public interment, or to place a suitable monument on the spot where they reposed. In due course I was honoured with a prompt communication, dated Horse Guards, May 16, 1821, from Sir Herbert Taylor, in which he was pleased to state—"That he was directed to convey to me his Royal Highness's sincere acknowledgments for the communication I had made, and to assure me how sensible his Royal Highness was of the liberal and patriotic feeling which had produced my proposal, that the bones of the brave and unfortunate Major André should be collected, and should receive that tribute of respect which is due to the remains and to the memory of a meritorious officer, who had suffered an ignominious death in the honourable discharge of his duty. His Royal Highness most readily directed that I should take such steps as I should consider most advisable for collecting Major André's bones, and for having them securely conveyed to Halifax, whence they could be brought to England in one of his Majesty's ships of war, with a view to their being deposited in Westminster Abbey, as his Royal Highness had communicated with the Dean of Westminster, in relation thereto; a copy of whose reply he was pleased to inclose for my information."

The note from the very Reverend the Dean to his Royal Highness was in the following words:—"There is something so pleasing in the proposal made by Mr. Buchanan, that I am persuaded there can be but one feeling as to the propriety of adopting it; I therefore send you, for the information of his Royal Highness, my immediate concurrence, and shall inform the Chapter I have done so."

Upon receipt of Sir Herbert Taylor's letter, I addressed a note to the late greatly-esteemed and justly-lamented De Witt Clinton, the then governor of the state of New York, praying his Excellency's permission to comply with the orders of his Royal Highness: in reply thereto, I was honoured with a note, of which the following is a copy:—

"New York, 30th July, 1821.

"SIR,—I have received a communication from you relative to the conveyance of the remains of Major André from this State to Great Britain, and I have the honour to state in reply, that our laws interpose no obstacle to this measure.

"I am, Sir, with great consideration,

"Your obedient servant,

"To J. Buchanan, Esq.,

"DE WITT CLINTON."

"His Britannic Majesty's Consul, New York."

In consequence of the publicity given to the intended exhumation, numbers of British subjects expressed a wish to attend on the occasion, in order to manifest their feelings of respect for the unfortunate, but highly-esteemed victim of war. Among the many communications, I should not be doing justice to the memory of the late excellent Captain Phillips, did I not on this occasion give an extract from his letter, as to his attending the exhumation.

“ Highlands Grange, 28th July, 1821.

“ I shall feel myself highly flattered and gratified in any co-operation you may deem expedient, in proving my respect for the memory of Major André, whose loss was most universally deplored by all, but more especially by those who had the honour of his acquaintance.”

My next step was to proceed to Tappan, distant from this city twenty-four miles. Thither I went, accompanied by Mr. Moore, his Majesty's agent for packets. Upon reaching the village, which does not contain above fifty or sixty houses, the first we inquired at proved to be the very house in which the Major had been confined while a prisoner there, kept by one Dupuy, who was also post-master; who took us to view the room which had been used as his prison. Excited as we were, it would be difficult to describe our feelings on entering this little chamber; it was then used as a milk and store-room; otherwise unaltered from the period of his confinement; about twelve feet by eight, with one window looking into a garden, the view extending to the hill, and directly to the spot on which he suffered, as the landlord pointed out from the window, while in the room, the trees growing at the place where he was buried.

Having inquired for the owner of the field, I waited on the Rev. Mr. Demarat, a baptist minister residing in Tappan, to whom I explained the object of my visit, who generously expressed his satisfaction at the honour, “ which at length,” to use his words, “ was intended the memory of Major André,” and assured me, that every facility should be afforded by him. Whereupon we all proceeded to examine the grave, attended by many of the inhabitants, who by this time had become acquainted with the cause of our visit; and it was truly gratifying to us, as it was honourable to them, that all were loud in the expressions of their gratification on this occasion.

We proceeded up a narrow lane or broken road, with trees at each side, which obscured the place where he suffered, until we came to the opening into the field, which at once led to an elevated spot on the hill. On reaching the mount, we found it commanded a view of the surrounding country for miles. General Washington's head-quarters, and the house in which he resided, was distant about a mile and a half or two miles, but fully in view. The army lay encamped, chiefly also in view of the place, and must necessarily have witnessed the catastrophe. The field, as well as I could judge, contained from eight to ten acres, and was cultivated; but around the grave the plough had not approached nearer than three or four yards, that space being covered with loose stones thrown upon and around the grave, which was only indicated by two cedar trees about ten feet high. A small peach tree had also been planted at the head of the grave, by the kindly feeling of a lady in the neighbourhood.

Doubts were expressed by many who attended, that the body had been secretly carried to England, and not a few believed we should not find the remains; but their surmises were set aside by the more general testimony of the community. Having then found the grave, and obtained leave of the proprietor of the field to remove the remains, I made arrangements to do so on the Tuesday following. Having consulted Mr. Eggleso, a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, who had formerly done the work of Dublin Castle, as to the most suitable mode of

removal, in a manner becoming the illustrious Prince under whose orders I was acting, he recommended a sarcophagus, which I accordingly ordered to be made, and to be covered with crimson velvet, &c.; aware that thereby I was acting in accordance with the intention of his Royal Highness, in honouring the remains of a soldier who had been buried divested of all honourable appendages. Thus furnished, I proceeded upon the 10th of August, 1821, accompanied by Señor Houghton, the Spanish consul, and attended by Mr. Eggeso, with the sarcophagus, in order to raise the body, previous to removal from Tappan to his Majesty's packet. This mode of proceeding I was led to adopt, as I had been informed that some person had gone from New York, under the view to purchase or rent the field from the worthy clergyman, under the impression I would pay a large sum in order to fulfil his Royal Highness's intention; but, to the honour of this worthy, yet poor pastor, he rejected their offers, and stated he would not, on any account, recede from the promise he had made. Arriving at Tappan by ten o'clock, A.M., though I was not expected until the following Tuesday, as I had fixed, yet a number of persons soon assembled, some of whom betrayed symptoms of displeasure at the proceeding, arising from the observations of some of the public journals, which asserted "that any honour paid Major André's remains was casting an imputation on General Washington, and the officers who tried him."

As these characters were of the lowest cast, and their observations were condemned by every respectable person in the village, I yet deemed it prudent, while the worthy pastor was preparing his men to open the grave, to resort to a mode of argument, the only one I had time or inclination to bestow upon them, in which I was sure to find the landlord a powerful auxiliary. I therefore stated to these noisy patriots, that I wished to follow a custom not unfrequent in Ireland, from whence I came, namely, of taking some spirits before proceeding to a grave. The landlord approved the Irish practice, and accordingly supplied abundance of liquor, so that in a short time, General Washington, Major André, and the object of my visit, were forgotten by them, and I was left at perfect liberty, with the respectable inhabitants of the place, to proceed to the exhumation, leaving the landlord to supply the guests, a duty which he faithfully performed, to my entire satisfaction.

At twelve o'clock, quite an unexpected crowd assembled at the grave,—as our proceeding up the hill was seen by the inhabitants all around. The day was unusually fine; a number of ladies, and many aged matrons who witnessed his fall,—who had seen his person,—who had mingled tears with his sufferings,—attended, and were loud in their praises of the Prince, for thus at length honouring one who still lived in their recollection with unsubdued sympathy. The labourers proceeded with diligence, yet caution. Surmises about the body having been removed were revived, and it would be difficult to imagine any event which could convey a degree of more intense excitement.

As soon as the stones were cleared away, and the grave was found, not a tongue moved amongst the multitude,—breathless anxiety was depicted in every countenance. When, at length, one of the men cried out he had touched the coffin, so great was the enthusiasm at this moment, that I found it necessary to call in the aid of several of the ladies to form an enlarged circle, so that all could see the operation;

which being affected, the men proceeded with the greatest caution, and the clay was removed with the hands, as we soon discovered the lid of the coffin was broken in the centre. With great care the broken lid was removed, and there to our view lay the bones of the brave André, in perfect order. I, among others, for the first time discovered that he had been a small man; this observation I made from the skeleton, which was confirmed by some then present. The roots of the small peach tree had completely surrounded the skull like a net. After allowing all the people to pass round in regular order and view the remains as they lay, which very many did with unfeigned tears and lamentation, the bones were carefully removed, and placed in the sarcophagus, (the circle having been again formed.) After which I descended into the coffin, which was not more than three feet below the surface, and with my own hands raked the dust together, to ascertain whether he had been buried in his regimentals or not, as it was rumoured among the assemblage that he was stripped; for, if buried in his regimentals, I expected to find the buttons of his clothes, which would have disproved the rumour; but I did not find a single button, nor any article, save a string of leather that had tied his hair, in perfect preservation, coiled and tied as it had been on his hair at the time. This string I forwarded to his sister in England. I examined the dust of the coffin so minutely (as the quantity would not fill a quart) that no mistake could have arisen in the examination. Let no unworthy motive be attributed to me for recording this fact; I state it as one which I was anxious to ascertain for the reason given. I do not pretend to know whether buttons would moulder into dust, while bones and a leather string would remain perfect and entire; but sure I am there was not a particle of metal in the coffin. How far these facts accord with the rumours adverted to, others may judge; but it is useful, that all these facts should be brought to light, as it may reasonably be inferred, that if stripped, those who permitted this outrage, or who knew of it, had no idea that the unfeeling act they then performed would be blazoned to the world near half a century after the event; or that the future historian should hold up such procedure to the reproof of all honourable men. Having placed the remains in the sarcophagus, it was borne amidst the silent and unbought regret of the numerous assemblage, and deposited in the worthy pastor's house, with the intention of removing it to his Majesty's packet on the Tuesday following.

I should be ungrateful did I omit doing justice to the feelings of an aged widow, who kept the turnpike-gate on the way to New York, who, upon hearing the object of my visit, declared she felt so much gratified that the remains were to be removed from the field where they had so long lain neglected, that all the carriages should pass free of toll on the occasion. Whether she had this power I know not, but it marks strongly the sentiments of the American people at large, as to a transaction which a great part of the British public have forgotten, at least those in the humbler walks of life, as this gate-keeper was.

On returning to New York, on the evening of the 10th, a citizen of the first respectability called on me and stated, that as political favour was to be obtained by manifesting hatred to every English measure, he had learned that some hot spirits had agreed that they would mark every citizen who should attend, and that they were determined to meet

the procession on the way, and throw the sarcophagus into the Hudson. Let not the people of the United States be charged with participating in feelings that could suggest such an outrage. There was nothing in it hostile to the remains of Major André; it was to forward political views, just as abuse was poured out upon the present and late President of the United States previous to the late election; yet it is difficult to explain to those not long acquainted with the United States the motives which govern the actions of a democracy, and I am supported in the opinion by men whose judgment I deem sound, that solely from such views did some of the papers in this city and Philadelphia differ from those journals that applauded the removal, as party feeling in political matters generally runs so high, that the favour of one party is sure to subject its object to the opposition of the other. I am thus particular, lest the threatened opposition should be regarded as a mark of the character of the country; and I hope I may be pardoned, while on the subject, in saying, that the manifestation of hatred to England is no longer a proof of patriotism, as formerly.

The information, however, led me to act so as to avoid any kind of proceeding likely to produce excitement; and although all that was purposed was to have the attendance of Major M'Neil, Captain Phillips of the British army, Captains Ricketts and Laurence of the British navy, the Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and Spanish consuls, as I had declined the offered attendance of a number of the most respectable citizens, (as soon as I found the papers alluded to animadverted in the spirit I have mentioned.) Determined to act promptly, without informing my family, or any others, of my intention, I called on the commander of his Majesty's packet, and we proceeded to Tappan on the evening of Saturday the 11th, taking a gig, in which we rode, and directed a carriage to follow to a place about sixteen miles distant, and there wait for me, without intimating to the party furnishing the gig or carriage my destination. I delayed my departure to get, as night fell, within about four miles of the village, where we stopped at a tavern to feed the horse and refresh ourselves, having come twenty-four miles. While tea was getting ready, a number of the country people came to the tavern, (the usage of the country on a Saturday evening,) among whom, it so happened, were some who had witnessed the exhumation the day before; and inasmuch as no stranger can travel without being questioned through a quarter where strangers are rarely seen, I took every precaution to avoid coming in contact with the persons at the tavern. However, one man came forward, and, without any prefatory observation, by way of introduction, asked me, was I not the British consul, as he thought he had seen me the day before at Tappan. I had no way of retreat; so I told him I was often taken for the consul, and that at times it was very inconvenient to have so close a resemblance to that person. He then began to inform me of the exhumation of Major André, the magnificence of the sarcophagus, and that the whole country would be there on Tuesday to join in the procession. I need not say that I got away from this kind and inquisitive person as quickly as possible, as others were approaching, who, had they been at Tappan the day before, I know not how I should have got clear of these men, more than the lamented André did from those men who met him when he was taken. It was my intention to have stopped at this tavern till twelve o'clock;

but I had to decamp, for the reason mentioned. My companion remained concealed in a small back-room, where we got tea; for his appearance would have called forth an examination all my ingenuity could not have delivered us from; an ordeal not to be understood by travellers on great leading roads in Europe. Unfortunately for our object, it was moonlight; and for the first time in my life did I find moonlight unpleasant. I wished for a cloud,—for total darkness. But no; it was a clear moonlight night; so light, that only those who have witnessed the clear sky of the United States, in latitude 40°, can have any idea of its brightness. But my anxiety for concealment rendered the light intolerable, as so many people were stirring, or, as it is termed in that Dutch quarter, “frolicking,” on a Saturday night. Moving slowly, we entered the village at half-past eleven o'clock; and passing through, I left the gig with my friend under a tree, which obscured them, while I proceeded forward to reconnoitre the worthy pastor's house. To my great annoyance, I heard several voices from a piazza in front of his house, where a number of persons were sitting enjoying the mild moonlight night. I remained under a tree a full hour, within hearing of their conversation, fearing to go forward, lest some of the inhabitants of the village formed part of the group, as I dreaded discovery, as I had learned from my inquisitor at the tavern that great preparation was making to entertain the numbers who would attend on the removal on Tuesday, by the several tavern-keepers in Tappan. I also feared to come in contact with the patriots whom, with the aid of the tavern-keeper, I had silenced the day before: I could not expect the same co-operation to leave me at liberty to pursue my object; so I determined to leave nothing to chance, as my friend and I were alone, unaided and unarmed. One o'clock having struck, and the voices having diminished, I ventured forward; not without apprehension also of a watch-dog, unprovided as I was, and found the good old minister still outside the house, with some of his relations, who had come to spend a day with him, and see the sarcophagus. I took him aside, before he recognised me, and stated to him the cause of my sudden visit; but he derided my fear; for that such was the feeling of the country and his friends, that he would guarantee all would go off well; and that it would greatly disappoint numbers who were to come to his house next day to see the “rare spectacle of so grand an article as the sarcophagus.” In fact, I found the old gentleman was not to be moved from his purpose. I therefore went in with him, and found his wife a subject more likely to be moved by fear; and I accordingly roused her apprehension so effectually, that she joined me in persuading her husband to acquiesce in my purpose, which he did reluctantly, as he felt for the honour of the community, and, in the simplicity of his heart, did not believe there were such miscreants in the world. All this time my companion remained under the tree, his mind filled with the midnight meeting, of the events which led him and myself to our enterprise; from whence I called him into the house. Having the key of the sarcophagus, I had to open it, so that the relatives who had come might see it; and finding that I had paid above one hundred guineas for it, they were astonished at the munificent disposition of his Royal Highness. Having requested the old lady to inclose it in a quilt, we got it placed on the gig; and having taken some refreshment, of which we stood much in

need, we departed, and returned to the place where I had ordered the carriage to come, into which we got, and proceeded on to New York, where we arrived about five o'clock on the morning of Sunday. Having arranged to have a boat in waiting from his Majesty's packet, with feelings that never shall be effaced from my memory, I placed the remains under the British flag.

As soon as the removal of the sarcophagus to the packet was known in this city, it was not only honourable to the feelings of the citizens, but cheering to my mind, depressed as it had been, to find the sentiments which prevailed. Ladies sent me flowers; others, various emblematic devices, garlands, &c., to decorate the remains of the "lamented and beloved André." A beautiful and ornamented myrtle, among those sent, I forwarded with the sarcophagus to Halifax, where Lieut.-General Sir James Kempt, governor of Nova Scotia, caused every proper mark of respect to be paid to the remains. From thence they reached London, and were deposited near the monument which had been erected to his memory in the Abbey, and a marble slab placed at the foot of the monument, on which is set forth their removal by the order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.*

Having represented to his Royal Highness the generous conduct of the Rev. Mr. Demarat, I recommended that his Royal Highness should convey to him a snuff-box, made out of one of the trees which grew at the grave, which I sent home. But my suggestion was far outdone by the princely munificence of his Royal Highness, who ordered a box to be made out of the tree, and lined with gold, with an inscription, "From his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Rev. Mr. Demarat." While speaking of this act of liberality, I was unexpectedly honoured with a silver inkstand, with the following inscription:—"The surviving sisters of Major André to James Buchanan, Esq., his Majesty's Consul, New York." They also sent a silver cup, with a suitable inscription, to Mr. Demarat. I need not add, that I cherish this inkstand, (which I am now using,) and shall bequeath it to my children as a memorial which I prize with no ordinary feeling.

I omitted to mention, that I had the peach tree which had been planted on the grave (the roots of which had surrounded the skull, as set forth) taken up with great care, with as much of the clay as it was possible to preserve around the roots, and brought it to my garden in New York, where my daughters attended it with almost pious solicitude, shading it during the heat of the day, watering it in the cool of the evening, in the hope of preserving it to send to England. "Had it reached his sisters, they would no doubt have regarded it as another Minerva; for, though it did not spring out of, yet it was nourished by, their beloved brother's head.

I have only to add, that, through the kind interference of my brother consul at Philadelphia, I obtained Major André's watch, which he had to part with when a prisoner, during the early part of the war. This watch I sent to England lately; so that I believe every vestige connected with the subject of this narrative has been sent to the land of his birth, in the service of which his life was sacrificed. J. BUCHANAN.

* We shall procure and insert a transcript both of the original inscription on the monument, and of that added by the Duke of York, as showing that H.R.H. was influenced by the desire to do that which appeared to him consistent with the course which his revered Father had pursued.—Ed.

SKETCHES OF A YEAR'S SERVICE IN THE EGYPTIAN MARINE, IN
1832 AND 1833.

(No. I.)

"Ye'll get the best o' moral works
'Mang black Gentoos and pagan Turks,
Or hunters wild on Ponotaxi,
Wha never heard of orthodoxy."—BURNS.

WHILE you in England are busying and fretting yourselves about 'reform bills and reformed parliaments, about the means of redressing the wrongs of the "finest pisantry in the world," or of thinning the superfluous population of the land of potatoes by the "argument of pike and gun;"—while you are engaged in these philanthropic occupations, we are quietly enjoying our unlimited freedom, both in purse and person, and getting a living into the bargain, under the government of a Turkish despot; and it is really wonderful how comfortable one can be under such circumstances, particularly when we consider that we are in the power of a man who can shorten by the head any one that he pleases, merely by nodding his own. But really the Turks have been so sadly belied, that it appears a hopeless task to endeavour to possess the public with what are called, in the present day, liberal feelings towards them.

When I left England, I had my head full of ideas of bowstrings, sabres, daggers, yattigans, and the application thereof to the personal satisfaction of the obnoxious; but the schoolmaster has been so much abroad here, that I assure you seriously the aforesaid instruments have grown quite into disrepute; perhaps the reason is, that our friends here have lately had so much to do in the way of killing their neighbours, that they have had no time to attend to the slaying of one another. However this may be, we have nevertheless very strange ideas indeed, in England, of the habits and manners of the Turks, and I cannot, I think, do better than give you a regular account of them just as I find them, and if you do not then think of them very differently from what you do at present, I shall be greatly mistaken.

You must, however, previously take warning, that you are not to expect a detailed account of the war, but must rest yourself contented with the marine campaign, which I feel a particular pleasure in relating, inasmuch as it terminated entirely to my satisfaction, that is to say, without our coming to blows. There are some people in this world who appear to have an innate fondness for fighting, or as the phrenologists would say, have the organ of combativeness particularly well developed; this to me is perfectly inexplicable, I having a particular antipathy to that department, partly in consequence of the said organ being unusually small in my proper person, and partly because I have some uncomfortable misgivings that at the termination of the affair I might possibly find myself in anything but a *status ante bellum*.

• We will, however, leave these things to the discussion of greater philosophers, and content ourselves with less speculative affairs, trusting that the delay which has been occasioned by the above remark will only serve to whet the appetite for the forthcoming novelties.

I must, as a preliminary, introduce you to the city, port, and arsenal of Alexandria, and however contemptible your opinion of them may be, you may rest assured, the Turks have the modesty to consider them, if not the best, at least among the best of cities, ports, and arsenals in this our sublunary globe.

An Englishman, when he first approaches the coast of Egypt, naturally, and as it were by instinct, begins to arrange in his head the various ideas he has previously conceived of Oriental magnificence, splendid ruins of antiquity, the fields of former battles, the fertile banks of the Nile, where Antony and Cleopatra sported away time and lost half the world, the massy pyramids and all the recollections connected with them; not to say anything of the confused mass of smaller ideas about Memnon and mummies, crocodiles and sphinxes, which crowd his imagination, and fill up the scene which he is so impatient to examine. But alas! upon landing, all these splendid visions of fancy blow up like an overcharged steam-engine, and evaporate with rapidity every step we advance.

It is perfectly true we meet with abundance of things which are anything but consonant with our manners and customs in England, and the singularity and numberless variety of costume form a scene alone, which some people would call picturesque. We must, however, freely confess, that we have no taste that way, and have a thorough contempt for all sorts of finery, except when we see it in England, gracefully displayed in the ornament of our fair countrywomen. By the by, the Turks have been said to be the best-dressing people in the world. Without disputing the fact, we must in justice assert, that there are among them also some of the worst-dressing people in the world, if a state approaching to nudity can be considered as dressing at all. We are, however, digressing from our subject, and must recall our attention to the city of Alexandria itself.

If it were possible that a shower of houses, mosques, and buildings could fall from the skies and just form a city upon the spot where they fell, I should most certainly have been inclined to believe that the city of Alexandria had been thus made by accident, as it is impossible to conceive how the art of man could have contrived a town, concentrating in itself such a total defiance of all regularity and order, and in which rubbish is accumulating upon rubbish, from age to age. We were quite astonished, upon landing, to find the streets narrow and dirty in the extreme; the admiralty-wharf (as we should call it in England) was the place where we first set foot upon Egyptian ground: the offices attached were merely sheds, a hundred times worse in the construction than a very second-rate English barn. The mosques and their minarets, which we expected were at all events somewhat decent, are absolutely ruinous; and upon a superficial examination only, a traveller would certainly have considerable hesitation in trusting himself over the threshold of one of them, from the great probability there seems of being suddenly imbedded in a shower of stones and mortar: but, however, these unlucky accidents do not often happen, for the people are most assiduous in propping up and giving support to these tottering temples, in a manner that certainly does not add much to their uniformity or architectural elegance, but yet is sufficient to give them that appearance of stability that enables a Moslem to worship at his ease.

But notwithstanding this bad taste, or to speak more correctly, this total absence of taste, there is still much that is worth seeing in the city of Alexandria. Improvement is going on rapidly, and it is by no means improbable, that in a few years it may become a large and splendid city. At present it is the most romantic mixture of ancient and modern that the most ardent admirer of elegant confusion could desire. The Turks have undoubtedly a first-rate contempt for the antique, and we see the most splendid remains of ancient architecture applied to the most menial purposes; handsome granite and marble columns stuck up to support sheds and warehouses; the capitals and bases of what appear to have been formerly splendid columns are to be seen placed at the doors of houses, as stepping-stones by which to mount their horses; and in many places whole buildings are erected from the ruins of antiquity. Indeed, even the Pacha himself does not seem to possess the slightest respect for the memory of either Cheops or Ptolemy, and would without the least hesitation chop up the statue of either of them if it fell in his way, and appropriate it to any useful purpose for which it was suitable. The greater part of the fortifications, the arsenal, the warehouses and granaries, the dock-yard and the mole, have all been built by His Highness from the ruins of the ancient city, and he is still going on building and excavating for stone among the ruins, and thus obtains a cheap and abundant supply. The only two columns of antiquity which remain erect, as they were originally placed, are one of the needles of Cleopatra, and the celebrated pillar of Pompey: but as these two are the Gog and Magog of the cockneys of Alexandria—the only lions—we shall not trouble the reader by intruding any remarks about them, taking it for granted that everybody knows already all that is known of or about them; but if there be any one who does not, we would recommend him to read the works of those chivalrous gentlemen who have hazarded their necks to climb to the tops of them, and who we consider are entitled solely to the right of describing them, especially when it is considered that that is the only reward they get for the hazard and trouble.

There is one circumstance, however, which renders Alexandria a fertile source of amusement to strangers, namely, the great and extraordinary medley of foreigners of all nations which are congregated here. The bulk of the native population consists of Arabs; there are three or four thousand Turks, and the remainder are Italians, French, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Levantines, and a few English. Here we have every variety of religion, and perfect toleration for all: we have Mahomedans, Copts, Greeks, and Jews; we have protestants, catholics, and methodists;—we have, in fact, every possible variety. Each party, of course, is liberal enough to consider that all the others must infallibly be doomed to eternal darkness; and each party being thus firmly persuaded, the contempt they entertain for each other is perfectly mutual. This is just the thing, and we accordingly find that each conforms himself to the costume of his country or his faith, and we have it in every variety, from the descendant of Mahomet with his green turban, to the shaven head and cowl of the lazy monk; from the white turban of the venerable Pacha down to the cocked hat and feathers of our own proper consul.

But, after all, there is nothing so worthy of attention in this city as the Pacha himself,—the great, the good, the noble old Pacha;—he who,

in the space of a few years only, has so far civilized a nation of absolute savages, as to render his country formidable even to European powers;—he who, while assiduously cultivating the arts of peace, and encouraging commerce and trade, was at the same time preparing for war if occasion should require it;—he who was at the same time establishing manufactories and raising a regular army to defend his possessions;—he who governed with justice and clemency, although invested with despotic power; and he who has now hewed his way with his victorious army from the deserts of Egypt to the very gates of Constantinople.

If ever there was a country where every movement could be directed by one man, Egypt is the place. The Pacha superintends, personally, almost everything; he is often to be seen in his boat as early as sunrise, rowing about the harbour and inspecting his fleet; he goes afterwards to the arsenal, where he transacts business with the merchants and holds a sort of levee; and in the afternoon he is again to be seen afloat, and frequently goes on board some of the ships. He has a very handsome boat which was built for him at Deal, rowed by an ample crew. These men, at every stroke they make with the oar, rise from their seats, at the same time turning away their faces, so as not to look at His Highness. The venerable but vigorous old man, although upwards of sixty years of age, does not appear to be easily fatigued, and would not seem so old as he really is if it were not for his long white beard and turban.

The Pacha, looking forward to his country's good, at a period when he must be "gathered to his fathers," determines, if possible, to prolong the civilization he has begun, and has sent to England, France, and Italy, a number of youths to receive instruction in naval and military affairs, in mechanics and engineering, &c. These youths are supported with a liberal hand, and some of them who have returned to Egypt have been treated by him with honour and distinction. The Pacha, aware how greatly the residence of Europeans in the country contributes to its civilization, affords every protection to the Christians, and they have no direct taxes whatever levied upon them.

Mahomed Ali Pacha is a truly great man: he came to Egypt many years ago as a mere soldier of fortune; he subsequently was created a Bey; from that station he rose to be Pacha of Cairo, and in the end rendered himself so formidable that he was created Pacha of all Egypt. In this situation, he was not the man to sit down contented, but employed himself actively in commercial pursuits; he also sent to Europe for engineers and mechanics; he repaired and rebuilt the fortifications of Cairo and Alexandria; he purchased and built a fleet of frigates and sloops, all of which were destroyed at the battle of Navarin; he has since established a dock-yard and arsenal, and has built at Alexandria as fine a fleet as any in the world of the same number; under the direction of a French ship-builder, who was sent for by the pacha from France, and whom he now treats with great distinction.

Within the last few years only he has organized that army which has so lately astonished all Europe. He has a regularly organized artillery, a corps of lancers, some very fine light cavalry, and an efficient rocket brigade. Indeed, the Pacha is so rapidly advancing in importance and power, that it is contemplated he will soon prove an opponent that Russia, with all her gigantic power, will find it no trifle to cope with. His son, Ibrahim Pacha, is in every respect a soldier, and is said to

understand the European tactics and art of war in some perfection. He has with him a French officer, who has abandoned his faith, and has been created a bey by the Pacha; he is now styled Soliman Bey, and notwithstanding his *conversion* to the Mahomedan faith, is universally respected. The corps of lancers are under his command.

But the means by which all this has been accomplished are still more astonishing. The city of Alexandria, like David's cave of Adullam, is a perfect refuge for the destitute, for it may be not unjustly said of the Pacha as we read of David, "that every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him." * And I must really confess, in due candour to the reader, that these amiable weaknesses of His Highness's *protégés* have by no means diminished by the kindness they have received at his hand. The fact is, that since the general peace in Europe in 1815, there were such a number of reckless and revolutionary characters or adventurers thrown upon the world at large, that they have spread themselves all over the globe, and have not been at all delicate as to the services they were employed in. In travelling we are every now and then meeting with a General This, or a Colonel That, late in the service of Napoleon; or perhaps he is an exiled Italian patriot, or a Spanish refugee, or of whatever country he may happen to be, he is certainly a "constitutionalist." Numbers of these personages came to Egypt and found the Pacha zealously desirous of improving his country, and of rendering himself sufficiently formidable to keep possession of his improvements when completed. These men were employed by him in various ways, at very small salaries; but by far the greater part of them were engaged in drilling and organizing the Arabs as soldiers, when the regular troops were first raised as the standing army of the country. The success of these locusts brought other swarms upon the land, and numbers of them not finding employment as soldiers, offered their services as doctors, apothecaries, sailors or artisans, or indeed were perfectly willing to undertake any department. Strange to say, many of them succeeded in getting employment in this way, in situations of the duties of which they knew nothing, or nearly nothing.

These people, however, answered the purpose tolerably well, for the impostors were soon detected and discarded, and those who remained succeeded in drilling the Arab savages into very decent discipline, which has been so greatly improved by a campaign. We certainly cannot say much in praise either of the equipment or personal appearance of these troops. At first sight it strikes a stranger as being absolutely ridiculous;—just imagine, for a moment, a regiment of tawny ragamuffins marching with short step to the noise of a drum and fife, and a dirty black-looking fellow with a long crooked sabre at the head of them for an officer. When one is stationed as a sentry he generally sits down, and sometimes they are to be seen smoking a pipe or cigar. The muskets are often carried at full cock, and accidents would often occur if they were loaded; but cartridges are never served out till they are wanted for immediate use. The arms are well and carefully kept, and from the barrels being all polished bright, they have a respectable appearance.

* 1 Sam. xxii. 2.

The Arabs, when once made into soldiers, appear to take great delight in attaining as much perfection as possible; and it often occurs that we see them going through the musket exercise, and practising by themselves.

The way in which these warriors are levied is somewhat curious, and anything but congenial to our English ideas of the liberty of the subject. Thank Heaven, we cannot quarrel about the liberty of the press, as we have not a press in the country except that which belongs to the government!

These people have no idea whatever of those noble rights which we possess in England, of liberty of press, magna charta, trial by jury, and so forth. To be sure, we have here sometimes what are called courts-martial, where the accuser is often the judge, and where, if the result of the trial is not just as the Pacha thinks fit, he makes them try the delinquent over and over again till they come to a more satisfactory conclusion. This was the case only a few weeks ago, in the trial of the captain of a large frigate, who carelessly allowed his ship to run on shore at Aboukir. The jury, that is to say, all the rest of the captains, fearing that the Pacha would shoot him if he was found guilty, determined to acquit him, and did so accordingly; but the Pacha was not to be put off thus, and just dropped them a hint to try him over again, and as it is somewhat dangerous to neglect any of these hints, they set to work again immediately and brought the offender in guilty. When the Pacha had thus gained his point, he wisely knew how to temper mercy with justice, and instead of shooting him, merely degraded him two steps in the service.

A more melancholy instance occurred about two years ago. A very young officer who had been intrusted with the command of a corvette, in coming into the harbour of Alexandria, by gross neglect or ignorance, ran his ship upon the rocks, and she went to pieces. No excuse or palliation could be made for such an offence: he was tried immediately, found guilty, and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy on account of his extreme youth and incapacity for the situation in which he was placed. This recommendation was made at the urgent desire of the English and French officers, who refused to assent to the verdict unless it was so accompanied. The Pacha ordered the prisoner to be shot early the next morning, and he was executed accordingly. It is said he would not have been treated with such severity, but that he had deserted a number of sick which were on board, and who were consequently drowned.

To return to our subject of the *modus operandi* of levying men for the army and navy: the plan they put in practice here is certainly one of the most summary methods in the world, and answers the purpose completely. When a levy is ordered, a circular is sent round to the sheiks or head magistrates of the Arab villages, commanding them to furnish a specified number of men from their respective villages, in such space of time as may be appointed, and to send them down to Cairo, or if they are intended for sailors, to Alexandria. If the sheik cannot provide the required number, he must serve himself or send some of his family. The poor wretches thus impressed, when they are collected are tied together with cords by the wrists, in order to prevent their running away (a propensity to which, by the by, they are very

much addicted,) and are driven like cattle to the rendezvous. Here they undergo a complete metamorphosis; for on their arrival they are in dirty rags which have not the smallest pretensions to be called garments, otherwise than that they answer the purpose of clothing; but they have no sooner been taken into the personal protection of His Highness than they are rigged out afresh, and although the clothing is neither very handsome, nor of the most exquisite workmanship, it is vastly superior to their own.

It is surprising how very soon the men become accustomed to this change of circumstances, and by being drilled at the first without mercy, they are soon able to get over their other difficulties. It is amusing to see the delight with which the Arab soldiers assist in pressing others, although perhaps they themselves have only been captured a very few months, and at the time looked upon it as an act of great atrocity. Those men who are destined for sailors are sent on board the large ships immediately, and are marked upon the back of the hand, between the thumb and fore-finger, with an anchor, the arms of the marine. The process of instruction commences immediately, and they are soon taught to go aloft, furl and reef sails, &c.; they are daily exercised at the guns, and in a short time are very adroit. When a new ship is put in commission, drafts of men are taken from the other ships, and thus the Pacha is enabled to man his ships as fast as he can build them.

When the Pacha has any difficulty in making up the requisite levy, he sends a body of soldiers into the town, who pick up every Arab they can catch. By this proceeding we often lose our servants, but upon application to the governor of the town, the servants of all the Franks are liberated, and are furnished with a passport to protect them from being seized in future.

Now, if such things as these could occur in England, what a sputter would be kicked up by our patriots about *Habeas Corpus* and rights of the subject. Pressing seamen in England goes on very well so long as they press nobody but sailors; but if the gingerbread-footman of some civic dignity should have the misfortune to be sent to the tender, what a burst of fine sentiment, patriotism, and Mansion-House eloquence we should instantly hear!

Besides the troops which we have just spoken of, and which are the regular troops of the line, the Pacha has others that are called irregulars, and most assuredly they richly deserve the name. They are as irregular as it is possible to imagine: they are composed chiefly of Albanians and Candioti as infantry, and Bedouin Arabs for cavalry. I never meet one of these Candioti or Albanians with his long pistols and yattacan, but I feel certain qualms, arising, I think, from the idea I have of the dexterity with which these gentlemen use their weapons, and partly from their being known to possess very little discrimination between quiet, harmless fellows like myself, and people of far more pugnacious propensities. Of all the savage-looking rascals on the face of the earth, these Albanians are the worst; and if there is anything in the science of physiognomy, the appearance of the Bedouins is anything but prepossessing. However, they make excellent skirmishers; and, as Falstaff says, "are capital fellows at a retreat."

"I fear I have been indulging too much in the affairs of the army, and am apprehensive that some of my nautical friends will suspect me

of an intention of going a soldiering, or, at the very least, of turning marine. I really have no idea of the sort, but everything must have its turn, and we will now take a view of the dock-yard and arsenal, not that there is anything extraordinary in them themselves, but because they show to what perfection even savages may be brought by the exertions of one man only, during the course of a few years.

There is nothing remarkable about the mole, other than that it is remarkably dirty and very rudely constructed. When it was building, they appear to have been most determined not to lay a stone in addition to what was absolutely indispensable; and the same total defiance of architectural regularity exists here, as everywhere else, and consequently it is necessary to keep up the same assiduous system of repairs.

In the dock-yard there are ways for building four line-of-battle ships; and there is a fifth sufficiently large for building a corvette or a brig. These ways are all built of the remains of antiquity, and are well and conveniently constructed. The Pacha has always four ships on the stocks, and directly one is launched, another is laid down. He has now building two ships that are to mount 100 guns each, and two others of 80 guns. One of 138 guns was launched a few weeks ago, and will soon be ready for sea. The construction of these vessels is not nearly so strong as that of English ships of war, but they are quite sufficient for the purposes they are destined for. In consequence of the shallowness of the water in the mole, it is necessary to launch all the large ships before they are above half finished, and in consequence they sometimes suffer a severe strain. Nearly all the timber for ship-building is brought from Asia Minor; and as His Highness sends his timber-ships and transports, and helps himself to it, it costs almost nothing. The guns, and a large portion of the shot, are brought from England.

It is surprising to see the rapidity with which ships here are built and sent into commission. Eighteen months back, the Pacha had only two line-of-battle ships completed; he has now six in commission, and four upon the stocks building. It is only by means of the immense numbers of people he employs that he gets on thus rapidly; and it is his constant custom, when the fleet is in harbour, to send one-half the crews to work as labourers in the dock-yard. If it was not for the personal presence of the Pacha, things would not go on in this way; for the rest of the Turks are extremely idle, and by no means so zealous as the old man, their master.

Whenever a ship is launched, it is a general holiday: the Pacha always attends to witness it; and the moment she touches the water, a general salute is fired from the ships and batteries. The troops assembled on the occasion welcome her with a peal of musketry; and the ceremony is mostly closed by the Pacha making the builder a handsome present.

The workshops in the arsenal here are well worthy of inspection. There is scarcely anything which the Pacha has not people to give instruction in to the Arabs, and many of them have attained high perfection as mechanics. In some of the shops they are employed in manufacturing barometers, compasses, binnacles, &c. In others, they are turning brass for the ornamental work of the ship, of which the Turks are great admirers. Here are carpenters, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, joiners &c., all hard at work, preparing for the fitting up

of the ships as soon as they are sufficiently finished. The blacksmiths' and armourers' departments are on an immense scale, and it is astonishing how great a degree of perfection they have attained.

Perhaps the most surprising thing of all is, the immense rope works which are here established, and where a great part of the rigging of the ships is manufactured. This department has improved rapidly of late, and will, in a short time, be as good as any in Europe.

The Egyptian Navy, at present, consists of six line-of-battle ships, seven large frigates, five corvettes, eight brigs, and a cutter. Besides these, he has six fire-ships, and about thirty transports. The following list will give the names, number of guns, number of men, and the tonnage of each ship. It is necessary to observe, that the ships are named after either towns or districts of country; and the greater part of these names will be found in the map of the Delta.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Ships' Names.	No. Guns.	No. Men.	Tonnage.
Masr (Cairo)	138	1500	3800
Acré	138	1500	3800
Mahallet e Kebie	100	1200	3000
Mansoura	100	1200	3000
Alexandria	96	1200	3000
Aboukir	90	800	2000

FRIGATES.

Jaffarier	62	550	1800
Bahaira	60	550	1600
Kaffié Cheyk	58	500	1700
Raschid	58	500	1700
Sheer Jahaat	56	500	1500
Damietta	50	400	1400
Mufta Jahaat	48	400	1200

CORVETTES.

Tanta	24	300	750
Pelenga Jahaat	22	250	600
Fouah	20	200	500
Jenna Bahaira	20	200	500
Jahaat di Pecchert	20	200	450

BRIGS.

Shandra	20	200	400
Feshna	20	200	400
Seminda Jahaat	18	150	350
Chaba Jahaat	18	150	350
Tempsa	16	100	300
Washington	16	100	300
Berda Jahaat	10	90	180
Psyche	22	200	400

And a CUTTER.

I have now done with the arsenal and dock-yard, and in my next communication shall beg to introduce you to some of our friends and acquaintances here; and we will then proceed together, on the cruise of the last summer. We will go together to Cyprus, and Rhodes, and Candia, and almost up to the Dardanelles; and I have no doubt I shall be able to convince you that our valour is invincible, and our manœuvring most superb. Our *Magnus Apollo*, Osman Nurëddin Pacha, and our vice-admiral, Muttus Bey, will be the first who will figure in the scene; and if they do not afford instruction, their characters may still be amusing.

NOTES ON HYDERABAD AND THE ARMY OF THE NIZAM.

IN May, 1829, Nasir-al-Dowlah, the present Nizam, ascended the musnud of Hyderabad, on the death of his father. He, however, met with considerable opposition from Moubaras-al-Dowlah, his brother, who founded his claims to the succession on his priority of birth, being the elder son, though by a Nickah marriage, which, regarded by the Mahomedans as of an inferior sort, is not considered sufficiently sacred to legitimate its offspring.

Notwithstanding the fallacy of his pretensions, Moubaras-al-Dowlah availed himself of his extreme popularity in the city of Hyderabad, to raise a powerful party against his brother: in this design he was ably seconded by several powerful somrahs or nobles, whom he had won over by his enterprising and intriguing character; and who either openly joined him with their numerous armed followers, or secretly abetted his treasonable designs. These were much facilitated by the unsettled nature of the government: at all times more or less in this condition, Hyderabad, at this period of fermentation, presented a scene of confusion scarcely to be described.

The jarring interests of the somrahs, the discontent of the Seik and Arab troops, employed as mercenaries in the Nizam's service, and whose pay, as is customary with most native powers, had been long kept in arrears, together with that proneness to change, whether for good or evil, so characteristic of the rabble of a large city, bid fair to render Hyderabad a scene of bloodshed and confusion.

Moubaras-al-Dowlah failed not to take advantage of this state of things, and by his intrigues succeeded in a few months in raising so powerful a party against his brother, that the latter, alarmed for his personal safety, was fain to apply for the interference of Mr. Martin, the British resident at this court.

After several ineffectual attempts to induce Moubaras to listen to the dictates of reason, and dismiss his refractory retainers, it was at last resolved to effect by coercion what could not be obtained by persuasion. The whole of the Hyderabad subsidiary force was accordingly ordered out, and invested that part of the city occupied by the rebels, as they might justly be termed.

The subsidiary force, under Colonel Campbell, C.B. of the 46th regiment, consisted of the following corps:—The 5th light cavalry; his Majesty's 46th regiment; the Madras rifle corps; the 8th, 43d, and 52d regiments of native infantry; together with a troop of horse, and a battalion of foot artillery, amounting in all to between three and four thousand men: these were reinforced by the Madras European regiment, which, at that time on its way to Nagpore, was ordered to join the force then encamped before Hyderabad.

Unwilling, even now, to proceed to extremities, which would necessarily have involved the ruin of Hyderabad, every means was employed by the Resident to induce Moubaras-al-Dowlah to recognize his brother's authority, and to surrender himself to his power,—thereby avoiding that effusion of blood which might for a short time retard, though it could not eventually prevent, his downfall. He, however, for some time remained deaf to both threats and remonstrances, and mani-

fested a determination to defend himself to the last. We had till now fancied that all would end in smoke, or rather without it; however, Moubaras' obstinacy was beginning to give us some expectation of seeing the interior of the city, and we were already discussing our chance of a peep at some of the black-eyed beauties of the seraglios, or that of securing some Bahadur's Kaitaywar horse,—when an order directing us to be under arms by one, P.M., and naming the storming party, gave a fresh stimulus to our hopes. The town was merely defended by loopholed walls, which could be levelled in half an hour. A gun fired at the appointed time was to be the signal of attack: the artillery had been brought to bear on that point which it was intended to breach,—the matches were lit,—and we were getting our swords sharpened, and pistols ready, for the eventful moment,—when Moubaras' courage failed, and he consented to give himself up and be imprisoned in the fort of Golcondah, provided he were allowed to take his treasures with him.

These terms were acceded to, and we returned to cantonments, not a little dissatisfied at the pacific conclusion of our campaign; from which, at one time, we had been led to hope far different results.

The overthrow of Moubaras-al-Doulah allowed the Nizam to relapse into that state of indolence from which he had of late been obliged to rouse himself. He returned to his zenanah, surrounded by his women, of whom he had even formed a guard*, and entirely resigned the reins of government into the hands of his ministers, Mounier-al-Moolk and Chundoo Lall. The former, though nominally the first minister, leaves the entire management of affairs to Chundoo Lall, a Hindoo, but whose talents have, for many years enabled him to keep his precarious post at the head of a state subject to almost daily change. It is hinted that his subserviency to the Company has not a little contributed to maintain him thus long in power, and that he is completely devoted to the British interests.

Be this as it may, it is tolerably evident that the once-powerful state of Hyderabad is allowed merely to exist on sufferance; and will probably, on the first favourable opportunity, be annexed to the Company's territories.

The state of the Nizam's army adds to his dependence on the Company. It consists of three distinct bodies of men: his regular forces, the irregulars, and the foreigners employed in his service. The former consist of several battalions of infantry, some artillery, and a few *russalabs*, or bodies of horse†. They are all officered by Europeans, or by men of European extraction; the former being principally, likewise, in the Company's service. These troops are disciplined in the European manner; and, with the exception of the cavalry, are paid, armed, and

* These Amazons, forming the guard of the zenanah, or seraglio, are under a state of military discipline, can go through the manual and platoon exercises, and the general movements of Company drill. The following ludicrous circumstance occurred some time ago, on the visit of an European officer, whose curiosity had been excited to see this female prætorian band: he observed with astonishment that the big drummer, or rather the beater of the big drum, had her instrument suspended behind, instead of having it in the usual position, and was in this attitude hammering away with great execution; on inquiring the reason of this singularity, he was very gravely informed that it was merely occasioned by the gallant drummer being at that time *enceinte*.

clothed in the same way as the Company's sepoy, whom, however, they surpass in appearance, as they principally come from the upper provinces of Hindostan, which produce larger and finer men than the southern parts of India. The greater number of them are Mussulmans, particularly in the cavalry, which body is entirely composed of men of this persuasion; and, though classed among the regular forces, is called the Nizam's irregular horse: they are a fine body of men, well armed and mounted; and though their dress is partly European and partly Asiatic, it has a military appearance and imposing effect. They are clad in dark green, with red turbans of a peculiar shape, tight pantaloons, and high jack-boots: their arms consist of pistols, a sabre suspended from the waist by a broad black belt, and a spear of great length, in the use of which they are extremely expert; when mounted on one of their large Hindostan horses, and fully equipped, scarcely anything can be imagined of a more soldierlike aspect than one of the Nizam's *souwars* or horsemen.

Though attached to their European officers, they have, on several occasions, proved that they will not suffer their peculiar customs or prejudices to be infringed even by them with impunity. This was exemplified a few years ago in the case of Major Davies, a gallant officer, and in general much beloved, but who, by an ill-judged threat to cut off, as a punishment, the beards of some of the men of the *rusalah* under his command, exasperated them to such a degree that a mutiny was the consequence, in the course of which he was put to death*.

The officers of this branch are composed entirely of those in the Company's service, receive splendid allowances in addition to their pay as Company's servants, and require no small degree of interest to get appointed. The patronage rests almost entirely with the British Resident at Hyderabad, who appoints to the Nizam's troops such officers as he deems fit, and whose advancement in this service depends wholly on him: in fact, there is no regular grade of promotion; the different corps are, in general, commanded by captains; and, on a vacancy occurring, it is filled up by interest, not seniority.

Formerly, King's officers, their regiments being in India, were eligible to the Nizam's service: this is, however, at present, like all the good things in the country, monopolized by the Company; in consequence of which several officers of the former class, in order to retain their appointments in the Nizam's, have sold out, and retired from our service.

The principal stations of the Nizam's regular forces are Bolarum,

* Several instances of this feeling have occurred in the Company's cavalry, likewise composed mostly of Mussulmans, who are readier to avenge a real or supposed injury than their more tractable Hindoo brethren. Major Wallis was, in 1827, shot at Hyderabad by a trooper of the 2d Cavalry, of the name of Mahomed Cassim; and Major S—h, of the 5th, has since then had a narrow escape at Trinchinopoly. In the case of Mahomed Cassim, the popular feeling was so strongly in his favour, that fakeers, or religious devotees, came to the foot of the gibbet on which he was suspended in chains, to offer their prayers and homage as they would at the shrine of a departed saint; and a guard was found necessary to prevent his body from being carried away by his numerous admirers.

about ten miles from Hyderabad, Hingolee, Mhommenabad, and Aurungabad. At each of these places they have regular cantonments, the several duties of which are carried on with the greatest order and regularity, and the strictest discipline enforced.

It is not likely that, without ulterior views in its own favour, the Company should sanction, nay encourage, the maintenance of troops of the above description in a foreign state, by allowing them to be commanded and disciplined by its own officers, who, in the event of any collision between the Nizam and their government, would probably find little difficulty in inducing the men under their command to declare in favour of the latter; and no very strong powers of persuasion would be requisite to effect this, so well are they aware of the superior advantages of receiving regular pay, which, even at present, the Company is in a great measure the means of ensuring to them.

The Nizam's irregular troops consist of men badly armed, and worse clothed, who have more the semblance of a disorderly rabble than of soldiers. They are mostly provided with matchlocks, and both officers and men have the most ragged appearance. The former, (all of whom are natives,) from a practice of imitating the European dress, succeed frequently in cutting the most ridiculous figure. It is no unusual thing to behold the commanding officer riding at the head of his regiment, equipped in a cocked hat and feathers, with jack-boots and leather breeches, and an old coatee, with or without epaulettes, probably the long since cast-off relic of some officer in the cantonment. The following description, by Wilks, of a body of the Nizam's troops, which joined the army under Lord Cornwallis in 1791, may be very aptly applied to the present state of His Highness's irregular forces:—"It is probable that no national or private collection of ancient armour in Europe contains any weapon or article of personal equipment which might not be traced in this motley crowd: the Parthian bow and arrow, the iron club of Scythia, sabres of every age and nation, lances of every length and description, and matchlocks of every form, metallic helmets of every pattern."

These troops are mostly employed in doing duty in the city of Hyderabad, and garrisoning the various hill-forts and strongholds in the Nizam's territories. They still retain some traces of the discipline first introduced by General Raymond, a Frenchman, of no ordinary talents and military skill, to whom the late Nizam had recourse on the invasion of his territories by the Mahattas in 1792, when Sir John Shore, who had lately succeeded Lord Cornwallis, influenced by the pacific nature of his instructions, deemed himself justified in refusing those succours which the Nizam had been led to expect from the British government, in consequence of the engagements which had been mutually entered into previous to the Mysore war. It was in this emergency that Raymond, with the assistance of other French officers, succeeded, in a short time, in organizing and disciplining a body of no less than 14,000 men, in such a manner as to render them superior to the forces of any other native power. These were subsequently disbanded by the articles of the treaty of 1798, on the introduction of the British subsidiary force; but Raymond's memory is still regarded with so much veneration by the natives, that lights are kept constantly burning at his tomb, to main-

tain which a certain number of fakeers are in continual attendance ; rather an unusual mark of homage from Mahomedans to a Christian.

The Arabs and Seiks in the Nizam's pay are reckoned capital irregular troops. The former have established a well-earned reputation for bravery, and have always distinguished themselves in the defence of fortified places. To adduce one example out of many, it was principally owing to the Arabs who garrisoned the town of Bhurtpore, that the failure of Lord Lake may be attributed. The Seiks are natives of Lahore and the Punjab ; and, though Hindoos, by being divested of most of the prejudices of caste, they are more fitted for the military profession than the generality of their brethren ; the only restrictions enjoined by their sect being those of abstaining from the use of tobacco, and from feeding on the flesh of the cow. They are a fine, soldier-like-looking race of men ; are distinguished by the length of their beards, of which they are particularly proud, and the preservation of which is one of the articles of their creed. Their arms consist of a matchlock, sabre, and creese (dagger), and of a weapon which, I believe, is peculiar to them. This is a circular brass or iron ring, in shape not unlike a quoit, the outward edge of which is sharpened. This is carried on the summit of the cap or turban, and is used very effectually as an offensive weapon, by being rapidly turned round the forefinger, and generally thrown with unerring aim ; the circular motion with which it is impelled causing it to inflict the most ghastly wounds on the object it strikes.

The origin of the Seiks as a separate religious sect is comparatively of modern date. History first mentions them as such under their first leader, *Nannuck*, during the reign of Baber, at the commencement of the sixteenth century. They were constantly opposed to the Mogul power ; and, by frequent irruptions from their fastnesses in the Himmalah mountains, proved no slight source of annoyance to the emperors of Delhi. This was particularly the case during the reign of Aurungzebe ; who, although successful in taking and putting to death their chief, Taiz Bahadur, experienced considerable opposition from his son, Gooroo Govind. Under Shah Alum, Aurungzebe's successor, their power received a considerable check by the capture of Daberah, their principal stronghold in the Himmalah range. They, however, are said to have again greatly extended their influence, under the weak reigns of Almed Shah and Alumgheer ; and during the last forty years, Rungeet Sing, the celebrated Lahore chief, has so greatly increased their dominion and territories, as to have rendered them the most formidable native principality in India.

The Seiks and Arabs at Hyderabad are in a constant state of animosity, caused, probably, by a spirit of rivalry, and their difference of faith. This frequently leads to quarrels, that are seldom settled without having recourse to the sword, and in the course of which blood is generally shed, and the city plunged into the greatest confusion and dismay. This, a short time ago, was carried to such an extent, that the Arabs drove all the Seiks out of Hyderabad, when the latter began to plunder and lay waste the country ; and it was only by furnishing to both parties a portion of their arrears of pay, that order was restored, and the Arabs permitted their adversaries to return to Hyderabad.

Chundoo Lall, it is said, would gladly get rid of both parties, which his inability to pay them the full amount of their arrears alone prevents

him from doing, as they will not of course depart without receiving what is due to them, and are too powerful to admit of his employing compulsory means to effect this object. Their turbulent disposition leads them not only to disturb the peace of the city, but some years ago was well nigh causing a rupture with the British government. The circumstances alluded to originated as follows. There is a standing order in the cantonment of Secunderabad, directing, that all armed parties of Arabs, who may endeavour to pass through the limits of it, be apprehended; in consequence of this, a party so offending were stopped, disarmed, and lodged in the main guard, and sent back as prisoners to the city, with a representation to the minister on the subject. Their escort, consisting of a soubahdar's party, instead of halting outside the city walls, and delivering over their prisoners to such persons as might have been appointed by the Nizam's government to receive them, imprudently marched them through the streets, without even taking the precaution of being loaded or of fixing bayonets. On passing the barracks of the Arabs, the latter, indignant at seeing their comrades march by as prisoners, threw arms to them from the windows, and immediately sallied out to their rescue, which they speedily effected, cutting down such of the sepoys as opposed them, or who could not save themselves by flight; several were thus killed or wounded, and the number of casualties would have been greater, had not the fray been momentarily interrupted by the passage of several elephants, who, occupying nearly all the narrow street where it was taking place, gave some of the remaining sepoys time to effect their escape. This business caused a good deal of sensation at the moment, but was hushed up in consequence of an assurance on the part of the Nizam's government, that the principal persons concerned in the assault should be put to death; it is, however, a matter of doubt whether this was ever carried into execution, and it was the general opinion at the time, that the offenders should have been given up and hanged in the presence of the assembled troops in the cantonment.

It is astonishing what a number of lives are lost from the constant quarrels between the Arabs and Seiks, and in the feuds which take place between the followers and retainers of the several Oomrahs; whilst, owing to the imperfect state of the police, it is said that murders of the most atrocious description frequently occur, unnoticed and unpunished.

Although the Mussulmans in general look down on us with contempt, as Christians, unbelievers in the holy prophet, and *soor khanaywallas*, or eaters of the unclean beast, yet they have a high opinion of the talents of our medical men, in whom they appear to place much more confidence than in their own *huqueems*, or doctors; and Dr. V——, the medical officer at the Residency, from being near the scene of action, has been on more than one occasion applied to by such as have been wounded in the above-mentioned skirmishes. I recollect seeing at one time at this gentleman's house no less than five men, all suffering from severe wounds, mostly sabre cuts: in this instance rather a remarkable circumstance was, that they were all of different nations—an Arab, a Turk, (who stated he had been present at the battle of Navarino,) a Seik, an Ethiopian, and a native Mussulman.

This heterogeneous assembly proves the number of foreign adven-

turers who seek their fortunes at Hyderabad, which appears to be a general centre of attraction for all people of this class, from the European to the swarthy African.

The latter, known here by the name of *Hubshees* or *Seidees*, are natives of the eastern coast of Africa, sold as slaves by the Arab dealers, and find their way in considerable numbers to Hyderabad, where they are much esteemed on account of their great fidelity. In common with the natives of Western Africa, they have all the characteristics of the negro race; the short woolly hair, flat nose and thick lips, marking them as deriving their origin from a common stock. Probably Hyderabad is the only part of Southern India where Hubshees are to be met with, as slavery is not allowed in the Company's territories. Both in the East and the West, whether under Mahommedan or Christian rulers, this unfortunate race appears doomed to slavery and bondage; instances, though rare, have however occurred, of their having emerged from this abject state, and risen to fame and celebrity. The occurrences at Hayti afford an example of this in the West; nor has India been without exceptions in their favour, one of which may be mentioned in the case of the celebrated Seidee Foad Khan, who at the time of Alumgheer was cutwal, or chief magistrate of Shahjahanabad, and generally known by the name of the Hubshee cutwal.

The French, who at all times have managed to insinuate themselves into the good graces of the native princes of India, enjoyed at one time unbounded influence at Hyderabad; and although on the disbanding of Raymond's troops it was stipulated, that unless with the sanction of the Company, no Europeans should be admitted into the Nizam's pay, there are at this moment in the city both French and Portuguese, who, if not immediately in the employment of government, are retainers of the Oomrahs residing at Hyderabad.

The Nizam's being the only Mahommedan government in this part of India, it is not surprising it should be the general resort of Persian, Arab, and even Turkish adventurers and merchants, who carry on a considerable trade in pearls, jewellery, muslins, and silks, whilst the demand for horses brings dealers from the remote provinces of Balluchistan, Afghanistan, and Cabul; if to these be added the Parsees* and Chinese, who occasionally visit it, Hyderabad may be said to offer an almost unexampled assemblage of people of different nations.

(To be continued.)

* The Parsees or Guebres are the descendants of the ancient Persians, who, after the conquest of their country by the followers of Mahomet, emigrated mostly to the north-western provinces of India, where they are still very numerous, particularly in Guzerat. Like their ancestors, they worship the sun, and hold the element of fire in the greatest veneration. One of the peculiarities of this remarkable people is their manner of disposing of their dead, which they neither burn nor bury, but, exposing them on the top of a high tower, allow them to be devoured by the vultures and other birds of prey.

VOYAGES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN PHILIP PIPON, R.N.

FROM THE UNPUBLISHED JOURNAL OF THAT OFFICER.

THE enterprising officer from whose MS. journal we transcribe the principal incidents of a varied career was descended from an ancient and distinguished family in Jersey; his father, the able Attorney-General of the island, entrusted the care of his education to Doctor Valpy, at Reading.

Mr. Pípon commenced his naval career on the 12th of April, 1787, on board the *Narcissus*, Captain d'Auvergne, (afterwards Duke of Bouillon.) He continued in that ship until 1790, when he joined the *Diana*, Captain Macnamara Russel, and immediately sailed for the West Indies. Mr. Pípon was indebted to Captain Russel for a peculiar and benevolent attention, which he never spoke of without expressing sentiments of grateful recollection for the kindness of his early friend. Mr. Pípon laboured under the disadvantage of a considerable hesitation of speech, to remedy which, Captain Russel used to enjoin him, constantly, to speak slowly and distinctly; and though he was quite a youth, used to make him manœuvre the ship under his own eye, in order to remedy the defect, and to inspire him with confidence. This, in a great measure, had the desired effect.

In 1792 and 1793, Mr. Pípon successively joined the *Orestes* and *Aimable* frigates, commanded by Sir Harry Burrard, on the Channel and Mediterranean stations, in which ships he remained till 1794. It was in the *Aimable* that he first saw fire: it is mentioned in his diary with all the characteristic *nonchalance* of a British sailor, apparently quite unconcerned in the hour of danger.

"The weather is pleasant and fair; our time is chiefly employed in landing guns, in order to reduce a French fort in the Bay of Geralette, in Corsica. We were not long ere we got a 9-pounder on an eminence, and kept a continual fire on the trench, apparently with great effect. Drew a sketch of a cottage, and amused myself in reading the beauties of English prose,—delightful language! Our people are busily employed in battering the French tower; and though the embrasures are mostly destroyed, our firing seems to have little effect on the general pile."

Three days afterwards the frigate having anchored close to the fort, in conjunction with the *Dido*, in order to open their broadsides upon it, the commandant surrendered the fort.

Mr. Pípon was actively employed in the attack and surrender of Calvi; during the blockade of which, the *Moselle*, French frigate, having escaped from the harbour, was captured by the *Aimable*, and is thus recorded in his diary:—"We perceived her about twelve at night; every person immediately repaired to his station, and we continued in pursuit, with great anxiety and impatience, to bring her to action. About three o'clock, having approached her considerably, we beat to quarters and prepared to engage her. Day-light appearing, we were extremely rejoiced to find ourselves within half-gun shot of the frigate; but it falling calm, prevented the possibility of effecting our intended purpose of immediately bringing her to close action. By perseverance we approached within twenty yards of her, at about eleven A.M.

Speaking French, I was called by Sir Harry Burrard from my quarters to hail her, and desire her to strike her colours. No answer was given; and on my repeating the orders of Sir Harry a second time, they appeared equally desirous of evading a reply: when we fired a 12-pounder over her, with a repetition to them to strike; when the French captain answered, that, for the honour of the nation, he would fire his broadside and then surrender. We received his fire, and returned it with a tremendous discharge of ours; when the republicans hauled their colours down. She proved to be the Moselle, of 24 guns, and 200 men.

"Four unfortunate Frenchmen were dangerously wounded for this unnecessary, cruel attention to the honour of the republican flag."

On the 10th of August, 1794, the diary states,—“*L'Impérieuse*, English frigate, sailed into the harbour of Calvi to take possession of two French frigates, *La Melpoméne* and *La Mignonne*, that fell into our hands by the surrender of the place. General Stewart also marches the troops in to take possession of Calvi this day, and English transports embark the French garrison in order to convey them to Toulon.

"I went on shore, and amused myself in viewing and making observations on the fortifications of Calvi. It is a strong and well-fortified town; the walls and defences are of an immense breadth, thrown up with great military skill; the number of fine brass cannon on the ramparts is incredible. On the gates, as you enter the town, is this inscription, '*Civitas Calvi, semper fidelis.*'

"I could not avoid exhibiting the most lively demonstrations of joy, on walking along the ramparts of a town we were so long blockading, and nearly six months cruising off in order to reduce it. It certainly is very pleasing to be crowned with success, after having encountered a number of difficulties and hardships."

These were soon to be rewarded by promotion; for in October following, Mr. Pipon states,—“My good friend, Sir Harry Burrard, agreeably surprised me by telling me he had procured a place for me on board the *Victory*, and that I was to repair to that ship in the evening, in order to pass my examination. I accordingly went as directed, and got through the task with ease and pleasure. The next day, on joining the *Victory*, I had the great pleasure to find my commission as lieutenant of the *Sincere* made out."

Mr. Pipon's sentiments of attachment to, and respect for, Sir Harry Burrard are thus expressed:—"Susceptible of everything that is noble, benevolent, and charitable, Sir Harry, with a person excessively engaging, possesses the virtues and good qualities of the best Christian,—a generous heart, and a disposition that gains him the esteem, affection, and admiration of all." Lieutenant Pipon remained in the *Sincere* till 1795, and was removed successively from the *Egmont* to the *Dido* and *Blanche*, Captain Henry Hotham, in which ship he continued three years.

In 1798, Mr. Pipon was appointed first-lieutenant of the *Fisguard*, Captain Byam Martin, in whose brilliant and distinguished career he took an active share till 1801, when he was entrusted with the command of the boats of the *Fisguard*, *Diamond*, and *Boadicea*, to cut out a new ship pierced for 20 guns, a gun-boat mounting a long 32-pounder,

together with a merchant vessel, lying in the harbour of Corunna. The vessels were moored under the strong batteries which protect the port, but the determined intrepidity and judgment with which the attack was made rendered the success complete, and insured to Mr. Pípon the rank of commander, through the flattering recommendation of Lord Cornwallis.

In 1802, Captain Pípon was appointed to the Kite sloop, on the North Sea coast and Channel island stations. While on the former station, he was chiefly instrumental in causing the erection of the Bell-rock Light-house, through the intervention of the Earl of Leven.

In 1806, Captain Pípon was placed in command of the Rose sloop-of-war, under the orders of Lord Collingwood, by whom he was dispatched with a convoy to Malta, Smyrna, and Constantinople, there to remain for the protection of the British trade between the latter ports, and in confidential communication with Mr. Arbuthnot, the minister at the Porte. At the close of the year, Mr. Arbuthnot sent the Rose to England with important dispatches to government. Captain Pípon was afterwards attached to the Channel fleet, and for some months was acting-captain in the Prince of Wales, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief, Sir James, now Lord de Saumarez; who, on being appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, named the Rose to be one of his fleet; and very soon after appointed Captain Pípon acting-captain in the Implacable, Captain Martin having been moved to the Victory, as captain of the fleet. This, finally, secured him post rank, and the command of the Daphne frigate, in September, 1808. The Daphne was attached to the Baltic fleet; and during five years of uninterrupted, arduous, and anxious service, as a look-out frigate, in difficult and perilous navigation, Captain Pípon had the satisfaction entirely to win the confidence and esteem of his illustrious commander-in-chief, Lord de Saumarez, through whose favourable recommendation the Lords of the Admiralty were pleased to give him the choice of three frigates which were then on the stocks. Accordingly, in 1813, Captain Pípon fitted out the Tagus, a fine eight-and-thirty gun frigate, and was, in company with the Niger, sent to convoy a fleet of merchantmen to Rio de Janeiro.

On the 5th of January following, whilst hauling in to make the Cape de Verd islands, a French frigate hove in sight, and was immediately given chase to by both frigates. After an arduous chase of twenty-three hours, the Tagus, which had put-sailed the Niger, was enabled to make a close running fight of an hour with the frigate, when she struck, and proved to be the Ceres, of 44 guns, a beautiful ship, one of the twelve frigates sent out by Buonaparte as a last effort to annoy our trade. On the arrival of the Tagus at Rio de Janeiro, Captain Pípon found that he had brought sealed orders instructing Sir Manly Dixon to send the Tagus round Cape Horn, for the protection of the southern whale-fishery. It is a singular fact, that Captain Pípon's instructions bore, that *water*, as well as good anchorage, was to be found in the Gallopagos islands, should he have occasion to refit—whereas *no water* was to be procured in any of those islands. This circumstance, together with the general mass of valuable and interesting facts and information which are contained in Captain Pípon's private journal, of visits to parts of the world rarely touched at by British men of war; and the

persuasion that they may be useful to those who may be sent on a similar destination, have induced the writer to quote largely from the documents alluded to.

"In passing and repassing Cape Horn, the former time in April, 1814, the latter period in March, 1815, we experienced, incessantly, much violent and tempestuous weather, attended with a very heavy sea. In April, 1814, in the opening of the Straits of Magellan, particularly both on the South Atlantic and South Pacific ocean, we met with most violent gusts of wind, with a heavy cross-sea, so that the ship laboured extremely. Returning also in March, 1815, being in the South Pacific ocean, nearly in the latitude of the opening of the Straits of Magellan, it blew a very terrific gale, with tremendous squalls, attended with hail and snow; the ropes were so hard frozen, that the people were almost benumbed on the yards. In my opinion, and from all the accounts I have been able to collect from experienced seamen, as well as from what written descriptions I have met with, the best season for passing Cape Horn would be towards the latter end of December or January; and ships should then be well provided with good canvass and cordage, and be made as snug as possible, squalls being here very heavy, frequent, and sudden. Particular care should also be taken of the various changes that occur during the violent gusts of wind that prevail, shifting often from south-west to north-west.

"Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili, is situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 2'$ south, and $71^{\circ} 33' 30''$ west longitude. There are no dangers to be apprehended in sailing in or out of this harbour. On entering, it is advisable to keep the point of the harbour close on board, ranging a rock that is about a cable's length from it pretty close; this will keep you to windward, and enable you to fetch the anchorage, which is opposite the town, in from twenty-eight to twenty fathoms water. With good charts, no pilot is required to take a ship in or out, as the harbour is free from dangers. The prevailing winds are off the land, blowing sometimes with great violence; (this is from the south-west and west;) with this wind there is very little surf on the beach, and you may land at all times under the Custom-house. In the months of May, June, and July, the northerly winds occasionally set in; and the harbour being quite open to this quarter, it is necessary to guard against it, as a heavy sea and swell is then thrown in. On these occasions, boats cannot land at the usual place, but are obliged to go under the western fort, which is well sheltered, and where you land with great facility. The tide may be said to be very irregular, being much affected with the wind. It is high water about nine, by the shore, full and change, the rise being about six feet; in neap tides it is about five feet. With the land-wind, when blowing strong, the tide is observed to ebb lower than on other occasions; and *vice versâ*. With the wind from the northward, it is known to rise very high, frequently overflowing that low sandy beach, a little above which stands the suburb called the Almendral, or Almond Grove.

"Valparaiso, though a small town in itself, has many houses scattered in the adjacent villages. The suburbs, also, are considerable. It is said to contain ten thousand persons—a population certainly great in proportion to its extent; yet very small considering the country in its neighbourhood, which might, perhaps, be made capable of cultivation, though the produce could not be great, the valleys and sides of the hills being

rugged and steep, overgrown with shrubs and bushes, which it would be laborious and difficult to root out. Farther up the country, as you advance towards Quilotte, (a fine large village,) the valleys are beautiful. In all these you observe large tracts of cultivated ground in gay luxuriance. Provisions and refreshments of every description are to be procured in the greatest abundance, of the best quality, and at very reasonable prices. The bullocks, especially, are uncommonly fine meat, not over large, but in good condition. We paid at the rate of fifteen dollars each for them, weighing, on an average, about 290 lbs. : they may be procured in any number. Poultry of all kinds are equally abundant and cheap. Wine and spirits are also plentiful; the former is good; yet, though the vineyards produce most delicious grapes, I apprehend that the farmers have not attained any perfection in making it, as, with proper management, I am convinced it would prove excellent. The spirit is of a strong and fiery nature, probably not so wholesome as our rum; but with care and attention in collecting it in the country, some of a very good quality may be procured. The best of flour and biscuit is abundant and cheap: wheat selling for three-quarters of a dollar the *fanaga*, or one hundred and fifty pounds weight. Pease and calavanses are equally plentiful; in short, there is scarcely any article that may not be procured here for victualling any number of ships, with the exception of cheese and butter, which are rather scarce, owing to the heat of the climate; but an excellent substitute is found for them in the sugar and cocoa, which our crews were supplied with every morning for breakfast. These two latter articles are brought from Lima, where they are, of course, procured at a more reasonable rate than at Valparaiso; yet, even here, they are by no means expensive. Fruit and vegetables are equally choice and good in their kind; the latter being produced in the utmost luxuriance, (with scarcely any cultivation,) being potatoes, onions, cabbages, pumpkins, and all sorts of herbs. The fruits are oranges, peaches, grapes, apples, pears, melons of various kinds, bananas, &c.

“ It is however necessary, even in this plentiful country, to recommend to all captains of ships coming on this station to be most frugal and economical of their salt beef and pork, as it is not to be procured here. Several experiments have been made to corn-beef, with the result, that it will not take the salt properly. On this account, therefore, we made it a point to take as many live cattle to sea as the ship could conveniently stow between the guns; and the fodder and corn being extremely cheap in Chili, it became a matter of economy to our government, as well as highly beneficial to the health of our crew, who were in general free from all diseases. The water is extremely good here, and the watering places tolerably commodious, though occasionally, in consequence of the surf on the beach, which usually occurs when the land-wind sets in strong, attended with inconvenience; to avoid which, we took the precaution of landing our empty casks in the evening, when it was nearly calm; filling them during the night, and rafting them off at day-light the following morning. At these times we could always ensure a calm, and with it a smooth beach. The casks were obliged to be rolled up about half a mile to a vineyard belonging to Mr. Busillas; and as it is difficult to prevent a Jack tar from picking when fruit is so fairly within his reach, in such profusion, we were under the necessity of entering into an agreement with this gentleman to pay him a quarter

of a dollar for every cask filled, chiefly in compensation for the injury his garden might sustain. When the fruit was not ripe, we only paid him *one real*, or the eighth part of a dollar for every cask. The well is situated about the centre of the Almandral; the water is plentiful, and you fill with great expedition. It is the only spot where ships of war can water in this bay. It would not be possible, therefore, to effect it, were it in possession of an enemy, the place being commanded by heights in the neighbourhood, and also by forts on each side of the bay, which it would be necessary to silence or carry, previously to watering. Wood is scarce and difficult to be procured; indeed, this article alone, if purchased, would amount to more than the whole of the necessary money allowed to pursers on board ships of war. In order to avoid this expense, it is necessary to call at the island of Juan Fernandez, where it is procured in the greatest abundance, and with tolerable facility. More will be said on this subject under the head of Juan Fernandez.

"The trade of Valparaiso consists, at this moment, in exports to Lima, of corn, flour, hides, and tallow; in return they get cocoa, sugar, coffee, and English goods coming by way of Panama, from Jamaica. Very fine hemp is also grown in Chili, which, with cordage, they also carry to Lima. All this is exported in Spanish bottoms; no nation being allowed to trade to the Spanish settlements under pain of confiscation of vessels and property. Formerly, indeed, when Chili was in possession of the patriots, Valparaiso was open to the British trade, and the inhabitants felt the beneficial effect of this liberal traffic. At present, that the royal party has again obtained the ascendancy, the most rigorous and vexatious impositions are laid on the wealthy patriots, who are obliged tamely to submit to their oppressors. But the most deplorable circumstance, and what humanity revolts at, is the distressed situation of the most respectable and worthy inhabitants and heads of families of Chili, who have been banished to the island of Juan Fernandez, where they exist in such a state of misery and wretchedness as beggars all description."

There is a description of the fortifications as then existing; but as the patriots have probably changed them, or improved the wretched state of repair they were in, it has not been considered necessary to transcribe that part of the narrative.

"On the 31st of May, 1814, the *Tagus* sailed from Valparaiso in company with the *Briton*, *Phœbe*, and *Essex*; the squadron made the island of Juan Fernandez on the 5th of June, when the *Phœbe* and *Essex* parted company, and the two frigates stood on for Lima. After a fine run of thirteen days, they anchored in Callao roads on the 18th of June. The weather had been delightful throughout the passage, though rather cloudy or hazy.

"Lima, or rather Callao, the seaport town of Lima, the capital of Peru, is situated in latitude (at our anchorage) $12^{\circ} 1' 53''$ south; longitude on board *Tagus*, being the mean of many observations, $77^{\circ} 3'$ west: variation, $8^{\circ} 30'$ east. When entering the port of Callao, after having made the island of St. Lorenzo, you may steer so as to pass pretty close to the point of the island, and this will enable you to fetch the anchorage; otherwise you may have to make several tacks to get in. There are no dangers to be apprehended in working in, except a shoal between Point Callao and Lorenzo Island. It is,

however, above water, and the sea breaking on it with some violence, it is easily discovered.

"Should you have occasion to work to windward to fetch the anchorage, the above shoal, with another rock said to lay off Point Galeo, (Island of St. Lorenzo,) are so far to the southward, that you need not apprehend bordering on them. You may run close to the shipping, and anchor in from seven to five fathoms. The marks for the anchorage are as follows:—East end of little Lorenzo, south—a rock between the two Lorenzos on with Point Callao, south by west $\frac{1}{4}$ west. —Lorenzo Island (the extremities) from S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. to W. by S.—Pier-head of Fort St. Raphael, on with the eastern tower of the said fort, S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.—Lima city, N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.—The mouth of the river Rimac, (corrupted into Lima,) N.N.E. by compass. This anchorage is certainly the best in the South Seas; and I know not whether it may not, with strict propriety, be called the best in the world. Although marks are given for the anchorage, yet you may lie with the greatest safety in any part of the bay, and in any depth of water; clear ground and gradual soundings, from twenty to three-and-a-half fathoms, to the Mole-head or landing place. In coming through the windward passage, that is, between Lorenzo Island and Point Callao, (a passage, indeed, only used by small vessels,) it is necessary to border towards the island, on account of the reef, as before mentioned, lying between it and Point Callao. Between the reef and the said Point Callao, there is no passage but for boats. The sea in the anchorage is always uncommonly still, and the weather serene and beautiful. Ships may careen in all seasons, without fear of surprise from gusts or gales of wind, as it almost invariably blows from one quarter, not varying, at least more than one or two points, that is from south by east to south by west. The road is open to north, and north, north-westerly winds; but these are very rare indeed, and then only blow with a moderate and steady breeze.

"Pilots are not required to enter this harbour; and you may always put to sea at pleasure, the wind, as mentioned before, invariably blowing from the same quarters, and enabling you to do so. The tides are very irregular and uncertain, and in general rise about five feet, occasionally more, according to the strength of the wind in the offing. It, however, never blows strong in the harbour, though a great swell and surf is frequently thrown in on Callao beach, which prevents boats from landing there; and this happens often on the full and change of the moon. There are pier-heads or landing places erected at the batteries of St. Raphael and St. Sebastian, but often cannot be approached, from the heavy surf. On the north beach of Callao, a boat may *sometimes* be *beached*, but in general the surf is also violent there. The point of Callao is very low, and consists in an entire bank of small round stones, as far nearly as the battery of St. Raphael. To the southward and eastward of the fort, are the ruins of old Callao, formerly destroyed by a terrific earthquake and overwhelming of the sea, which receding, and a second time advancing in tremendous waves, completed the entire destruction of the fort and town. The mole where you water is a tolerable landing place, protected from surf by a pier composed of old hulks, sunk for the purpose; and here you may land at all times. The watering at this landing place is most commodious; your boat lies immediately under the cocks, and you fill your casks without moving them from the boat, and this with great speed. It would be impossible to

water here in face of an enemy, the forts, which are considerable, commanding the place. Wood is extremely expensive, more so even than at Valparaiso; so that ships in these seas must seize on every opportunity to supply themselves with that article.

"Provisions and refreshments are extremely abundant, but are not to be procured at so cheap a rate as at Valparaiso. Wine and spirits are of a superior quality, and can be got for any number of ships. Bullocks were charged forty-five dollars a head; whereas at Valparaiso, they were only fifteen. It must be observed, however, they were considerably larger. The contractor for the Spanish navy also supplied our wants. Vegetables and fruit were of a fine and choice quality. It is impossible to behold a more beautiful sight than the market of Lima, displaying a profusion of everything that to us was rare, curious, and good; indeed, the soil, judging from its vegetable productions, must be fertile beyond description.

"The fortifications of Callao are on a large scale, but from the jealousy of the Spaniards, it was impracticable to ascertain their exact strength and number of guns. The guns, in general, are *en barbette*, and the batteries circular, commanding the bays and anchorage, as well as the surrounding country. Notwithstanding, however, it would be no difficult matter to burn and destroy every ship in the harbour, it being perfectly practicable, in the fine weather that prevails, and in so extensive a bay, to effect your retreat in your boats. The trade and shipping is entirely confined in these seas to Spanish bottoms, the jealousy of the Spaniards not admitting any other nations to have any commercial intercourse whatever with them. There is no arsenal of any consequence here; a few houses are erected to shelter what stores they may have, for such Spanish ships of war as may occasionally resort hither; and some large sheds to cover their gun-boats, which are not numerous. Timber is very scarce; and although ships are careened and repaired in the harbour, yet no vessels of any size are built.

"It is necessary to caution captains of ships of war coming to Lima, against admitting numerous English mechanics at that place visiting their ships; their only object being to entice the crews to desert. A tanner, particularly, was but too successful in his views, and occasioned us the loss of many men.

"The viceroy of Lima, the Marquis de la Concordia, a most respectable and worthy old man, was extremely friendly to us. I can never be too grateful for his many acts of kindness and unbounded civilities.

"The navigation in these seas, from the prevailing mild weather, is truly delightful; though care must be taken, if approaching this place in the night time, to avoid the rocks called 'Las Hormigas.' They are situated to the northward and westward of St. Lorenzo Island, about eleven leagues, and are to be seen in clear weather, four or five leagues off. The Hercules rock, as laid down in the Spanish charts, said to be in latitude $10^{\circ} 53'$ south, and longitude $78^{\circ} 48'$ west, so called after the Hercules, Spanish ship of war, by which it was first seen—if it exists, we must have passed very close to it on the 30th June, 1814, in company with his Majesty's ship Briton. We have since been informed by Captain Calminares, an officer of great talent and respectability, that this danger *does not exist*."

(To be continued.)

SKETCHES OF THE WAR OF THE FRENCH IN SPAIN
IN THE YEAR 1823.*

BY A ROYALIST.

WHEN the Spanish fugitives who had escaped from the Trocadero arrived at Cadiz, and reported the disaster which the constitutional cause had sustained, the utmost terror was spread over the city.

Upon the cessation of the firing, the populace had, as usual, come to a wrong conclusion with respect to the real state of the case, and imagining that the garrison of the Trocadero had repulsed the enemy, they had commenced to illuminate their habitations. In an instant the lights were extinguished, and the most violent reproaches came to be directed against the Cortes, who sought safety in their hall of sitting. Hither they were followed by the imprecations of the populace; and the governor, Valdes, seeing that the mob would not disperse unless force were resorted to, ordered out the military, who refused to act; so that the ministers, seeing affairs about to fall into a state of perfect anarchy, determined without delay to despatch Don Miguel Alava with a flag of truce to the head-quarters of the Liberator.

The small barque in which Don Miguel crossed the bay of Cadiz was prevented from approaching the shore at Port St. Mary's, by the surf and storm, on the 4th of September, and had to put back to Cadiz; but on the day following he again presented himself, and was conducted to the head-quarters of the Prince. His Royal Highness declined to see him, but wrote to the king of Spain an autograph letter of considerable length in reply. In this letter the Liberator assured the king of Spain that the soil of his dominions was delivered from the revolutionary yoke, although a few fortified towns still served as the asylum of implicated persons. His Royal Highness then went on to state his conviction that the king of France was impressed with the belief, that his majesty, restored to freedom, would not object to grant an amnesty to those persons implicated in the recent rebellion, and that he would see in the convocation of the ancient Cortes of the kingdom, the guarantee afforded to the Spanish people, of the return of a system of government characterized by order, justice, and good administration. And at the same time, His Royal Highness offered himself to be responsible that all that France and her allies could do, in order to consolidate this act of wisdom, of which His Royal Highness considered it his duty thus to remind his Catholic Majesty would be done.

The Liberator concluded by intimating, that if within five days it was not announced that His Majesty was free to come to Port St. Mary's, he should then again have recourse to force in order to set him at liberty, and that those who should listen to their passions in preference to their country's welfare, would alone be answerable for all the blood that should flow.

With this autograph, the Duke de Guiche, the first aide-de-camp of His Royal Highness, was despatched in company with Don Miguel.

Upon entering the city the duke was conducted to the head-quarters of Valdes the governor, who desired that the prince's letter might be delivered to him; but with this demand the duke positively refused to

* Continued from p. 192.

comply. It was next proposed, that he should deliver the letter to the Cortes, but the Duke de Guiche returned an equally peremptory refusal to this request, so that his opponents at length, thus baffled, consented that he should himself deliver the letter into the hands of the king, stipulating, however, that this should take place in the presence of the ministers.

Ferdinand read the letter in presence of the Duke de Guiche, and replied, that he would prepare a letter for the Generalissimo, but that some little time would be necessary to enable him to do so; and in the meantime, General Alava and the Duke de Guiche returned to the quarters of General Bordesoult.

Valdes had at this time entertained the Duke de Guiche at dinner, but did not, as was reported, insult his Excellency by having of the party any individuals particularly conspicuous by their liberal sentiments.

To the letter of his Royal Highness a reply was returned, evidently written under compulsion by Ferdinand, couched in the usual verbose and pompous style of the Spanish liberals, and in which the wishes expressed by his Royal Highness were evaded, and rejected with great impudence and dexterity, accompanied with the false declaration, that the terms of a convention with the government of Britain hindered that existing in Spain from entering upon any negociations with France, in which the allies of Spain were not also included. Forgery was so apparent on the front of this document, that in despatching it to the Liberator, the Cortes may be said not only to have drawn the sword, but to have, at the same time, thrown away the scabbard; and in refusing to negotiate upon any terms to which his Royal Highness could by possibility listen, they not only defied him to hostilities, but absolved him from all responsibility in regard to endeavouring to procure from Ferdinand constitutional institutions for Spain, in the event of his liberation. This audacious attempt at such a moment to brave their power and anger, also imposed it upon the Generalissimo, and the French nation, as a point of honour, to cause the shred of a faction, which was still denominated the government of Spain, "to bite the dust."

The assertion, that at this juncture England had any wish or intention to mediate between the parties was wholly false. The Duke de Montmorency had declared to the Duke of Wellington, that this was not a question of mediation; and when the Cortes again proposed mediation to the British cabinet, they were referred by Mr. Canning to this answer. It was further publicly and notoriously known that the Duke d'Angoulême had expressed his determination finally to adhere to these principles.

Within the walls of Cadiz everything had assumed the most unsatisfactory appearance for the constitutional authorities. The most alarming jealousy existed between the militia and the troops of the line, the former accusing the latter of being tainted with royalism. The populace, too, had expressed themselves in the most hostile and turbulent manner towards the authorities, and many of them had exhibited symptoms of sympathizing with the king and royal family, in regard to the treatment inflicted upon the latter. Upon one occasion, to such a height had clamour arisen, that Valdes found it requisite to solicit, and obtain, the personal assistance of the monarch to prevent the mob from proceeding to the last extremities.

● This exasperation on the part of the citizens of Cadiz was by no means to be wondered at, without its being supposed that they were animated with feelings particularly favourable to Ferdinand. Amongst other recent proceedings of the Cortes, was the issuing of a decree, making it imperative upon the citizens to furnish every five days, to the troops, the sum of 1,200,000 rials (300,000 francs,) in addition to a forced loan of 80,000,000 of rials, recently imposed.

Several unsuccessful attempts had also recently been made at a forcible conscription of recruits for the military service.

In the meantime, the Cortes breathed nothing but resistance, and as a bombardment was anticipated, the pavement of the streets was lifted, and the roofs of the houses covered with earth and dung.

The French had on their side assembled a flotilla of 117 gun-boats and bomb-vessels, in addition to the squadron of ships of war in the bay, and pontoons, fascines, and scaling-ladders had also been constructed in large quantities.

Admiral Hamelin, who had heretofore commanded the French squadron employed in the operations against Cadiz, about this time found his health to sink under the fatigues of the service, and returned to France, whilst Rear-Admiral Duperre was appointed to succeed him. This officer arrived in the bay on the 17th of September, and immediately assumed the command of the fleet.

On the 6th of September the Cortes had been convened in an extraordinary meeting, when the President opened the session with a statement which depicted in the gloomiest colours the situation of the government.

On the oaths being administered to the deputies, it appeared that only 112 were present, and that a great many were known to have continued in Seville after its occupation by the French.

On the same evening a deputation of the Cortes waited upon the King, and announced to his Majesty that the extraordinary session would be opened at six o'clock of the evening, and that Senor Gomes Berceira had been elected President; in reply his Majesty intimated that the shortness of the notice which he had received, with respect to the time of meeting, would prevent his opening the Session in person; but that the Secretary of State for the Home Department would read a communication which he intended for the Cortes.

In the document read in the king's name upon this occasion, his Majesty was made to describe the hopeless predicament in which matters were; and then to launch out in abuse of the French, and of the Duke d'Angoulême, who, he declared, had refused to treat, until such time as he and the royal family had arrived at Port St. Mary's, or until the French armies should be permitted to take possession of Cadiz.

The Cortes next resolved themselves into a secret committee, but the President stated that their proceedings would be published.

The report of the government of the circumstances under which the extraordinary Session was convoked was next read; and in this report the melancholy situation of the constitutional cause was again reverted to, and the failures which had attended numberless efforts to obtain an honourable peace with France, in consequence of the obstinacy of the enemy; and above all, the deplorable situation of the Gadetanian island was enlarged upon, and the absolute necessity which there was, for the

Cortes co-operating by every means in their power with the executive government, to obtain the objects for which the present contest was maintained.

This report was ordered to be referred to a special committee.

The despatch addressed to the government by Count Bordesoult, in which the latter intimated, that the reply of the King to the Duke d'Angoulême not having been deemed satisfactory, a renewal of hostilities had been resolved upon by his Royal Highness, was next ordered to be referred to the same committee, as was the answer of General Valdes to the Count, in which he stated, that although Count Bordesoult intimated eight o'clock of the evening of the 6th, as the latest period to which hostilities could be suspended in the event of no satisfactory communication reaching the French head-quarters, still, as the Cortes were to assemble that evening, and as an answer could not thus be prepared, he hoped that hostile operations would not be recommenced till the contents of an answer, which would be despatched next day, could be known to his Royal Highness.

The following proposition was next submitted to the Cortes:—

"That they would be pleased to resolve, that there be granted to the junta of defence appointed by the governor of Cadiz, the most ample powers for adopting every means which may be considered necessary for the defence of the Gadetanian island."

This proposition, after considerable discussion, in which Señors Adan, Ajllon, Galliano (the same person upon whose motion the king had been removed from Seville to Cadiz), and Canga, took leading part, was adopted.

It was obvious, that the Cortes imagined that the safety of their party depended upon actions of such courage or violence as they felt themselves unequal to, and the responsibility attending which they were resolved to shift upon the shoulders of those whom the bribe of a few days or hours' possession of authority might induce to accept of the brief and precarious boon, in the hopes of turning the same to account, as the means of satisfying vengeance or cupidity.

But let us see how far the ostensible object, viz., the defence of the place, was benefited by the contrivance.

In spite of the adjournment, the Cortes continued to assemble, and at their next meeting, as funds were discovered to be utterly wanting to pay the troops, it was decreed that the Governor *should have the power of appropriating the funds of the inhabitants to the defence of the place; in other words, the power of seizing the property of whomsoever he thought proper.* The application of this law was equally simple and peremptory.

After the capture of the Trocadero, it was evident to the Prince Generalissimo, that the next point of attack to which to direct his attention, was the fort of Santi Petri, situated upon a small island of the same name, close to the southern extremity of the isle of Leon. This fort was not very strong, but the currents, and shallow water through which it had to be approached, rendered its natural means of defence rather formidable.

It was on the 20th that the prince formed his preparations for the attack in the landward side in readiness, and at the same time gave directions to Rear-Admiral the Baron de Retours to co-operate with his division of the squadron.

For this purpose, the *Centaur* (flag-ship), and *Trident*, of the line, the *Guerriere*, frigate, the *Iris*, corvette, and the *Santi Cristi*, schooner, were moored alongside of the fort at one o'clock of the forenoon, and immediately commenced a heavy cannonade, as did also the French batteries on shore, and by three o'clock, the fire of the Spanish batteries having slackened, Admiral Retours directed that the troops and marines on board the squadron should embark in the boats and storm the fortress. The garrison, on perceiving the commencement of the embarkation, immediately hoisted the white flag, which the French saluted with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and the boats pushing off from the ships of war, landed 420 men of the 12th and 14th regiments of the line, and the grenadiers of the marine artillery, at the foot of the rock on which the fortress was built. The Spaniards sent out an officer, who at first proposed that they should be permitted to retire within the Isle of Leon, and that no stipulation should be made with respect to their not serving again during the war; these proposals being immediately rejected, and as they feared the vengeance of the Cadiz mob, had they made terms and returned within the fortress, they surrendered forthwith at discretion.

In this affair the principal brunt of the action fell upon the *Centaur*, as the state of the wind and currents prevented the approach of the other vessels sufficiently near to render very effectual co-operation; and in honour of the achievements of the day, her name was, in conformity to French custom, changed to the *Santi Petri*.

On the 23d, his Royal Highness determined to try the effect of a general bombardment of the town, and for this purpose advanced the flotilla of bombs and gun-boats. The bombardment was continued for some hours, and about 250 shells were thrown. The enemy's batteries answered by a heavy fire, and damaged two of the French vessels, which were towed out of the line. The most of the Spanish shot, however, fell greatly over the assailants. The French operations were upon the whole successful, few of their bombs bursting in the air, and the greater part telling in the square of St. Antonio, and the street of Livares.

On the following day the Spaniards attempted a ridiculous movement in the direction of *Santi Petri*.

The Madrid militia and the regiment of St. Martial marched out with the avowed intention of proceeding against the fort; but had hardly cleared the walls of the city, when the regiment St. Martial declared their intention of joining the enemy, and as the militia were staunch constitutionalists, a sanguinary encounter resulted, which ended in the St. Martial regiment, which was greatly inferior in numbers to the militia, being overpowered with a loss of ninety men killed.

The same day, about two hundred wealthy inhabitants of Cadiz made their escape from the place, and came over to the French lines, where they were well received.

The preparations for a general assault continued to be steadily and vigorously pursued by the Prince Generalissimo. On the 26th, 6000 men, commanded by Count de Bourmont, consisting of the brigade of the royal guard, under General d'Ambrougiac, and the brigade of Ordonneau, were embarked at Port St. Mary's and Rota. With this division the Prince de Carignan, the Duke de Guiche, and Count Bouteurlin, the commissioner of the Emperor of Russia, embarked on board the *Centaur* ship of the line. These troops were destined to act against

fort Torregardo, whilst pontoons for the construction of a bridge of boats had been collected to transport the other divisions of the army, under the personal command of his Royal Highness the Generalissimo, across the arm of the sea which separates Santi Petri from the Isle of Leon.

On the same day (the 26th), his Royal Highness transferred his headquarters from Port St. Mary's to Ciclana. On the 28th he had a narrow escape with his life. Having entered the trench opened on the side of Santi Petri, attended by the Prince de Carignan and a numerous suite, he advanced to the guns planted nearest Cadiz, and being discerned by the enemy, a shower of balls fell around him, many of them lodging in the parapet of sand near which he was standing,—the fate of the Duke of Berwick was present to the minds of his attendants, but the *sang froid* of the Prince, continued as at St. Sebastian's, unmoved.

Amongst the eccentric characters assembled in Cadiz at this time, were Lord Nugent and Sir Robert Wilson. The presence of the latter, it may be supposed, was of some service, from his possessing military experience, and knowledge of the language; but of what use his Lordship was likely to be it is difficult to imagine. It however called naturally to mind the very different sentiments and conduct of his brother the Duke of Buckingham, the generous and splendid host of the exiled Bourbons at the moment of their worst adversity. His Lordship had, however, no mind to be present at the assault now fully expected, and having embarked in a small vessel of forty-five tons, he arrived at Fal-mouth after a rather tedious passage. His appearance in the British House of Commons in the characters of Membrino and the Buckinghamshire dragoon, under the auspices of the able and witty foreign secretary of the day, must yet be fresh in the recollection of our readers; but what could have induced the selection of such a person as the successor of a soldier of Wellington in the command of the division of the gallant army stationed in the Ionian islands, is a puzzle still unexplained by the ministers in power.

On the 27th, proposals had been transmitted from the Cortes to the Liberator, to the effect that the king of Spain should be set at liberty, but that Cadiz should continue for two months longer in the hands of the Constitutionalists, as well as all the other garrisons still held by their troops. These proposals were supposed to have been dictated by the individuals of the Madrid militia, who suspecting an unconditional surrender to be meditated, had threatened to inflict summary vengeance on all and sundry within their power, unless such terms were made with the French as might afford them the opportunity of effecting their escape from the scene of action. As was to have been expected, the proposal was indignantly rejected by the Liberator, and the bearer had difficulty in saving himself from the French troops, who shouted, as he passed their posts, "The King, or attack!"—This Spanish officer is reported to have been Don Miguel de Alava.

Upon the report of these transactions being brought to Valdes, he urged upon ministers his incompetency to stand an assault; and after several meetings of the Cortes, at the last of which only five members were present, the whole of these went in a body to the King, and conjured him to deign to write to the Prince Generalissimo, imploring his clemency for the city and garrison. Upon this, Ferdinand immediately despatched to Port St. Mary's the Count de Torreis, his gentleman of

the bedchamber, with a letter to the Liberator, stating that he was at length really at liberty, and would repair to head-quarters next morning. When this messenger arrived at Port St. Mary's, it was intimated to him, that the Liberator was at Chiclana, and thither the count having proceeded, he delivered the King's letter into the hands of his Royal Highness as he was returning from mass.

His Royal Highness returned the same evening to Port St. Mary's, to make preparations for the reception of the illustrious captives, and as the white flag had been hoisted upon the walls of Cadiz, and upon the Spanish squadron, the moment that the Count de Torreis left Cadiz, hostilities were of course instantly suspended.

Next day (the 1st of October) salvoes of artillery, from the ramparts of Cadiz, announced the embarkation of the King and his august family, and at half-past one o'clock of the forenoon, a boat was seen approaching Port St. Mary's. This boat was steered by Valdes, the governor of Cadiz, and contained the King and the royal family. The Duke d'Angoulême, who stood upon the beach, surrounded by a crowd of French and Spanish officers and soldiers, hurried to the strand, where he threw himself on his knees before the King, whilst his Majesty raised and embraced his deliverer, who was afterwards permitted to kiss the hand of the Queen.

Indescribable rejoicings took place throughout the day, both at Cadiz and Port St. Mary's,—where the people's happiness at the issue of the campaign seemed to know no bounds.

On the 2d, the King decreed that the Regency should cease the functions of government, which he resumed, and on the 3d, in order that the public business might not experience interruption, the King appointed Don Victor Sacz, a distinguished and virtuous ecclesiastic, President of the Council of Ministers; on the same day General Campana was named Governor of Cadiz in the room of Valdes. The latter, on the King having landed, returned to Cadiz and resumed the government, but in the end effected his escape to Gibraltar.

On the 3d was also published the decree of the King, bearing date the 1st of October, which, after deprecating "the scandalous excesses which preceded, accompanied, and followed the establishment of the democratical constitution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1820," concluded with the following articles:—

"Article 1st.—All the acts of the government called Constitutional, (of whatever kind and description they may be,) a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 1st of October, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that during the whole of that period I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws, and authorize orders, decrees, and regulations, which the said government framed and executed against my will.

"Article 2d.—I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the Provisional Junta of Government and by the Regency, the one created at Ayarzem, April 9th, the other May 26th in the present year, waiting, meanwhile, until, sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws, and adopt those measures which shall be best calculated to secure their prosperity and welfare, the constant object of all my wishes. You may communicate this decree to all the ministers."

Valdes at first naturally hesitated to deliver up the forts and citadel of Cadiz to the French; this was unquestionably to gain a little time for himself and other compromised persons to get away; but, on the 4th, the Spanish troops marched out to the cantonments assigned to them, and the French forces entered and took possession of the Isle of Leon, and the city, and fortifications of Cadiz, the division of Count de Bourmont landing at the same time from the squadron on board of which it had been some time embarked. The Count was himself named governor of the Gadetan island.

The French force with which the Duke d'Angoulême effected this conquest amounted to about 25,000 men—certainly of the élite of the French army. The Spanish force within the walls was about 8000 strong, a third part of which were militiamen.

When Marshal Victor besieged Cadiz unsuccessfully, during the war of independence, his force was 30,000 strong. The garrison consisted of 5000 Spaniards, 3000 English, 700 Hanoverians, and 1500 Portuguese, in all, 10,200 men. In both instances, in point of numbers and equality of character, the combatants seem to have been as nearly as possible equally matched. How was it that the Duke d'Angoulême succeeded, and that the Duke de Belluno failed? Was it that the King's name, that tower of strength in both cases, influenced and determined the result?

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE AND REPRESSION OF CRIME.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNITED SERVICE.

“The proper study of mankind is man.”

WE confess to having no affectionate regard for the offsets of statistical Utilitarianism which are stuck into every path of periodical literature; and we are the more grounded in this, because we verily believe that, under pretence of disseminating the science of political economy, more ignorant presumption and wilful error have been broached, than under any other branch of human knowledge. Much of the mischief which we have seen may have arisen from well-intentioned persons, who, understanding the subject but imperfectly, had not provided sufficient line for deep soundings, and were more liable to scud before passion and prejudice, than haul up by judgment and reason; such men become uncertain of their reckoning in the slightest mist, and are then easily misled by treacherous pilots and false lights, who generally strand them on the shallows. Another, and a far more numerous class, rush into the arena, obstinate as mules, mischievous as madmen, and rapacious as robbers,—and it would be whistling to a squall to hint to these “Perfectionists” the attainments, experience, and penetration which are necessary for the discussion of the abstruse doctrines of legislation, finance, industry, property, subsistence, trade, and commerce. We acknowledge that we dislike the pestilent and pig-headed perverters of justice and morality, who now unblushingly proclaim their hopes of subverting our establishments,—but though such are our sentiments, we do

not profess to remain uninterested spectators of any real movement of mind, nor to withhold from our readers any remarkable advent in the cause of the social compact:—so, while for the present we commit the population department to the custody of Malthus and Miss Martineau,* we proceed to notice a question of less paradoxical character.

Crime is defined to be the breach or transgression of a law, either natural or divine, civil or ecclesiastical, to which a penalty is attached. It is distinguished into two kinds; viz. *private*, or that which only affects individuals; and *public*, or that against the social order; and the subdivisions are classed as affecting the person, property, character, or condition, of those upon whom they are committed. In taking cognizance of criminal acts, the law has the double view of redressing the injured party, if possible, and securing to the public the benefit of civilization and society, by preventing or punishing every violation of those regulations which have been established for the government and tranquillity of the whole. But we live in times when everything is to be capsize; when gaols, no longer the terror of rogues, are to resemble boarding-houses; when flogged mutinous soldiers, or rascals who murder their friends and sing jolly songs over pork-chops immediately afterwards, become objects of interesting solicitude; and when the authority of society to inflict capital, or indeed almost any other punishment, is fiercely questioned. To meet the feverish sentimentality of mild yet visionary speculators, as well as the taunts and blustering of “every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented,” the government have been induced to issue a circular respecting military discipline, which cannot be looked upon but as an undignified concession. By this document, it is true, corporal punishment is to be restricted in future to cases of mutiny; insubordination; violence; drunkenness on duty; sale of, or making away with arms, ammunition, accoutrements or necessaries; stealing from comrades,—or *other disgraceful conduct*,—but this edict was issued, without informing the public that no other offences were ever noticed in our army. Many querulous notions have been started by advertising philanthropists, and designing fanatics; and we even know an instance wherein an officer of rank went to the expense of printing a pamphlet—a copy of which he presented to us,—for the purpose of persuading the captains of his Majesty’s Navy to study craniology,—to the end that they may detect by his bumps whether an accused seaman be really guilty of a crime alleged against him!

Now, according to a legislator whom we could back, any day, against Mill, or Bowring, or Cobbett,—we mean one Solon, of Athens,—the two great stimulants of human action being hope and fear, no good government can exist without an equitable system of rewards and

* We could calmly enter into an investigation of this subject, and probably relieve this lady, and her Theban coadjutors, from the terrors which haunt them, respecting the pressure of population upon subsistence. We could easily establish, that paucity of inhabitants has, on every soil and in every climate, been accompanied by poverty and wretchedness—that the palmy days of Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Rome, were when those states overflowed with unfeathered bipeds—and that the proportion of inhabitants may be trebled in these happy realms, with advantage to society. But our paper is of a different tenor, and we shall merely add to the express command of St. Paul, the words of another writer who was almost inspired—

“Our Maker bids increase: who bids abstain,
But our destroyer, foe to God and man?”

penalties; and the criminals who offend against the social order suffer by the original contract under which they engage in society. Montesquieu asserts, what any body else might have asserted, that every punishment which does not arise from necessity is tyrannical. But the misapplication of this position must not be permitted to dispossess our judges, magistrates, and officers, of the spirit necessary for executing the duties committed to their charge; for, as hath been said by Beccaria,—“*Crimes are more effectually prevented by the CERTAINTY than the severity of punishment.*” Retribution must be prompt, for the prospective benefit of rendering strong and lasting the two ideas of crime and punishment; its use is not vindictively to torment an individual, but to deter those who are analogously inclined, from a repetition of the same offence. Not retribution, but prevention, is the object of every penal statute, as well as of every public conviction; and though people of more mildness than reason may lament their necessity, none but dangerous men, or sheer idiots, can possibly doubt their efficacy.* A respectable party has interfered in prison discipline, under the mistake of its being intended to *reform* the criminal;—but laws are established on a better knowledge of mankind,—and a culprit is punished to show others that his offence cannot be committed with impunity. “He who spares the rod, spoils the child”—is an acknowledged adage of wisdom,—and yet, in the year of our Lord 1833, we are called upon to fling away the instruments of correction, while the child is becoming more and more froward:—

Of all the plagues with which our land's accursed,
The yell of demagogues may prove the worst.

It is allowed on all sides, that there has latterly been an alarming increase of crime; and whether it be owing to the spread of newspaper knowledge, to the comfort of the prisons, to puling humanity, to irresolute magistrates, to the impunity with which authorities are insulted, or what not,—this is a point on which there is a general agreement. At the meeting of the Philosophical Association at Cambridge, last May, this subject was alluded to, as a paramount problem for investigation; and Professor Babbage was desirous of having a number of particular cases of crime collected, in order to form *constants* for further application. In the mean time, one of our correspondents, M. Quetelet, the director of the Observatory at Brussels, has favoured us with the copy of a letter which he addressed, last year, to his friend M. Villermé, of the French Institute, on the possibility of measuring the influence of those causes which modify the elements of social life. This letter has excited very lively sensations on the continent, as well from the boldness of its deductions, as the confidence of its predictions. On reading it, we were struck with there being but one leading cause for the generation of crime, and the blame which is imputed to governments for neglecting it; but though we are not convinced on this point, the complexity involved in the inquiry has been so scrupulously submitted to severe analysis, that the conclusions are entitled to serious consideration.

We shall therefore proceed to give as full and literal translation of

* The “gentle reader” must not here think that we mean to defend the *practices* of lawyers. We have barely more regard for them than had Plato, or Hawser Truncheon of “immortal memory.”

M. Quetelet's theory, as the transfusion of tongues—or at least our ability—will admit of; and in order that no error may arise from misconception of the height of militiamen, or other singular *constants*, the tables will be inserted in their original form, and, as far as technicality allows, *ipsissimis verbis*.

M. QUETELET'S LETTER.

"I have been led by my numerous researches on the developement of the physical and moral qualities of man, and by the attentive study of the results with which they have furnished me, to perceive in mankind, whether considered individually or as a social body, some laws which appear to me important; I have endeavoured to point out some of these, and propose to show the others in a special work, for which I am collecting materials.

"Among the results relative to man, one of the most curious seems to me that of the regularity with which similar incidents periodically recur, so as to oblige us not only to admit, as with regard to physical facts which are entirely independent of man, an intimate correspondence of cause and effect, but even to perceive that causes act almost invariably from one year to another. Man, as an individual, seems to act with the utmost freedom; his will seems to know no limits, and yet, as I have already shown several times, *the greater the number of individuals whom we observe, the more is individual will effaced by the series of general facts, which arise from the very causes that produce and preserve society*. It is granted but to few men, endowed with superior genius, to impress a sensible action on the social system; and a length of time is often required before the effect of this action is fully revealed.

"If the modifying effect of individuals was directly transmitted to the social system, all precautions would be useless, the past would no longer teach the future. But it is not so; for when active causes are once established, they exert a durable influence, even long after we have endeavoured to destroy them: we cannot then take too much pains to discover them, and to show the most efficacious means of modifying them in a useful manner. This reaction of man on himself is one of his most noble attributes: it is the finest field on which his activity can be displayed. As a member of the social body, he continually experiences the irresistible influence of causes, and pays them a regular tribute: but as an individual exercising all the energy of his intellectual faculties, he in some measure masters these causes, modifies their effects, and may endeavour to rise to a better state.

"In my preceding researches, I have particularly endeavoured to show this constant correspondence between cause and effect, above all with regard to crime. I have not omitted annually to repeat, *there is a budget paid with frightful regularity,—that of prisons and the gallows*, and the reduction of this is what we ought most to *strive at*.*—and each year the numbers have so exactly verified my predictions that I might have more precisely said,—*man pays to crime a more punctual tribute than he does either to nature or to the public treasury!* I will endeavour to give a scale by which to measure the importance of the causes which affect society.

"We must first admit as a principle, that where there are no variable causes, the effects will be constant; and that the more variable the causes are, the more will the effects differ within certain limits. Thus supposing man to act widely and independent of all law, the effects will show the greatest anomalies and variations. Now it is the variations which should be examined and *measured*.

* 'This remark, which is unfortunately too well grounded in experience, seems to have made an impression on some legislators who study the social body in a philosophic manner. It has been reproduced at the French tribunals, and among ourselves.' M. Henry de Brouckère thinks that he perceives in it a powerful argument for modifying punishment.

"In order to fix our ideas, let us inquire whether there generally exist causes which modify the repression of crime, or the severity with which it is punished. For this purpose we require observations carefully collected; and if the annual results are not constantly the same, it is evident, that the irregularity proceeds either from error of observation—the influence of local causes—or that of moral causes inherent in man. In such researches it will be seen that the elements vary according to time and place. And as the number of influential causes may be very great, they must be studied individually, it is by making all our observations in the same country, that we may discard local influence,—and by continuing them through the year that we shall perceive the influence of season, leaving the appreciation of all the respective causes as a subsequent task.

"By the statistical documents of the Courts of Assize in France, for the six years preceding 1831, we find —

Years	Accused	Condemned	Repression
1825	7234	4594	0.635
1826	6968	4348	.622
1827	6929	4236	.610
1828	7396	4551	.615
1829	7373	4475	.607
1830	6962	4170	.593
Mean	7147	4389	0.6137

"This table shows that the repression of general crime has diminished annually,—the diminution indeed has been very slight, but yet evident. Of the influential causes of repression, some are constant, and others are variable. The effect of the first sort may be expressed by 614 annually, but that of the second sort is of course variable. I will endeavour to measure the influence of the constant causes.

"The better to express my ideas, we will suppose an individual accused, and the probability of condemnation will, as we have shown, be 614 to 1000, that is, in a general sense, if we know no particulars respecting the crime or the criminal, as to sex, age, degree of education, or any of the constant causes which modify repression. But if it be a crime against *persons*, the probability, according to experience, is less, and will be only 477 to 1000, and if against *property*, it increases to 655 to 1000. This difference arises from the unwillingness to inflict severe punishments, or such as appear too severe in proportion to the fault, a feeling which is most influential in crimes against persons. The sex of the accused has a marked influence on repression. Less severity is exercised against females, and all these variations will be made evident by the following table, which indicates the various degrees of probability of the accused being condemned, according to the causes which are favourable or unfavourable to him.—

Circumstances respecting the Accused	Probability of Condemnation
Possessing superior information	0.400
Offering himself for trial after default	0.476
Accused of crime against persons	0.477
Able to read and write well	0.513
Being a female	0.576
Being upwards of thirty years of age	0.586
Able to read and write imperfectly	0.600
Without any particular designation	0.614
Being a man	0.622
Being unable to read or write	0.627
Being under thirty years of age	0.630
Accused of crime against property	0.655
Being contumacious	0.960

"By this it seems that the most advantageous circumstances for the accused are, possessing a superior education, which implies also, in some measure, the means of making a defence. The most advantageous state of all is, being upwards of thirty years of age, being a female, having received a superior education, appearing under an accusation of crime against persons, and being willing to take one's trial:—while the most disadvantageous is, being under the age of thirty, being a man, ignorant of reading and writing, accused of a crime against property, and being contumacious, unable to produce his means of defence. The causes which modify the probability of condemnation, according to the state of the accused, seem to be sufficiently evident, without their being further insisted upon. But this may not be the case with regard to the *degree* of influence of those causes; this estimation is fraught with some difficulties, and, on reflection, it has appeared to me that for all the numerical elements subject to variation, we may very well estimate the importance of the difference between the extremes and the mean, or the importance of the causes which produce it, by comparing the extremes to the amount of the mean. It is nearly thus that geometers, who have applied themselves to the theory of probabilities dependent on facts relative to man, and especially Buffon, estimate the importance of a sum to an individual, by comparing it to the amount of his property.

"For this estimation we must consider the extreme differences above and below '614, which is the mean amount of the repression of crime in France, when we do not take into calculation the effect of any modifying cause; then the respective differences would give the measure of their importance, and consequently that of the causes which produce them, looking on the effects as proportional to the causes. For example, let us suppose that the desire is to estimate the respective influence exercised by the advantage of having a superior education, or of being a female, on the repression of crime in France; the repression for persons having a superior education is 0.100, and for females 0.576, the first of which is .214 below the mean, and the second .038: the value of these differences then is $\frac{.214}{.614} = .348$, and $\frac{.038}{.614} = .062$. Superior education therefore appears to be five times as efficacious as being a female, in diminishing the repression of crime in the tribunals.

"The following table shows the comparative influence of the various modifying causes in the repression of crime, computed on the same basis, so that there does not exist, as I have already shown, any more influential cause in varying the repression of crime, than the contumaciousness of the accused. It has not only the advantage of proving this result, but it also shows the *degree* of influence possessed by this cause.

Circumstances respecting the Accused.	Influence on Repression.
Possessing superior information . . .	0.348
Offering himself for trial after default . . .	0.224
Accused of crime against persons . . .	0.223
Able to read and write well . . .	0.115
Being a female . . .	0.062
Being upwards of 30 years of age . . .	0.045
Reading and writing imperfectly . . .	0.023
Without any particular designation . . .	0.000
Being a man . . .	0.013
Unable to read or write . . .	0.022
Being under 30 years of age . . .	0.026
Accused of crime against property . . .	0.067
Being contumacious . . .	0.563

"There now remains a different species of inquiry for us, that is, to examine how far the enumerated causes can be looked upon as constant, since, to be truly so, the annual result should continue invariable; whereas,

on the contrary, the results show a small annual modification, which we have attributed to *variable* causes: these modifications are generally trifling if we confine our observations to a few years, but still they must be attended to. For instance, the repression of crime, in general, has not been $\cdot 614$ throughout the six years which have afforded the elements of our calculations; small annual differences have been remarked, and repression in its greatest differences from the mean has increased to $\cdot 635$, and decreased to $\cdot 593$; which gives $\cdot 021$ both ways, and, consequently, the mean degree of their importance is $\frac{2}{11}$, or $\cdot 034$; thus the variable causes which affect repression have had, in their *maximum* and *minimum* of energy, a degree of influence which has equalled, and even surpassed, that of some of the causes which we have regarded as constant. To form a more just idea of the variable causes, we must examine annual effects on each of the elements which we have before considered. The following Tables will represent this:—

Years.	Repression of crime against		Repression on	
	persons.	property.	men.	women.
1825	0.46	0.66	"	"
1826	0.51	0.67	0.63	0.60
1827	0.50	0.65	0.62	0.60
1828	0.47	0.66	0.63	0.57
1829	0.46	0.65	0.62	0.57
1830	0.46	0.64	0.61	0.54
Mean	0.477	0.655	0.622	0.576

Years.	Repression on individuals		Repression on	
	under thirty.	above thirty.	the contumacious.	the penitent for default.
1826	0.64	0.60	0.93	0.49
1827	0.64	0.58	0.97	0.45
1828	0.64	0.58	0.67	0.46
1829	0.62	0.59	0.97	0.50
1830	0.61	0.58	0.96	0.48
Mean	0.63	0.586	0.96	0.476

Years.	Repression on Individuals			
	unable to read or write.	imperf. able to read & wr.	able to read & write well.	having sup. information.
1828	0.63	0.62	0.56	0.35
1829	0.63	0.60	0.55	0.48
1830	0.62	0.58	0.52	0.37
Mean	0.627	0.60	0.543	0.40

" These tables teach us that the greatest variations in the constant causes which modify the repression have never exceeded the intensity of the causes themselves; though, in other words, it will be observed that, even in the most irregular years, the effect of the constant causes has never been effaced by

that of the variable or accidental. This will be better seen in the following Table, which shows the value of the variations in all the cases before enumerated, occasioned by the causes which modify repression:—

Causes which modify Repression.	Relative differences from the mean.	
	More.	Less.
The accused possesses superior information .	0·200	0·125
„ makes amends for his contumaciousness	0·050	0·056
„ is sued for a crime against persons	0·069	0·035
„ can read and write well . . .	0·031	0·042
„ is a female	0·042	0·062
„ is upwards of 30 years of age .	0·024	0·027
„ reads and writes imperfectly .	0·033	0·033
„ is without any particular designation	0·034	0·034
„ is a male	0·013	0·019
„ can neither read nor write . . .	0·005	0·011
„ is under 30 years of age . . .	0·016	0·032
„ is sued for a crime against property .	0·039	0·018
„ is contumacious	0·010	0·031

“ I have reasoned on the hypothesis that the results were founded on so many observations, as to leave no contingency in the value of the means; but this is not the case here. Some results are deduced from observations which are not yet numerous, and we know that, *cæteris paribus*, the precision of results increases according to the square root of the observations. This applies particularly to repression in the instance of the accused having received a superior education. The values deduced are obtained from a small number of observations, and the extremes have therefore differed so much the more from the means; but recurring to the system of the least squares, I have found that the precision of the numbers 0·400, and 0·6137, before obtained as the general repression, and as the particular one exerted against the well educated, are in the proportion of 0·0870 to 0·0075, or as 11 to 1.

“ Separating, according to the preceding observations, whatever might be contingent in the difference of the extremes from the means, in order to consider only those causes which have had a more or less regular influence on repression, I think their influence may be represented as 0·034. These differences are such as evidently to show a gradual diminution in the repression of crime. Now this progressive diminution must have had its causes; and one of these, no doubt the most influential, is indicated in the general account of the administration of criminal justice in France during the year 1830. ‘ Six years,’ it is there said, ‘ have elapsed since the general accounts of the administration of criminal justice have been published. During the first half of that period (1825, 1826, and 1827), the lists of the juries were formed according to the rules laid down in the code of criminal instruction; during the second half (1828, 1829, and 1830), these lists have been formed according to the law of the 2nd May, 1827, which altered the basis of the jury, and has called upon a greater number of citizens to perform this duty. Taking the sum of the results of the accusations during the entire period of six years, as well as during each of the two halves, and comparing the respective results, we find that the only difference between the jury formed on the code of criminal instruction, and that prescribed by the subsequent legislation, consists in the latter having a slight tendency to regard accusations less severely. The proof of this result will be seen in the following table.

Years.	TOTAL ACCUSED.		
	Acquitted.	Condemned to Punishment. Degrading.	Correctional.
1825, 1826, 1827			
1828, 1829, and 1830	0.39	0.38	0.23
1825, 1826, and 1827	0.38	0.41	0.21
1828, 1829, and 1830	0.39	0.36	0.26

"Six years hence, we may compare these results with those which will be produced by the declarations of the actual jury, the constituent elements of which have been still further increased by lowering the elective requisites, and which does not condemn if the majority be under seven.

"Thus, the preceding table shows us not only that the number of acquittals has not* diminished, but that even the punishments pronounced have been less rigorous; there having been fewer *degrading* punishments, and more *correctional* ones. And this observation on the tendency to regard accusations less severely, appears still more probable when we examine the crimes in detail; it is there especially that we may see whether the infliction of punishment has been abstained from on account of its severity. In effect, we find that the condemnations to death have decreased in a very sensible degree. The same observations may also be made, if we distinguish crimes against persons from those against property; a proof of which may be seen in the following table.

Years.	Accused of Crimes against Persons.			Accused of Crimes against Property.		
	Acquit.	Condemn. to Pun. Degrad.	Correct.	Acquit.	Condemn. to Pun. Degrad.	Correct.
1825, 1826, 1827						
1828, 1829, and 1830	0.52	0.28	0.20	0.34	0.42	0.24
1825, 1826, and 1827	0.50	0.30	0.20	0.33	0.45	0.22
1828, 1829, and 1830	0.53	0.26	0.21	0.35	0.39	0.26

"On both sides we find fewer condemnations, and the condemnations themselves are less severe. It appears, then, that there are causes, whatever be their nature, which have had an influence in France, in slightly diminishing the repression of crime: the sequel will better show us whether one of these causes is to be sought for in the introduction of the law which has changed the basis of the jury, and whether this be the only cause. However it be, it is evident that the causes which have annually modified the repression in general have had less influence than the constant causes which modify the repression according to the nature of the crimes; for, in adhering to the two established periods, the first have only, on an average, occasioned two or three more acquittals on one hundred general accusations, whilst the second have almost invariably occasioned eighteen more acquittals in accusations of crime against persons than in those of crime against property. But it is only what may have been already seen by comparing the two preceding tables."

* *Translator's Note.* The omission of this negative in the original must be a typographical error, since not only the sense requires it, but the table alluded to increases the acquittals, and the subsequent one does it in a still greater ratio.

THE HEAVY CAVALRY AT SALAMANCA.

To those whose youth has been spent in eventful scenes, there is a natural pleasure in recalling such passages of their lives as have been most interesting, and upon which, from present retirement, they look back with quiet contemplation; but no one, perhaps, is likely to find more satisfaction in this sort of retrospect than the British officer who shared in the triumphs of the Peninsular war under the Duke of Wellington; and it is not, therefore, matter of surprise that scarcely a number of the *United Service Journal* appears, without animated discussions upon the events of the Peninsular war; generally with the view of elucidating its details, but occasionally with the object of drawing inferences and deductions, such as may serve for future principles and instructions in the art of war.

The discussions between the officer signing himself J. M., and those who have written in controversion of the argument he is desirous of founding upon various remarkable facts and occurrences which he has with some ability collected, in reference to the actual collision of cavalry and infantry, have attracted much attention and remark from most military readers. It is maintained sturdily by J. M., that the latter are at all times liable to be overthrown by the attack of the former, provided it be executed with determined vigour and resolution. Now it is certain that there is no officer of our cavalry, nor indeed of any other branch of our service, who, during the late war, had opportunities of seeing the charges of British cavalry, but will bear candid and satisfactory witness to the impetuous courage with which their attacks were almost invariably made. That their ardour not unfrequently carried them too far, and led to unfortunate disasters, will not be denied; but it is rather too hard that our cavalry should not be allowed even that merit, from the excess of which their failures, on the very rare occasions when they did fail, may be said to have solely arisen.

Among the many instances of their brilliant attacks, enough stress certainly has never been laid on the conduct of the brigade of heavy cavalry at the battle of Salamanca, on which memorable day they with equal steadiness and impetuosity burst upon the infantry of the French left, and literally swept them from the ground, overthrowing column after column, and sending to the rear above three times their own number as prisoners. The battle of Salamanca formed the closing scene of such a series of able and well-combined manœuvres, and the turning of the French left by the rapid and admirably concerted march and attack of the Third Division was so prominent a feature, that it is only upon these considerations we can reasonably account for the slight mention made in the Duke of Wellington's despatch of the consecutive attacks of the heavy brigade of cavalry, which are merely noticed as "a successful charge under the orders of Sir S. Cotton (Lord Combermere)." It may be well to give a short and explicit statement of what actually took place as regards the attacks in question, leaving the impartial reader to judge for himself how far the heavy brigade may lay claim to having contributed materially to the successful execution of the bold and splendid manœuvre by which the left of Marshal Marmont's position was turned, the whole plan of his operations completely checked and reversed, and his army subjected to one of the most signal discom-

figures sustained by the French in the Peninsula. In proceeding to give this narrative, however, it must first be clearly announced and explained, that not the slightest detraction from the well-earned laurels of the Third Division, whose behaviour at Salamanca will be recorded as long as the memory of that celebrated conflict, is either intended or thought of for an instant. The intention of this statement is merely to claim for the brigade of heavy cavalry the tribute to which it is conceived they are justly entitled, for their effective and prominent co-operation with the infantry at that part of the position in the defeat of the left wing of the French. It would be idle to assume that the cavalry could have performed this alone, but they ought to have the full credit of having made the very best advantage of the confusion which arose among the French when they found their flank was turned, by so resolutely following up what the Third Division had begun; because it is well known, that after the first onset at five o'clock, until about seven, when the cavalry halted, that Division advanced with little opposition, securing the prisoners whom the dragoons were sending to the rear by whole battalions.

To proceed to the statement of facts, it will be recollected that in the middle of July, 1812, Marshal Marmont, who was on the right bank of the Douro, after making various demonstrations to deceive Lord Wellington as to the point where he desired to effect his passage across that river, at length executed it on the night of the 17th. As soon as this was known at the British head-quarters, orders were issued for the whole army to march towards their right, in order to counteract the intentions of the French general, whose object had been all along to force back his opponents by threatening their flanks and communications. On the morning of the 18th, the movement of the French towards their left, in order to prosecute that object, was gallantly kept in check by Major Bull's and Ross's troops of horse artillery, with the light dragoons and part of the light division, while a larger force was brought forward near the village of Torrecilla della Orden. There being, however, no position at that place, Lord Wellington caused every thing to fall back upon the heights between Carrigal and Fuente della Peña, which was not executed without some partial fighting, in which three or four hundred men on both sides were either killed or wounded.

On the 19th of July nothing of any moment occurred till towards evening, when, it being discovered that the French were again in motion towards their left, some corresponding movements were made by Lord Wellington, the result of which was, that the two armies appeared opposite to each other in order of battle at daybreak on the morning of the 20th. No engagement, however, ensued; but Marmont continuing his flank march to his left, the British army moved accordingly in the same direction. On the 21st, both armies, still prosecuting their parallel movements, crossed the river Tormes, and next day took up their respective positions on two opposite heights, near the village of Arapiles, about five miles from Salamanca, thus bringing to issue a brilliant and most skillful series of manœuvres, which had now lasted for several days, without the French having been able to gain their object.

Under cover of a heavy cannonade, (he outnumbered us in artillery,) Marmont followed his former plan of extending towards his left, until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when Lord Wellington, attended by a single *side-de-camp*, having from the right of his own position re-

connoitred the march of the French columns, determined on turning their left, and instantly causing the Third Division to be brought forward for that purpose, they accordingly came into action on the flank of the French soon after five o'clock. They were received by a brigade of infantry, who, with numerous skirmishers, attempted to check their attack, and give time for bringing up a heavier force to meet it. This resistance was, however, soon overcome, and they drove the French over the crest of the heights at the point of the bayonet.

It was at this critical juncture that the heavy cavalry brigade, 3d and 4th dragoons, and 5th dragoon guards, received from Sir Stapleton Cotton their orders to advance; and, moving rapidly forward between the flank attack of the 3d and the more direct one of the 5th division, which was the right of our infantry line, came first into contact with the 66th (French) regiment, consisting of three battalions, and formed in a sort of column of half-battalions, thus presenting six successive lines, one behind the other. Strange to say, though drawn up in that formidable manner, their fire was so ill-directed, that it is believed scarcely a single dragoon fell from its effects; and no check taking place, the cavalry bore vigorously forward at a gallop, penetrating their columns, nearly the whole of which were killed, wounded, or taken, leaving the broken infantry to be made prisoners by the 3d division as they cleared the ground before them, to assist in which one squadron of the 4th dragoons was for the moment detached. They presently came upon another column, however, of about 600 men, who brought down some men and horses by their fire, but attempted no stand of any consequence, and, falling into confusion, were left as before to be captured by the advancing infantry.

The nature of the ground, which was an open wood of evergreen oaks, and which grew more obstructed as they advanced, had caused the men of the three regiments of Cavalry to become a good deal mixed in each other's ranks; and the front being at the same time constantly changing as the right was brought forward, the whole had now crowded into a solid line, without any intervals. In this order, but without any confusion, they pressed rapidly forward upon another French brigade, which, taking advantage of the trees, had formed a *colonne serrée*, and stood awaiting their charge. These men reserved their fire with much coolness till the Cavalry came within twenty yards, when they poured it in upon the concentrated mass of men and horses with a deadly and tremendous effect. The gallant General Le Marchant, with Captain White, of his staff, were killed; Colonel Elley was wounded; and it is thought that nearly one-third of the dragoons came to the ground; but as the remainder retained sufficient command of their horses to dash forward, they succeeded in breaking the French ranks, and dispersing them in utter confusion over the field. At this moment Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, discovering five guns upon the left, separated from the brigade with one squadron, charged, and took them all.

Here terminated the series of attacks we have endeavoured to describe; for by this time, (about forty minutes after the first charge, which took place soon after five o'clock,) it was with difficulty that three squadrons could be collected and formed out of the whole brigade, and any further advance would have been unnecessary as well as imprudent. The spot where Lord Edward captured the guns was about three miles from where the first shot was fired by the Third Division.

Meantime the British attack along the whole front was in progress ; the infantry went gallantly on to the attack of the heights with general success ; and by seven o'clock the French were entirely driven from their position, nor could anything but the approach of night have enabled Marshal Marmont in any degree to rally his dispersed and discouraged troops.

The circumstances we have detailed speak for themselves ; and it is hardly necessary to disclaim again any idea of detracting from the glory so gallantly gained by the British infantry in general, and especially by the 3d division, at Salamanca. But what unprejudiced man can talk of our cavalry being deficient in impetuosity or resolution after what we have recalled to the recollection of the military reader ? It may certainly be argued that the French did not prepare for receiving the attacks of our heavy Cavalry brigade, by forming squares ; and possibly if they had, a better stand might have been made by them : but whatever suppositions we may make, or whatever conditional results we may imagine, one thing is perfectly obvious, namely, that if nothing but their actual annihilation could have stopped the career of the heavy brigade of cavalry on this occasion, the serious loss they suffered at the time General Le Marchant fell would, in all common probability, have done so. Indeed, if other proof were wanting to controvert the arguments of J. M., where can a stronger fact be found than this ? A body of cavalry, advancing with great rapidity, in excellent order, and with all the excitement of success, fall upon a mass of infantry in close column, a formation by no means so defensive as the square ; and though they charge them home, and utterly scatter and disperse them, yet do not effect this without the fall of nearly a third of their own number from a single volley of musketry, not only quite unsustained, but followed by complete rout and disorder. If, under circumstances like these, the condensed fire of infantry be able to create such havoc, what must be its comparative effect when delivered from a square in a state of perfect preparation, with every man animated by the consciousness of the formidable attitude of that imposing array of which he forms a part ?

When J. M. so confidently asserts that if cavalry will only persist in dashing onwards, after receiving the fire of a square, they have every certainty of success, he should recollect that the sudden fall of men and horses, when it exceeds a certain proportion, entirely annuls the physical force of the squadron, and makes its continuing to dash forward, not a matter of will or courage, but a question of *possibility*. Let him then found his theories on some better basis than the notion of the courage of the British cavalry soldier failing in the hour of need, or the vague supposition that the age of chivalry could boast of more heroism than was so often displayed by our squadrons during the eventful scenes of the Peninsular war.

In conclusion, the writer of this paper entirely disclaims any controversial disposition ; and if any part of this statement be illustrated or corrected by eye-witnesses, it is not his intention again to take up his pen, his object having been merely to vindicate from comparative oblivion what must always be considered a brilliant day for the British Cavalry.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

AN INQUIRY RESPECTING THE FORM OF LEAST RESISTANCE FOR A SHIP,—THE PROPER POSITION OF THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY WITH RESPECT TO THE SHIP'S LENGTH;—AND THE MEANS OF REDUCING THE MOTIONS OF PITCHING AND SCENDING TO A MINIMUM.

BY WILLIAM HENWOOD, NAVAL ARCHITECT.

THE determination of that form for the bottom of a ship which will meet with the least resistance in moving through the water, is obviously the desideratum in the science of naval architecture. That there must be a form of body for a ship which can be impelled more easily in water than any other body of equal magnitude and weight, it is scarcely possible to doubt. The great number of experiments on the resistance of fluids to the motions of solid bodies of different forms, which have been made by various scientific individuals, and by learned bodies and societies, in this and in foreign countries, makes this point sufficiently certain, and shows that the form of least resistance for a ship has universally been regarded as an object of pursuit of very great importance.

The endeavours of several highly distinguished writers to apply mathematical science to the investigation of the form of least resistance for a solid body moving in water, have, it is well known, been altogether unsuccessful. Every theory of resistance hitherto propounded has been so completely built upon hypotheses, unsupported by, or at variance with facts, that the mathematical investigations in each and all of them must be regarded merely as exercises in that science, which has been most advantageously applied in developing the principles of the motions and equilibrium of solid bodies. It has been, and perhaps it ever will be, found utterly impracticable to form an hypothesis, upon which a theory of resistance of fluids can be established, that shall include all the circumstances which materially affect the velocity of a solid body moving in a fluid. And unless such an hypothesis can be discovered, it is in vain to look for a theory of resistance that may with confidence be applied in comparing the relative excellence of ships as fast sailers.

The little advantage which has been derived from the numerous attempts to ascertain the comparative resistances of water to the motions of solid bodies, by means of experiments with models of an almost innumerable variety of forms, renders it improbable that a result of practical utility would ever be obtained from a repetition of experiments made in a similar manner. Experiments from which it would be reasonable to anticipate results useful for the purposes of naval architecture, must be made on ships, and not on bodies of insignificant dimensions and weight. The amount of expense that would be incurred by making experiments on ships at sea, is, however, so great, that it is very unlikely much benefit will accrue to naval science from the source just mentioned.

Whilst, therefore, it appears we are unable to avail ourselves of the assistance of mathematical calculation in the investigation of the form of least resistance for the bottom of a ship, and whilst so little advantage can be expected from experiments made either with models or with ships, we may, in the mean time, endeavour to arrive at a solution of the problem of least resistance for a ship, in as strict a manner as the nature of the subject admits by the method of induction, from observations and well-ascertained facts.

Let us, in the first place, endeavour to ascertain the effects which necessarily arise in consequence of the action of the water on the bottom, when a ship is sailing with considerable velocity.

Suppose a ship, 150 feet long, to be moving at the rate of 15 feet a second, so as to pass over a space of 75 feet, or half her length, in five seconds. It

is evident that, during this period, a body of water, which must be represented in cubic content by the area of the midship section of the ship, multiplied by half her length, has been removed from the situation in which it was at the previous instant of time. And the important question which presents itself for our careful consideration is, whither, and in what direction, has so large a body of water been impelled and dispersed in so short a period?

It is perfectly well-known that, when a ship is sailing with considerable velocity, there is an elevation of the water afore the greatest breadth, and a contemporary depression of the fluid abaft. The attempts which have been made to ascertain the exact height of the elevation of the water at the bows have not been successful. Chapman, the celebrated Swedish naval architect, has assumed, in his treatise on ship-building, that, when a ship is sailing with a velocity of 20 feet a second, the elevation of the water forward is six inches, and the depression abaft six inches. The same writer, however, has stated, that "unless the ship sails in smooth water, the elevation or depression of the fluid will be reduced to nothing, or to very little." As the sea is never remarkably smooth when a ship is sailing with a velocity of 20 feet a second, it is to be supposed Chapman would have assumed a greater height of elevation, and a greater depth of depression of the fluid, if he had not entertained the extraordinary notion that the elevation and depression of the water at the head and stern of a ship are much less when the sea is rough than when it is smooth. Dr. Robison has stated, in his *Mechanical Philosophy*, vol. ii. p. 288, that he "has often looked into the water from the poop of a second-rate man-of-war, when she was sailing eleven miles per hour, which is a velocity of sixteen feet per second nearly; and he not only observed that the back of the rudder was naked for about two feet below the load water-line; but that also the trough or wake made by the ship was filled up with water, which was broken and foaming to a considerable depth, and to a considerable distance from the vessel."

It has by some persons been supposed that the height of the elevation of the water at the bows of a ship might be found by observation, when a ship is at anchor in a strong tide. It has been argued that there is then a sort of prow of water formed by the running stream before the bows of a ship at anchor, which must be exactly similar to the accumulation and heaping up of the water at the fore-part of a ship when she is sailing in the open sea, with a velocity of motion corresponding with that of the tide. It also has been supposed that there must be a similar depression at the stern in the two instances. Dr. Robison appears to sanction this notion, when, in his celebrated article on the resistance of fluids, in the volume above referred to, he says, p. 265, "The force which is necessary for keeping a body immovable in a stream of water flowing with a certain velocity, is the same with what is required for moving the body with this velocity through stagnant water."

That there is, however, a very material difference between the force required to move a ship with a given velocity in still water, and that requisite to prevent her from being moved by a strong tide, the surface of which moves with the same velocity, is most obvious. In the one case, every point of the ship, from the keel to the water-line, passes through the water with the same velocity; and in the other case, the water at the surface flows past the ship with a greater velocity than the water below the surface; and perhaps at a much less depth than that of the keel of the vessel, the water is nearly, if not perfectly stationary. There is, therefore, so essential a dissimilarity in the two cases, that the elevation of the water before a ship, moving in still water, cannot possibly be the same with that before a vessel lying at anchor in a running stream.

That the height of the elevation of the water cannot, with any degree of certainty, be found by observation, will appear, if we consider that the direct resistance of the water against a ship, would of itself tend to elevate the

bow, and to depress the stern; and the increase of buoyancy arising from the elevation of the fluid forward, and the diminution of buoyancy arising from the depression of the water abaft, must have the same tendency. And thus it must happen, that in proportion as the level of the sea round a ship in motion is changed from its natural coincidence with the horizon, in the same, or in probably a greater degree, will that section of a ship which is called the load-water section in her quiescent position in still water, become inclined to the horizon. The perpendicular height of the elevation of the water at the head of a ship, and the perpendicular depth of the depression at the stern, are, therefore, in all probability, much greater than, from mere observation, we are apt to suppose; and, accordingly, the quantity of fluid actually elevated above the natural level forward, as well as the depression abaft, must also, it is highly probable, be much greater than it has usually been considered.

The extent of the elevation of the water round the bows of a ship moved by sails in still water, must be inferred from a consideration of the cause by which the heaping up of the water is produced. A ship, when moving, as above supposed, at the rate of 15 feet a second, displaces, every five seconds, a body of water, the capacity of which may be represented by the area of the midship section, multiplied by half the length of the ship; which product, in a frigate 150 feet long, is about five-sevenths of the whole displacement. The water thus displaced by a ship as she is moved ahead, is always, from the instant of the first impulse it receives from the motion of the ship, impelled by the ship nearly in the direction of her course; or in directions rather diverging from that of the course of the ship, more or less, according to the degree of sharpness of the bows. The water so impelled by the ship, in a direction in some degree diverging from the line of her course, on either side of the ship, must, of necessity, escape in that direction in which it will meet with the least resistance. It is perfectly certain it cannot escape by moving downwards; because the opposition to its motion would be greater than in the upward direction; and it cannot escape in the horizontal direction for the same reason; and it must therefore escape by being, in the first place, elevated above the natural level of the surface. It is thus, we may conceive, that a body of water, equal, in the case of a frigate 150 feet long, to five sevenths of the whole displacement, must be impelled forward and elevated above the natural level of the surface during each succeeding interval of time in which the ship moves through the distance of half her length. The effect of the force of gravitation, or hydrostatical pressure, acting on the water driven ahead of the ship, and forced to rise above its natural level, must, of course, disperse the fluid as it rises, and occasion the heaped-up water to be diffused to a considerable distance all around the bows. The extent of the elevated surface of the water, and the height at which it is maintained above the common level of the sea, must be greater or less, according as the velocity of the ship is more or less rapid.

From the well-known fact of the great length of a ship's wake, when the velocity of sailing is considerable, it may, I consider, be fairly concluded that the elevation of the water round the fore-part of a ship must necessarily extend to as great a distance as the observations just made would appear to indicate. The time of a ship's sailing through the length of her wake is, of course, equal to that during which the level of the surface is disturbed; and nearly the half of this period is probably the time in which the elevation and dispersion of the fluid round the bow is effected, and the remainder that of the return or flowing back of the water towards the ship's wake.

The depression of the water at the stern of a ship sailing with considerable velocity, has been mentioned as a fact of equally frequent observation with the elevation of the water at the bows. The void space at the stern, formed below the natural level of the surface, is, it is obvious, equal in content to the body of water elevated above the true level of the surface round the fore part. It has, by some writers, been supposed that the water afore

the greatest breadth is transmitted round the sides towards the stern; and that it is by such flowing of the water round the sides from the fore to the after part of a ship that the void space abaft is filled up. That this notion is founded upon a very imperfect view of the circumstances connected with the motion of a ship in the water, the foregoing observations I think sufficiently manifest. A little reflection will oblige us to conclude, that when a ship is in motion, every particle of the fluid contiguous to the after part will, at the instant after it has been left by the ship, be impelled by the pressure of the particles behind it into the void space formed at the stern, in a direction nearly horizontal, and at right angles to the curvature of the adjacent water-line of the ship; and that, consequently, the entire void space at the stern of a ship in motion must always be filled up by the water rushing in from abaft, and not by water flowing from forward round the sides of the ship towards the stern. The water contiguous to the after part is thus, as I conceive, made constantly to follow the ship as she is moved ahead, and fill up the void space at the stern.

The observations which have been made elucidate the question above proposed,—whether and in what directions is the large body of water displaced by a ship 150 feet long, moving at the rate of 15 feet a second, during each succeeding interval of time in which she is moved the distance of half her length, impelled and dispersed. And they appear to show that as a body of water equal to about five-sevenths of the displacement, must be elevated above the natural level of the surface every five seconds by the ship when moving at the rate supposed;—if the ship were to be suddenly stopped, and five seconds were the time in which the water elevated round the bow would flow back towards the stern, by its hydrostatical pressure, so as to restore the surface to its true level;—then, it is plain that a quantity of water equal to about five-sevenths of the displacement must be continually maintained at an elevation above the natural level of the surface, whilst so rapid a motion of the ship continues. That the surface of the water would be restored to its accustomed level, in the circumstance supposed, in a shorter period than five seconds, it is impossible to believe; as there must of necessity be a transfer of the elevated quantity of water through the space of at least the length of the ship; and, evidently, if this transfer were effected by the flowing back of the fluid produced by its hydrostatic pressure, with as great a rapidity as the ship was moved forward, ten seconds would be occupied in the restoration of the level. It is not, however, my object to obtain an accurate conclusion on this point, where, of course, accuracy cannot certainly be obtained. I wish simply to avoid an erroneous conclusion. I shall, therefore, henceforth consider that a body of water equal to about five-sevenths of the displacement is maintained in an elevated position round the bow of a ship when she is moving uniformly at the rate of 15 feet a second;—that, of course, the greater the velocity or resistance of the ship, the greater will be the elevation and the depression of the water;—that a certain degree of velocity for the same ship is always accompanied with a corresponding degree of the elevation and depression of the water;—and that, the greater the difficulty of producing that degree of elevation and depression of the water which is necessarily occasioned with its concomitant velocity, the greater must be the resistance of the ship.

The question on which it is intended to bring this conclusion to bear is, whether of two ships, of the same displacement, but of different forms, one having great fullness of bottom near the water-line, and the other great fullness near the floor, all other things being the same, or as nearly as possible the same in both, the one will not meet with less resistance than the other. But before we apply what has been advanced to this interesting and highly important question, it is proper to enter into a consideration of the arguments adduced on either side of the controversy—whether the resistance of water to the motion of solid bodies is or is not greater at greater depths.

It is stated by Dr. Robison, in his *Mechanical Philosophy*, vol. ii. p. 293, (and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, art. Resistance,) that “this point, or

the effect of deep immersion, is still much contested; and it is a received opinion by many not accustomed to mathematical researches, that the resistance is greater at greater depths. This is assumed as an important principle by Mr. Gordon, author of a Theory of Naval Architecture, but on very vague and slight grounds; and the author seems unacquainted with the manner of reasoning on such subjects."

On page 364, of the same volume, however, there appears something very like an admission, by Dr. Robison, of the truth of the principle he has in the above-quoted passage so confidently impugned. Of Mr. Gordon's book I may just mention, I have not had an opportunity of perusing it.

In "supposing a sphere moving near the surface of the water, and another moving equally fast at four times the depth," Dr. Robison says, "if the motion be so swift that a void is formed in both cases, there is no doubt but that the sphere which moves at the greatest depth is most resisted by the pressure of the water. If there is no void in either case, then, because the quadruple depth would cause the water to flow in with only a double velocity, it would seem that the resistance would be greater; and indeed the water flowing in laterally with a double velocity produces a quadruple non-pressure. But, on the other hand, the pressure at a small depth may be insufficient for preventing a void, while that below effectually prevents it; and this was observed in some experiments of Chevalier de Borda. The effect, therefore, of greater immersion, or greater compression, in an elastic fluid, (as water,) does not follow a precise ratio of the pressure, but depends partly on absolute quantities. It cannot, therefore, be stated by any very simple formula, what increase or diminution of resistance will result from a greater depth." "It is only in great velocities where the depth has any material influence."

That, when two equal spheres are moving in water with the same velocity, one a little below the surface, suppose one foot, and the other at four times the depth, or four feet, there would be a void formed behind the one as certainly as there would behind the other, it is impossible to doubt;—whatever may have been observed in some experiments of Chevalier de Borda, because however rapidly the water follows or closes in on the posterior sides of the spheres, and however much more rapidly the water may follow or close in behind the deeper sphere than behind the other, still an interval of time must elapse between each indefinitely small movement of the spheres, and each consecutive indefinitely small movement of the fluid.

That a diminution of resistance should result from a greater depth, is assuredly out of the question. But that an increase of resistance does result from a greater depth in great velocities, is evidently supposed by Dr. Robison. And this is an admission directly at variance with the opinion so tenaciously adhered to by this writer, in the former part of his justly celebrated article on resistances; and which indeed has been, as Dr. Robison intimates, the prevailing notion entertained on the subject.

In order, however, the more fully to investigate the truth or the fallacy of the principle in question, let us examine the distinct assertion of Dr. Robison, on page 342, of the same volume, that "a plane of two feet wide and one foot deep, when it is not completely immersed, will be more resisted than a plane two feet deep and one foot wide; for there will be an accumulation against both; and even if these were equal in height, the additional surface will be greatest in the widest body; and the elevation will be greater, because the lateral escape is more difficult."

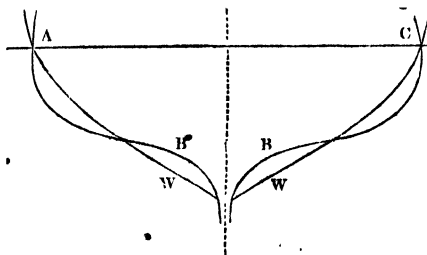
For this reason why the resistance on the broad plane with two feet area under the water, would be greater than that on the deep plane with an equal part of its area immersed; it has been taken for granted, that when both planes are moved with the same velocity, the lateral escape of the water will be more difficult in the case of the broad plane than in that of the deep plane. Now the lateral escape of the water is caused by the accumulation before the planes, and the contemporary depression of the surface behind

them. The height of the elevation depends almost entirely on the quantity of fluid displaced and driven ahead; and obviously an equal quantity will be displaced and driven ahead by planes of equal area, whether broad or deep, when they move with equal velocity. The principal dissimilarity in the circumstances of the motions of these two planes, however, appears to be, that the water displaced and impelled forward by the motion of the deep plane, must necessarily be raised up from twice as great a depth in opposition to a greater hydrostatical pressure, as that displaced by the motion of the broad plane, before it can find a way of escape. A very small portion only of the displaced fluid, in consequence of the lateral pressure of the fluid, can escape round the edges or borders of the planes; the principal part of it must first be elevated above the level of the surface, and then flow away in all directions by the force of the hydrostatical pressure produced by the head of water accumulated before the planes. The quantity which may escape over the edges of the planes must be forced to move past the borders of the planes by the influence of the hydrostatical pressure of the elevated water; and certainly but a small portion of the displaced fluid could escape in this way. It does seem, in the case of the deep plane, as the greater part of the displaced fluid must be raised from a double depth, and raised thence in opposition to a greater perpendicular pressure of the fluid, and must necessarily have a longer, and certainly a more difficult way of escape, before it can arrive at the trough or wake formed on the posterior side of the plane; that the resistance of the water, so far as it arises from the effort to displace and disperse the fluid in this way, must be greater on the deep plane than on the broad one. And with respect to that part—certainly a small part—of the displaced fluid which escapes by passing round the edges or borders of the planes, it is worth while to observe, that the circumstance of the water being elevated before the planes must cause some of the fluid to escape underneath the planes; and it would undoubtedly escape more easily under the broad plane than under the deep one; as may be shown thus:—Suppose the elevation before each plane to be one inch, and the depression behind also one inch. The escape of the water under the broad plane may be considered as being caused by the pressure of thirteen inches depth of water acting in opposition to that of eleven inches; and the escape of the water under the deep plane will be produced by the pressure of twenty-five inches depth of water acting against twenty-three inches. This result would be similar, whatever may be the height of the elevation of the fluid. And the escape round the vertical edges of the broad plane would be, in a similar degree, more easily effected by the fluid, than round the vertical edges of the deep plane. The difference in the facility of escape of the particles of the fluid, arising from the inequality of the lengths of the immersed borders of the two planes, cannot, I think, be satisfactorily estimated. The comparative force of resistance on the two planes must depend principally on the difficulty of displacing, and causing to escape, the water necessarily elevated above the level of the surface; and the resistance from this cause must, as we have seen, be greater on the deep plane than on the broad one. The conclusion, therefore, to which this train of reasoning appears to lead us is, that, on the whole, the resistance on the deep plane must certainly be greater than on the broad plane.

Again, if we consider the effect of the water on the plane from the commencement of the motion,—as we know the pressure of the fluid is greatest against the deepest surface when both are at rest,—the pressure of the fluid must of necessity be likewise greater during the first indefinitely small portion of the space moved through by the planes; and no reason can be assigned why the pressure should not also continue greater during the second and third, and every succeeding division of the path described; and we cannot, therefore, but conclude, that so far as the resistance on the planes is identical with, or dependent on, the pressure against them, the resistance on the deep plane is greater than on the broad one.

How far Dr. Robison has considered the resistance of fluids to be identical with, or dependent on the pressure against the resisted bodies, we may gather from what he has most unequivocally stated in the same valuable article. On page 269 he says, "the fundamental principle of the resistance of fluids, namely, that the resistances on similar bodies are as the surfaces, the density of the fluid, and the square of the velocity jointly; when taken in its proper meaning is, that the impulse or resistance of fluids is a pressure, opposed and measured by another pressure, such as a pound weight, the force of a spring, the pressure of the atmosphere, and the like." Again, on page 272, he says, "absolute impulse means the actual pressure on the impelled surface, arising from the action of the fluid, whether striking the fluid perpendicularly or obliquely." And, "this pressure is always perpendicular to the surface." And, on page 273, Dr. Robison explains that "*relative or effective impulse* means the pressure on the surface, estimated in some particular direction."

According to this view of the subject, which, it appears to me, is perfectly just,—the resistance of water to the motion of a solid body is neither more nor less than the pressure of the fluid against the *moving* body; and if this is the fact, we see the justness of Dr. Robison's assertion respecting the resistance on the two spheres, one moving at four times the depth of the other, that "no doubt that the sphere which moves at the greatest depth is most resisted;" although Dr. Robison has offered no reason for the truth of this assertion. If we admit that a motion of the spheres cannot take place without causing a certain degree of elevation of the surface above and before them, then there can be no doubt that as the pressure is greatest against the deepest sphere when both are at rest, and as no reason can be assigned why it should not also continue greater after the commencement of the motion, and as the deepest sphere must with the greatest difficulty produce the necessary motion and elevation of the water in its path, it must meet with the greatest resistance. In these two cases, therefore, of the planes and globes, it is presumed it has been shown we have sufficient reason to conclude the resistance is greater at greater depths.



Let ABC, AWC, be two vessels of equal length and breadth at the load water line, having their midship sections ABC, AWC, equal in area, but unlike in form,—the sides of the vessel ABC being upright between wind and water, and the sides of AWC falling inward below the water, as the figure represents; and let the vessels be the same, or as nearly as possible the same, in all other respects.

It is evident that the centre of gravity of the section AWC will be lower down than that of ABC; and as all the vertical-transverse sections of each vessel will partake of the characteristic form of the midship section of each respectively; and as the corresponding vertical-transverse sections of each vessel will be equal, or very nearly so, in area,—as they must be, in order that the same displacement may be obtained with the same length; it follows, that the centre of gravity of each vertical-transverse section of the

vessel A W C will be farther below the water's surface than the centre of gravity of each corresponding vertical-transverse section of the vessel A B C; and consequently, the centre of gravity of displacement of the wedge-form vessel A W C will be at a greater depth below the surface of the water than that of the vessel A B C. In conformity with the foregoing reasoning, the resistance of water on the area of the midship section A W C of the wedge-form vessel, must be greater than that on the midship section A B C; because the areas are equal, and the centre of gravity of the former is lower down than that of the latter. And, if the resistance of a ship depends on the form of the midship section, more than on the form of the fore and after bodies, as it has been concluded by some eminent individuals that it does,—it appears to result, that the whole resistance on the wedge-form vessel A W C must be greater than that on the other vessel A B C.

From what was advanced in the former part of this paper, it was concluded that a certain degree of velocity for a ship is always accompanied with a correspondent degree of elevation and depression of the water; and that the greater the difficulty of producing that degree of elevation and depression of the water, which is necessarily produced with its conjoined velocity, the greater must be the resistance of the ship.

Now, it is obvious that the water displaced and elevated by the wedge-form vessel A W C must be forced upward from a greater depth in opposition to a greater hydrostatical pressure than that raised up by the vessel A B C; and as the same quantity is displaced by each vessel, and an equal quantity must be elevated by each when they move with the same velocity, it also appears, from this mode of considering the question, that the resistance on the wedge-form vessel A W C must be greater than the resistance on the vessel whose distinguishing form is described by A B C.

The remarkable experiments made by M. Romme, an account of which I quote from "Papers on Naval Architecture," vol. i. page 257, furnish us with as strong presumptive evidence, as it is perhaps reasonable to expect will ever be derived from experiments on models, that the resistance of water to the motions of ships does, in a very material degree depend on the form and magnitude of the area of their midship sections; and the result of these experiments confirms, to a certain extent, the validity of the conclusion to which we have arrived. One of the bodies on which the experiments referred to were made, was "an exact model of l'Illustre, a French seventy-four, on a scale of an inch to a foot, making the length of the model about fourteen feet, and its breadth three feet eight inches; the other model had the same midship section, the same length, stem and stern-post, with the fore and after parts formed by straight lines drawn from the midship section to the stem and stern-post."

"The commissioners, MM. le Chevalier de Borda, de Bory, and l'Abbé Bossuet, who examined the account of the experiments of M. Romme, and made a report on them to the French Academy, speaking on these two models, gave the following account of the experiments made on them:—"M. Romme a comparé les résistances de ces deux modèles, à différens tirans d'eau. Il faisoit ces expériences dans un canal de 40 pieds de largeur et de 7 à 8 pieds de profondeur. De chaque côté du canal on avoit placé deux piquets à 75 pieds l'un de l'autre, dont le premier étoit à 60 pieds du point de départ, afin que les corps eussent le temps de parvenir, à une vitesse uniforme avant l'observation. Ces piquets étoient garnis de pinnules au moyen desquelles on observoit l'instant où les corps passaient par les travers de ces piquets. Une compteur à secondes servoit à déterminer le temps qu'ils employoient à parcourir les 75 pieds. Enfin, chaque expérience étoit répétée plusieurs fois, et on prenoit un résultat moyen pour obtenir plus de précision. Le résultat de ces premières expériences a été que les deux modèles à tirant d'eau égal, et mus par les mêmes poids, out toujours éprouvé la même résistance. M. R. a encore trouvé qu'en tirant successive-

ment, d'abord par l'étrave et ensuite par l'étambot, celui des deux modèles dont la surface étoit formée par les lignes droites, la résistance étoit la même. Enfin, ayant coupé les deux modèles en deux parties égales, et ayant joint l'avant du premier avec l'arrière du second, et l'avant du second avec l'arrière du premier, les deux corps ont toujours parcouru leur espace de 75 pieds dans le même nombre de secondes, soit le mouvement se fit par l'étrave ou par l'étambot."

"They proceed to mention three objections to the results of these experiments. The first is, the shortness of the time the models were in motion, being with the smallest velocity only 27", and with the greatest velocities only 15", 14", and even 13". The second objection is, that from the great difference of form of these two bodies, the one being probably too sharp, and the other too full, the resistance they experienced might vary equally from that of some intermediate form. The last objection they mention, which they consider the most important, is the apparent disagreement between the results of these experiments and the effect produced on ships at sea in their velocity, by increasing or diminishing the difference of their draught of water forward and abaft. In examining these objections, they show what may be advanced on the other side of the question in favour of M. Romme's experiments; and on the last objection, make the following very excellent remarks:—"That not any one of the theories of the resistance of fluids explains this effect, and that by calculating according to any one of them, the change which would be produced by a small variation in the difference of draught of water forward and abaft, the alteration would be extremely small, so as not in any tolerable degree to account for the fact, which they, therefore, consider may not arise from the difference of draught of water influencing the resistance; but that, probably, from the inclination of the masts being altered, by which the sails take a different position in relation to the wind, they may be set more or less advantageously; or, that the sails forward and aft being better balanced, and forming an equilibrium with the resultant of the force of the water on the bottom, there may be no necessity for keeping the ship in its direction, by means of the rudder, which always retards the sailing."

They finish their report by observing,—"*Nous concluons de l'examen que nous venons de faire des expériences de M. R., que s'il n'est pas exactement vrai que la forme des proues des vaisseaux n'influe pas beaucoup sur la résistance qu'ils éprouvent, par le choc de l'eau, du moins, il est très probable que les proues peuvent beaucoup varier, le maître couple restant toujours le même, sans que la résistance éprouve des changemens sensibles.*"

With respect to the first of the above objections I observe, that not only the shortness of the time the models were in motion, but also the slowness of that motion in comparison with the greatest velocities of ships,—although a more rapid movement could not perhaps easily be obtained in making such experiments,—and the small size, in comparison with the bodies of ships, of these nevertheless large models, render the results of such experiments of very uncertain utility as a basis for a conclusion respecting the best form of body for a ship.

Concerning the second objection I remark, that a medium form between that of the model of l'illustre and the extremely sharp form of the other model, would be by no means suitable for a ship, even if the resistance on it were something less than on either of the two models. The sharper the fore-part of a ship is, the farther forward must the foremast be placed: and whenever, in consequence of the sharpness of a ship forward, it is expedient to place the foremast very near the bow, the ship is made to pitch heavily, and therefore to sail slowly. But if that view we have just now exhibited of the resistance of water to the motion of solid bodies is correct, viz. that the resistance is neither more nor less than the pressure of the fluid against the moving body, and that it depends on the quantity of water which must be

elevated before the body, and on the difficulty of heaping up the elevated fluid, it is by no means probable that a medium form between the two tried by Romme would be less resisted than either of his two models. It is to be supposed, that as these experiments were repeated many times, and a mean result taken for the sake of greater precision, and as they were subjected to the scrutiny of persons so competent to examine them, that if there had been any defect in the apparatus employed to produce motion, or any other circumstance calculated to lead to an erroneous conclusion, it would have been discovered, if not by Romme himself, certainly by one of the three distinguished commissioners. The result appears to show undeniably, as far as experiments with models can show anything, that the resistance of a ship depends principally on the form and area of the midship section.

The third objection mentioned, and which the Commissioners are stated to have considered the most important, remains to be noticed. It is obvious that either an increase or a diminution of the difference in the draught of water of a ship forward and abaft, is always produced by a removal of weights in a longitudinal direction. The consequence of altering the longitudinal positions of the weights in a ship at sea is, that her pitching and ascending motions are either increased or diminished; and as the effect of any weight in enlarging the angles of the pitching motion is in proportion to the weight multiplied by the square of the distance of its centre of gravity from the transverse axis of the ship, a very great difference may evidently be, and doubtless frequently is, produced in the pitching motion of a vessel, by the same transfer of weight which occasions but a small alteration of the difference of draught of water at the head and the stern. This very important consideration does not appear to have been attended to by the examiners of Romme's experiments, who seem rather to have supposed the change of the position of the centre of effort of the sails, consequent on the alteration of the difference between the draughts of water of a ship forward and abaft, to be the cause of the effects observed in ships at sea in the circumstance referred to.

Neither of these objections, however, affect the conclusion derived from the experiments of M. Romme; which, as expressed in the report of the Commissioners is, that "at least it is very probable the form of a ship may be varied considerably, the midship section always remaining the same without the resistance of the water being sensibly altered.

The discrepancy between the results of the experiments of Romme, and the results of experiments made by others on the resistance of bodies moving in water, is perhaps to be attributed to the diminutive size of the bodies used in all other experiments, and to the forms being so unlike that of a ship, in comparison with the models of Romme.

As it has been shown we have sufficient reason to believe the resistance of water on a plane of a given area is greater in proportion as the depth of its centre of gravity is greater; the resistance on the midship section of the wedge-form vessel A W C must be greater than that on the section A B C: and so far as the resistance of a ship depends on the form and area of her midship section, the resistance on the wedge-form vessel must be greater than that on the vessel with upright sides and a flat floor. The result of Romme's experiments accordingly confirms, to a certain extent, the conclusion above stated respecting the comparative resistance of the water on the two supposed forms for a ship.

It is concluded, therefore, from all which has been advanced, that the resistance of the water to the motion of a ship is a minimum, when, *cæteris paribus*, the centre of gravity of displacement is at the least practicable depth below the line of floatation.

We may now advert to a very highly important consideration in the construction of a ship, which is—how far before the middle point of her length the centre of gravity of a ship, or that of the displacement which are in the same vertical line) should be situated. Chapman has stated that this

point is usually placed between one-fiftieth and one-hundredth of the length of a ship before the middle. Experience alone appears to have prescribed these limits for the position of the point in question ; and no inquiry whatever, so far as I am aware, has hitherto been instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether this point should be placed more nearly to one of these extremes than to the other, or even beyond either of them. The easiness and extent of the pitching and scending motions of a ship depends so essentially on the position of her centre of gravity, that it may well be regarded as a matter of surprise that the limits of its position have not been more precisely defined. The easiness and the extent of these motions of a ship are of course affected also very materially by the longitudinal positions of the weights. It has already been intimated that the effect of every weight belonging to a ship in increasing the angles of the pitching motion, is in proportion to its gravity multiplied by the *square* of its distance from the transverse axis which passes horizontally through the ship's centre of gravity. In other words, the effect of every weight is in proportion to its "moment of inertia."

The velocity of sailing of a ship, it is sufficiently well known, depends greatly on the extent and easiness of the motions of pitching and scending. Ships which pitch heavily and deep in a sea must, of necessity, sail slowly ; and this has uniformly, I believe, been found to be the case ; and such ships are always to be regarded as badly-formed structures. It will, I think, be admitted by every one, that the smaller the angles of pitching and scending are, the faster, *cæteris paribus*, will a ship be made to move through the water by the action of the wind on the sails ; and these angles will, of course, be a minimum when the causes which produce them are also the least possible. The forces which produce these motions are the combined action of the water on the bottom, and the moments of inertia of all the weights of the ship.

The sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights of a ship will be a minimum (provided the weights are concentrated as much as possible) when the sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights on one side of the vertical plane through the transverse axis of the ship, is equal to the sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights on the other side of the same plane. And the angles of pitching and scending, therefore, so far as they depend on the effect of all the weights, when the ship revolves about her transverse axis, will be a minimum when the sum of the moments of inertia afore the above-mentioned plane is equal to the sum of those abaft the same plane.

The angles of pitching and scending, so far as they depend on the effect of the action of the water on the bottom, will be a minimum, when the moment of inertia of that part of the displaced volume which is abaft the vertical plane, through the transverse axis of the ship, is equal to the moment of inertia of that part which is afore the same plane. And this will be the case only when distance of the centre of gravity of the displaced volume on one side of this plane from the plane is equal to that on the other side, from the same plane. And it is deserving of notice that this can have place in those vessels only which have a full fore body and a sufficiently fine after body ; and such vessels are usually fast sailers.

The pitching and scending motions of a ship are, therefore, the least possible when the sum of the moments of inertia of the weights on each side of the vertical plane through the transverse axis of the ship are equal ; at the same time that the moments of inertia of the fore and the after bodies of the ship are also equal to each other ; or, the pitching and scending of a ship will be a minimum when the angles of pitching are equal to the angles of scending.

Ships of war, in general, have been so constructed, that their angles of pitching have been considerably greater than the angles of scending. On board the *Wolf* and the *Tyne*, two of the ships of the experimental squadron

of 1827, it was found, by means of a suitable instrument, that the angles of pitching were generally about twice as great as those of scending*.

In order to construct a vessel in which the pitching and scending shall be as little and as easy as possible, it is evident from the observations which have been made, that the distance of the centre of gravity of the fore body afore the vertical line through the centre of gravity of the vessel, must be made equal to the distance of the centre of gravity of the after body abaft the same line; and, at the same time the sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights on the fore side of the vertical plane through the transverse axis of the ship, must be made equal to the sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights abaft the same plane. And, as a ship thus constructed and prepared for sea, would pitch and scend in the least possible degree, and with the utmost easiness of motion, her velocity of sailing, so far as it is affected by these unavoidable motions of a ship at sea, would unquestionably be a maximum. Also, if the centre of gravity of the whole displacement of such a ship were at the same time placed as near as it can be to the surface of the water, there is the strongest reason to believe that the direct resistance of the ship, under all circumstances, would certainly be the least possible. The lateral resistance, by which a ship is prevented from falling to leeward, may, of course, always be sufficiently increased by depth of keel or false keel.

The proper distance of the centre of gravity of a ship afore the middle of her length, will be determined by the expediency of reducing the sum of the moments of inertia of the weights on each side of the vertical plane through the transverse axis of the ship, to the lowest degree compatible with the preservation of an equality between the forces which act to increase the pitching and scending motions, on each side of the same plane. The necessity of placing the foremast, bowsprit, anchors, guns, and other heavy articles near the extremities of a vessel, prevents the diminution of the total moment of inertia beyond a certain degree. Every moveable article, however, and those especially of great specific gravity, should be stowed as much in the midship part of a vessel as possible, in order that the sum total of the moments of inertia of the ship, and all that is in her, may be as small as possible.

The longitudinal position of the centre of gravity of displacement of a ship has never, I believe, been determined in this manner. Naval architects have hitherto been content to place this important point somewhere between the limits generally observed. The best position of the point in question may, it is presumed, be definitively ascertained by the mode of proceeding which has now been pointed out; and it is probable it will be found the desirable situation, for the centre of gravity of displacement is approximate to the foremost limit mentioned by Chapman.

I may now observe, that it appears, from the whole of the above investigation, that the form of body for the bottom of a ship which is the best calculated for fast sailing, is that in which the centre of gravity of the displacement is at the least depth the necessary space for stowage will admit below the surface of the water; in which the same point is also situated so far before the middle of the ship's length, that the moment of inertia of all the weights may be reduced to the lowest practicable limit,—in which the centres of gravity of the fore and after bodies are at equal distances from the vertical through the centre of gravity of the ship,—and in which the sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights on one side of the vertical plane through the transverse axis of the ship, is equal to the sum of the moments of inertia of all the weights on the other side of the same plane.

* Papers on Naval Architecture, vol. ii. p. 292.

RAMBLES FROM GIBRALTAR.—NO. 2.

ST. SEBASTIAN.

It is rarely the lot of a military man, in these quiet times of peace, to be placed in a more agreeable position than on the celebrated Rock of Gibraltar. His duties in this splendid fortress partake more of the character of actual service, than of the usual monotonous routine of a mere garrison town. Few young officers, commencing their career, can view without feelings of deep excitement the scene of Elliot's heroic deeds. Even the ordinary relief of the guards is not without its interest. Five hundred men, loaded as if in the presence of an enemy, march off daily from the parade on the beautiful Alameda, and many of these to occupy posts situated at a height of more than 1400 feet above the level of the sea. Indeed, from the very summit of the rock to its base, batteries in all directions meet the eye, on which cannon of every calibre are mounted, with the pyramidically piled shot, and furnaces for making them red hot, in readiness. Six hundred and twenty pieces of artillery are actually mounted, and in a state for immediate use. The facility too with which the officers, by the well-judged indulgence of the Lieutenant-Governor, are enabled to make frequent excursions into Spain, is no inconsiderable addition to the other enjoyments of the place.

It was my good fortune to belong to this garrison in 1826; and in the summer of that year, I had three months' leave of absence granted to me. On the 2d of June, I embarked on board *Le Creole*, a French schooner of forty tons, commanded by Pierre Constantin, bound to St. Sebastian and Bordeaux. The captain, his mate, two seamen, and a boy, formed the crew; a Portuguese merchant and myself the passengers. I had calculated upon making the voyage to St. Sebastian in about seven days. In thirty-eight hours we were rounding Cape St. Vincent; but scarcely had we cleared the headland, on the point of which stands the well-known landmark—the White Convent,—when the breeze, hitherto so favourable, became contrary. A fierce north-easter blew, and we were driven to 17° of west longitude: it was not until the seventeenth day of our departure from Gibraltar, that we were entering the Bay of Biscay. On the morning of the 20th of June, with a fresh westerly wind, *Le Creole* stood gallantly on her course, and I was walking the deck indulging in joyful anticipations of the termination of this voyage, when I suddenly heard a terrific shriek from the cabin. A glance down the skylight, at once informed me of the cause. The cabin was in flames! The sea running very high was washing over the fore part of the deck, on which were seated the entire of our small crew, (with the exception of the helmsman,) repairing a sail which had been damaged in a squall during the night. I hastily seized one corner of it, and urging the affrighted Frenchmen to aid me, forced the dripping-wet canvass down the opening: the plan succeeded,—the sail almost filled the small cabin, and the fierceness of the destructive element was quenched; but the unlucky Portuguese, who, it appeared, was the cause of the mischief, was nearly suffocated ere he could escape by the door, the fire having been completely extinguished without further damage than destroying every part of the cabin. We learned, that the merchant being employed in preparing coffee in a portable apparatus, and feeding a lamp with spirits of wine, was thrown down

by a sudden plunge of the vessel, and the large bottle containing the spirits broken and ignited. We cursed the fondness of the Portuguese for coffee, and threw his tin machine overboard, to prevent future accidents.

On the evening of the 22d June, Cape Machichaco was distinctly in view, and on the following morning we stood into the beautiful harbour of St. Sebastian. A quarantine boat was instantly alongside, our answers to a few short questions deemed satisfactory, and I was quickly on shore with my small portmanteau, without fee or molestation. This port enjoys one of the enviable privileges of Biscaya. It is a free port, and that in every sense of the words: no custom-house, no search, and scarcely a passport demanded. I took up my quarters at the *Fonda de San Fernando*, a tolerable Spanish inn, and where I found established an excellent *table d'hôte*. Spain was at this period still occupied by the Duc d'Angoulême's army, and St. Sebastian garrisoned by 6000 French troops under the command of the Marquis de Fontenay; I therefore was not surprised to remark that, of the party of about twenty assembled at the dinner-hour, more than half were French officers. Eating and conversation immediately commenced. I had on my military undress surtout with the button of my regiment, so that it was unnecessary to announce myself. I was placed between two hungry, but agreeable French captains, whose lively rattle diverted me exceedingly. We talked of French and Spanish cookery; of *vino-seco-de-Xerez*, and *vin de champagne*; and then of times past, when our nations had fought the deadly fight; of the probability that ever we had been individually opposed to each other in the same field of battle. "Trincons," said the Frenchman, and we swallowed the bumper of excellent *Val de Penas*, and loudly rattled the glasses. I had observed, that exactly opposite to me sat a sallow, gloomy-looking Spaniard, dressed as a bourgeois. He ate, but did not speak, except in monosyllables, to obtain the dishes of which he partook. I could not, however, but remark, that his look was continually directed towards me.

At length the dinner was ended, and a dessert of grapes, oranges, almonds, and cheese placed before us. I had addressed a few words in Spanish to another Spaniard, who was seated on the right of my French neighbour, when suddenly the don opposite took up a large knife which was on the table, looked round with a frenzied eye, and exclaimed, "Would to God I had the throats of every Englishman combined into one, and that one under this knife that I might do thus!"—showing with furious gesture the drawing of the weapon across his own throat. It was impossible not to consider this as a direct insult to myself;—I was the only Englishman present. I rose and was preparing to demand his name and condition, when I was surrounded by the company, and particularly by the Frenchmen. "Sit down," said they; "he is mad; he knows not what he says." Some of the Spaniards, in a low tone, addressed a few words to my antagonist, but I could not catch their purport. In a moment he was speaking again: "Let me explain," said he, "to the Englishman. I have no personal feeling against him. Let me recount, that on the dire 31st of August, 1813, when this unhappy town was stormed by his countrymen, I was the master of a dwelling which stood there"—pointing through the window to the opposite side of the street. "On that spot was my house; and within it, on that morning, were my wife—my two daughters. At night, my house was a heap of burning rubbish. My

wife, my children—I had no longer any. If I have spoken harsh words to the young man, he must forgive me. He is the first English soldier I have seen since the fatal day which made me the miserable wretch I am!" He uttered these sentences with the most impressive tone of deep feeling; and the beautiful Spanish language gave the short broken narrative an effect which cannot be described. He threw the knife violently from him, and rushed out of the apartment.

What could I do? The Frenchmen and Spaniards, with one accord, loudly proclaimed that a most ample apology had been made to me, and that I *must* accept it. The man was old—he was mad; and I was obliged to resume my seat.

I was soon diverted from the unpleasant feeling which this scene had called forth, by the earnestness with which my new French friend explained to the company, and particularly to the Spanish part of it, that the English were to be entirely acquitted of any share in the horrors of that terrible storm. "Gentlemen," said the Frenchman, "I was here on that day, a sous-lieutenant, in the citadel," pointing upwards to it; "and from that position I saw the whole affair. The Portuguese column forded the river Urumea, and entered the town there. It was this column which set fire to the houses of the inhabitants. It was these cursed Portuguese who perpetrated all the outrages and crimes."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NAVAL AND MILITARY INQUIRY.

MR. EDITOR,—Before proceeding to offer some remarks on the Report of the late Committee of Naval and Military Inquiry, permit me first to point out to your readers the real source to which the origin of the Committee itself must be traced; it will help to throw light on the spirit of that Report which we are about briefly to examine.

The Committee can be considered as nothing more than the offspring of that strange kind of unpatriotic spirit (to be met with only in England) which, from the very commencement of the French revolution war, heaped every species of insult on the profession of arms, constantly strove to lame our military efforts and to crush the military genius of the nation. It was this evil spirit that instigated active and influential parties in the state to diminish the confidence and to augment the difficulties of the army, by constantly prophesying defeat, and by undervaluing our power, when contrasted with the mighty means of our gigantic adversary. To the remnant of these parties, who are naturally willing enough to prevent that gallantry from being rewarded, which it was not in their power to repress, must now be added all the professed agitators; all those who, under various pretences, seek for the overthrow of the constitution; the numerous band of desperadoes who, having nothing to lose, think they must necessarily gain by anarchy and confusion; together with the whole herd of those whose very souls sicken at the thought of glory acquired by qualities they can neither share in nor appreciate. The first object of all these classes, and the only one, indeed, about which they perfectly agree, is the destruction of

the army; which, in its present state, presents an insurmountable obstacle to their plans. And as this destruction cannot well be brought about by open force, falsehood and misrepresentation are substituted, and disseminated over the country by means of a press, always ready to advocate any object, however worthless, and by the aid of popularity-hunting demagogues, who enlist the avarice of the age on their side, by holding up the army as the sole cause of national distress and suffering. Writings and speeches of this nature, constantly repeated with the most unblushing effrontery, naturally make some impression, even upon the respectable part of the community: for we live in a time when men are more the dupes of cant and party phrases than ever they appear to have been at any previous period of their history. The last result of all such noble exertion was the appointment of the Committee of Naval and Military Inquiry.

To many it was a cause of sorrow more, perhaps, than of surprise, that a committee, formed of British senators, should have acted with such lamentable subserviency to the mischievous spirit that had called them together. Instead of denouncing, at once, the term of "Military Sinecure," as totally inapplicable to the Government and other situations of trifling emolument, conferred on military and naval men, as the reward of wounds, toil, arduous services, and long privation in junior ranks, they fell into the tone of the demagogues of the fourth estate, and not only diminished the amount of those pensions, but actually recommended the abolition of the nominal offices, the titles of which gave a grace and an honour to salaries already trifling enough in amount. It is really a wonder that the committee stopped short in their laudable career! Why did they not abolish the order of knighthood? Chivalrous feelings are scouted, and chivalrous conduct unhonoured, even where it is tolerated; why not, therefore, abolish the sinecure titles, and give each commander some three pounds, seventeen, and two-pence instead of a star and riband? It would be a clear prospective saving of at least one pound, three shillings, and ten-pence per knight. Thrasybulus, liberator of Athens, received from his grateful countrymen two sprigs of laurel as the reward of his heroism; and the simple gift honoured alike the givers and the receiver. Lord Ebrington, Mr. Hume, and other gentlemen of the parliamentary committee, would have presented him with a farthing; just emblem of the value now set upon the high qualities that can alone make a man the preserver, or fit him to be the defender, of a country.

In one part of the report, the committee say that it is doubtful whether retrenchment has not been carried too far, as the pay of general officers is not greater at present than it was at the time of the battle of Blenheim. Yet, in the face of this, their own distinct assertion, the committee very consistently strike off certain sums from the pay of the generals who are colonels of regiments; thus giving them not only less in nominal amount, but, when the difference in the value of money is considered, a vast deal less in real amount, than what they received in the reign of Queen Anne. They have reduced the amount of the rewards to be bestowed on all the commanders of our armies, governors of distant empires, provinces, and islands, to a sum less than is often paid to two or three individuals in civil life. This has been done under the impression, no doubt, that generals may be dispensed with, at a time when we have an entire family of well-salaried Hannibals.

In another part of their report, the committee, after paying, with ill-concealed reluctance, a poor, and very needless, compliment to the army, express their regret that they cannot, in justice to the service, recommend any greater reduction. Had the committee entered fairly and fearlessly into the inquiry; had they first asked what were the objects sought to be attained by a military force, and then looked for the best means of attaining those objects, their report would have been of a very different nature: for though they might have recommended a more equal distribution of the few situations of emolument that fall to the share of the services, they must have distinctly stated that the pay and the emoluments of all ranks—particularly of the junior ranks—were totally inadequate to the constantly-augmenting difficulties of the profession of arms, and out of all proportion, as to amount, when compared to the salaries attached even to the most trifling civil situation. To take an average case in proof:—The writer of this letter receives, for upwards of five-and-twenty years' service—during which he has been employed in the West Indies, Walcheren, the Peninsula, France, and Flanders—the sum of 9*s.* 6*d.* per day; and better men receive less for greater service; yet is there hardly a respectable civil situation under government, the salary of which is not treble the amount. Nine-tenths of such situations demand from the holders only a moderate degree of application in performing the ordinary routine of office duties that generally require no personal, and but little mental exertion. They are also, for the most part, given to young men, who, however deserving, they may often prove themselves, start on no claim of previous service.

The whole of our system of military organization and discipline rests entirely upon the personal responsibility of the officers; and, owing to the manner in which the army is scattered over the world, it can rest upon no other foundation: even the most trifling official report of the humblest subaltern in the service must be above suspicion. It is only pride, honour, and mental elevation, that can support a system in this manner; and these, also, are the very qualities on which, amid the scenes and dangers of war, we can alone build with safety. And yet there is nothing so destructive of that very pride and feeling of honour, as the painful and distressing difficulties which pecuniary embarrassments so often entail on the junior ranks of military men. Thucydides makes Pericles say,—“*ἅλλα γὰρ οἷς κείται ἀρετῆς, μέγιστα, τοῖσδε καὶ ἄνδρες ἀριστοὶ πολιτεύουσι*.”—that is, “Where the reward of public virtue is the highest, there will the best and bravest men be found.” I translate the passage for the benefit of those of our brother officers who may already have been in the ranks at a period of life when the academic studies of other men only commence; for, put it into any language we may, it will still remain Greek to the legislators of the age of intellect.

In one place, the committee recommend that all the staff, except the general commanding in chief, and the officers of his personal staff, should be changed every four or five years. That this cannot be made to apply to the Commander-in-chief's office, and to the heads of departments at the Horse Guards, must be evident to all who know the nature of the duties required from the holders of those offices. Good feeling must also prevent it from being applied to old, wounded, and maimed officers, who have long held local staff situations,—such as

town-majors, brigade-majors, fort-adjutants, &c. The rest of the plan does not appear to be altogether objectionable.

Some have gone so far as to propose, that the field-officers of all regiments, excepting those in India, should, like the commanders of King's ships, be changed every three or four years. On this subject, however, I give no opinion at present; but certainly think, that all promotion in the higher ranks, whether by purchase or otherwise, should be made from full to half-pay,—filling up all vacancies in the effective establishment from the half-pay list, as I believe is the practice in the Artillery.

The Committee seem to think the opinion of the two last Secretaries at War, recommending that fewer general officers should be attached to head-quarters, deserving of attention. There seems to have been here some curious want of explanation; for it is generally believed that those individuals are kept on the staff of the army, not because they are general officers, but because they are supposed to be the persons best qualified for the situations they now occupy: many of them were at the Horse Guards when holding inferior rank. Still, it seems fair that no officer under the rank of a general officer should be at the head of the Adjutant or Quartermaster-General's Department. But what can entitle the opinions of the two last Secretaries at War to any particular weight on such a subject? Nothing has ever transpired to impress upon the world the belief that Sir John Hobhouse possessed any particular knowledge of military affairs. And as to Sir Henry Parnell, he may be judged by his own evidence. It is on record, that Sir Henry actually recommended the abolition of the Drawing Department at the Quartermaster-General's Office; a clear proof that he was totally and utterly incapable of forming any opinion whatever upon military matters. There is not a single one of the many blanks still remaining to be filled up in the volume of military science, that has not caused torrents of gallant blood to be shed: yet, here is a Secretary at War actually proposing, in the nineteenth century, to strike at the very root of all military science. At such a rate, retrenchment may be carried to the full extent of the army estimates. I am sorry to write in this manner of Sir Henry Parnell; for I am confident there is not a more honourable, upright, and gentlemanlike man in the kingdom; but his proposal was verily "too bad." The House of Lords, when they rejected the precious Jew Emancipation Bill, entirely forgot what admirable secretaries at war, and valuable members for future committees of military inquiry, Monmouth Street would have furnished.

A British army could now find its way, pretty well, in any of the countries in which it served during the latter part of the war. But though a British army had been in Flanders in 1793 and 1794, we could not, fifteen years afterwards, find our way to Antwerp; and in 1809, the expedition to Walcheren completely failed, solely in consequence of a want of local knowledge, which the exertions of economists had prevented us from acquiring, and to a want of that confidence in ourselves, of which the patriots of the day had deprived us. That army, the finest that ever left the shores of Britain, and before which a hundred thousand of the best troops of Continental Europe would not have kept the field, actually quailed before a handful of recruits and National Guards, that could not have resisted the onset

of a single brigade, as all the best French troops were taken at the surrender of Flushing. This expedition cost Britain three millions of money and twenty thousand men; but the lives of the brave must not, it seems, be weighed against the harangues of the foolish. The economists of 1792 had saved to the country the vast sum of two hundred a-year by preventing the appointment of a drawing department, and the economists of 1833 are laudably employed in seeking to effect similar savings with the full prospect of seeing their noble toils rewarded by similar results. Were we to calculate at a hundred thousand men, and a hundred millions of treasure, the loss sustained during the war, by the effects of ill-timed economy, we should certainly be very far short of the mark.

Before gentlemen venture to give decided opinions on military matters, they should give proof of possessing some knowledge of psychology and tactics, that is, they should show that they know something of men and the effects of arms. But how is a person who has never wanted the comforts of a feather-bed, whose greatest privations have never reduced him to the hard necessity of roughing it even on a beef-steak and a bottle of port, and who has only seen men moving and acting within the conventional rules of ordinary life, to acquire this knowledge? Even military men of moderate service, when they look back to the scenes of toil, danger, and almost incredible hardships they have witnessed and endured, must confess their inability to account for the endless contradiction that war itself presents, and every day brings to light, in the character of men. It is owing to these contradictions that the art of war has no fixed rule: we have only facts and instances, no two of which are ever alike, to guide us, and from these we must draw the best inductions we can. The range of a musket remains pretty nearly the same at all times, but there are a thousand moral causes constantly at work, that raise or depress the strength and efficiency of the soldiers; and these moral causes the Committee have entirely overlooked. They have treated the profession of arms as a mechanical trade, and have thus fallen into the greatest possible error; for let the military profession be once deprived of the halo that surrounds it, take bright honour out of the scale, extinguish that aspiration after fame and distinction, that longing for danger, the boundless elasticity it gives rise to, and before which obstacles vanish that would make calculation shrink back appalled, and the mere *trade* of arms becomes the most ungrateful to which men can devote themselves. Bring it to this, and instead of the British army, unconquered as yet in fight, and unshaken in loyalty, you will have the *condottieré* bands of Italy, always ready to sell themselves and their country to the highest bidder; or you will have the *descamisado* armies of Spain, and the *carbonari* armies of Naples, who, without ever striking one manly blow in honour's cause, left their country, on every occasion, a prey to the fury of factions, or to the rapacity of strangers.

The Committee have also recommended, that no more generals should be added to the number already on the list. This is a recommendation that, if acted upon, threatens to put a stop to all promotion, and thus to give us only old regimental officers and superannuated generals;—a very unwise proposal, for we require, in all ranks of the army, men of strong and robust health, capable at all seasons, and at every hour of

the day and night, to make a ready use of their mental and personal faculties. Operations will not, and cannot wait, till the general or colonel has recovered from a fit of indigestion or of gout. Had Count Melas been twenty years younger when he fought the battle of Marengo, he would not have left the field when the battle was only three parts gained; and Napoleon's career would have been arrested fifteen years sooner. The disasters of the Prussian army, in 1806, were principally ascribed to the number of aged and inexperienced regimental officers,—the worst description of officers;—and certain it is, that Möllendorf would not, had he been in the vigour of life, have surrendered a first-rate fortress like Magdeburg, garrisoned by twenty thousand men, without firing a single shot. Even the victory of Laon, in 1814, was rendered less decisive than it would have been, by the personal infirmities of Blücher, a man whose very name is synonymous with daring and energy, but whose enfeebled frame could not, on that memorable occasion, do justice to his “soul of fire.” Circumstances constantly occur in war that force us to give the reins to Fortune, to win her if we can, or to force her, if necessary, to our side by mere boldness and excess of daring. But it is the characteristic of age to be more cautious and calculating than enterprising; a truth that the Committee should have known before they recommended the promotion of the whole army to be stopped. The debt of honour due to the officers of long service and standing is of course entirely overlooked by this arrangement; and in a liberal age, “honour is an empty bubble.”

And what is the time chosen for these reductions? The very moment when a transition from old and respected to new and untried institutions has left you nothing to depend upon for the maintenance of internal tranquillity and the preservation of property, but the reliance to be placed on the fidelity and good conduct of the army. All the opinions and institutions round which men were wont to rally in the hour of danger; all the patriotism, all the local and hereditary attachments that bound the lower orders of the people to the homes of their fathers and the scenes of their childhood, have been swept away by the torrent of innovation, and have been supplanted by what we now so liberally term enlightened views. The invectives constantly directed by various sets of agitators against the government and institutions of their native land naturally weakened the attachment of the people to the laws of the country; and the Reform Bill dispelled at last the halo that centuries of veneration had cast around the constitution. One main support of British pride and patriotism was thus struck away; whilst, as far as the lower orders are concerned, the doctrines of the political economists had long since demolished the other; for men form no attachment to the wretched and miserable hovels situated in the infected suburbs of the manufacturing towns, into which they have been driven by the march of improvement,—hovels far inferior in every respect to the huts of the West India slaves, and wanting even the pure air of heaven that the inhabitant of an Irish cabin can still command, at least outside of his own doors.

To a military man, who knows the gallantry, high feeling, generous and frank hilarity, natural to the English character when allowed to expand, the degradation to which it is so often reduced amid the squalid and criminal misery of manufacturing towns is truly heart-rending.

What respect for law and order can be expected from the thousands thus crowded together, constantly on the verge of war, and handed over, defenceless, it may almost be said, to the arts of unprincipled demagogues and agitators? Thousands and thousands of these operatives may now, by aid of a seditious press, be brought to act simultaneously and in concert, with a readiness almost equal to that of a disciplined army. How are such fierce and daring men to be opposed, when misguided and led into mischief, except by means of an armed force prepared to act on every emergency, and steeled against the arts of seduction by honour, loyalty, and attachment to their native land? And how are you trying to fortify the discipline and fidelity of that army which is now your sole reliance? By curtailing its comforts and overwhelming it with insult; playing, in fact, the very game of those who seek its destruction. During the war the Army preserved the Country and its Colonies, if not from conquest and subjugation, at least from the ruin and devastation that would have attended even the successful repulse of a hostile invasion; for no one who has seen a weathercock veer about upon a London steeple will now suppose that any country can be defended by fleets alone. Of the events of the latter part of the war it is needless to speak: their glory silenced for a time malignity itself. The same army has since preserved the West India Islands from the destruction that modern philanthropy had prepared for them. Its presence and known honour alone maintained public tranquillity during the Reform mania; and when the government of Ireland was to be taken out of the hands of Mr. O'Connell, in order to be again brought under the government of the law, even the Whigs had nothing but the high character of that often-insulted army to which they could appeal.

If the aspect of affairs at home has been rightly described, let us see how they stand abroad. A civil war rages in Portugal, and is on the eve of breaking out in Spain. Russia, having drowned the independence of Poland in the blood and the tears of its slaughtered inhabitants, having reduced Turkey to a dependent province, is hovering, like an evil-boding cloud, in the East, ready to pour her half-million of well-disciplined soldiers upon any weak and unguarded point of civilized Europe. We lay a false unction to our soul when we flatter ourselves with the belief that Russia is too poor to bring formidable armies into the field. She is rich in men, and rich enough in means to arm and equip them, and is fully capable of carrying on war in those countries of Europe that are rich enough to support the war. In the barren districts of Asia she is comparatively feeble; and, though powerless on the Indus, to the westward of her own frontier her force is tremendous. France, with as little political principle as ever, with a feeble government anxious to purchase strength and popularity by employing the turbulence of the people in military undertakings, is ready to engage in any war, however unjust, holding out the most prospect of gain or success, capable of gratifying the boundless vanity and restless spirit of the nation. In the West, America is rapidly acquiring strength; and when our wise politicians tell us that the Americans are our brethren, and that we have no aggression to apprehend from Liberal Republicans, we not only shut our eyes to history, that denounces republican governments as the most ambitious of all governments, but we actually forget the

events of 1812, when, at the time we were defending the cause of European freedom, almost single-handed, against Napoleon, the Liberal Republicans of America joined the cause of tyranny, and, "as damned Casca, like a cur, behind struck noble Cæsar," struck at us when they thought us reduced to extremity. Is there any particular reason why the like might not happen again? With all the countries above-named we are brought into close contact by means of our colonies and immediate situation. We are not only bound directly to defend our own honour, to uphold our station in the rank of nations, and to defend our distant possessions, but we are bound also to prevent neighbouring states from being subdued by more powerful rivals, in order that their strength and resources may not, when wielded by mightier foes, be turned against ourselves. And how is this to be effected except by means of an army capable of making up for its numerical deficiency, by skill, discipline, high character, and valour? Set up whatever new theories you will, still "to this conclusion must you come at last."

A great deal is said in the Report we have been examining, respecting promotion. In a letter written not only in great haste, but, as you well know, Mr. Editor, under circumstances of all others the most unfavourable to writing of any kind, it is impossible to enter upon a topic that would require to be treated at considerable length: many other matters of importance, and much necessary explanation, are unavoidably omitted for the same reasons. But were I to sum up, in a few words, the principal charges to be brought against this Committee, I should say that they entirely overlooked what was due to the honour of a great and victorious people, within the bounds of whose dominions the sun never sets, when they forgot the mighty debt due by that people to the navy and army who had raised, and whose exertions alone keep so vast an empire together. They also mistook the true interest of the country when, instead of recommending a general augmentation of naval and military salaries, in order to elevate still more the profession of arms, they recommended reductions at a moment when so many fierce and evil passions are abroad, and when the country have nothing but the character and fidelity of the army on which it can rest with security. And, lastly, I should say that the Committee took only what the Germans would call a one-sided view of a subject that required to be minutely examined in at least twenty different bearings.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. MITCHELL, Major, H. P. unattached.

October, 1833.

P. S. On looking over what is here written, I find that I have omitted all mention of the practice of buying, from distressed officers and foolish soldiers, at prices far below the real value, the half-pay and pensions that had been granted as the rewards of previous services: the practice should be held up to the just indignation of the country. Of Sir W. Gordon's clear and admirable statement, it is impossible to speak too highly; and the Duke of Wellington's letter requires a chapter to itself.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

FIELD-OFFICERS.

In August last the number of field-officers on active service was as follows:—Generals of division, 130; major-generals, 195; colonels on the general staff, 28; lieutenant-colonels, 25; *chefs d'escadron* (majors of cavalry), 121; and captains on the staff, 288. From this return, it would seem that his Grace of Dalmatia sets as little store by his master's orders as any other *scape-grace* of the Corsican school; for our memory is strangely treacherous, if a Royal Ordinance of 1831 did not direct the corps of general officers to be gradually reduced to 250.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SOLDIERY.

There is no less candour than justice in the following remarks, for which we are indebted to the pen of a French officer:—"The attack with the bayonet, which so long availed us against troops who were paralyzed by a long series of reverses, was attended with fatal consequences when we came to face the English infantry, who had been trained at great expense, and taught to fire with calmness and precision. On the shores of Calabria, at Mount Busaco, Vimiera, Talavera, and Waterloo, the *élite* of our ranks were swept down by the murderous volleys of Wellington's phalanxes. Deployed into line, they stood firm, and coolly awaited the onset of our masses, which were not masked by swarms of tirailleurs; nor, when the encounter took place, did the English need any other ally but that same want of caution which gave them the victory at Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and Verneuil. The English infantry repelled our attacks by adopting a principle analogous to that which we ourselves adopted in the opening campaigns of the Revolution; their power of resistance, like ours of attack, was derived from the preliminary effects of musketry. The British line, deployed at an early hour, and posted, wherever it was practicable, on undulating ground or behind the crests of eminences, was covered by swarms of sharpshooters, who, by the very act of retreating upon the line, gave the signal of our advance. So soon as the heads of our columns were completely unmasked, the English saluted them with a volley almost within pistol-shot; and dreadful was the havoc which it dealt amongst us. Instantly upon this discharge, the enemy's line broke from their ground, bayonet in hand, assailed our broken ranks at every point, and seldom failed in driving us before them. If, however, this operation did not at once succeed, the English soldiery fell back with admirable celerity behind a second line, which was posted in a similar manner to the first; and here we had to pass through a second ordeal. The affair in which Marshal Soult involved himself on the 21st July, 1813, for the purpose of raising the blockade of Pampeluna, affords an instance in complete proof of the system pursued by the English, when exposed to the attacks of the French."

GERMANY.

BERLIN.

A gentle eminence in the environs of [redacted] city is surmounted by a beautiful memorial of the wars of 1814 and 1815. It is in the form of a Gothic spire, and of exquisite taste and richness in its embellishments: these are crowned with statues, symbolical of the principal victories obtained by the allied forces,—such as those of Laon, Bar-sur-Aube, Gross-Beeren, Culm, and Leipzig; the most prominent being Rauch's matchless statue representing Paris, bearing victory in her right hand. The whole monument, spire, pediment, and balustrade, is of iron, cast in the Berlin

foundry. The front exhibits the following apposite and affecting inscription:—"The king to his people, who, on the first appeal, offered up their blood and their whole substance for their country's sake,—in remembrance of those who have perished,—in gratitude to those who have survived,—and in encouragement of those who shall come after us."

SWITZERLAND.

ARMY OF THE HELVETIC CONFEDERATION.

The regular contingents from the several cantons constitute a force of 66,332 men; but as there is not one of those cantons which does not exceed its assigned quota, its real strength may be estimated at 72,000. There is scarcely a man amongst them, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned, who is much above thirty years of age. To this force, the troops who have enlisted for foreign service must be added: for they are all liable to be called home in case of a war in Switzerland. Independently of the regular contingents, the federal government can call out the cantonal reserves, and carry their strength to the extent of six men in every hundred; here then we have 120,000 men in addition, and all under five-and-forty years of age; there are few of them too, who have not been trained to arms in the ranks of the various contingents, or are not qualified for entering the field at once. On pressing emergency, there is still a fourth and very available description of force at hand, consisting of such as have completed their period of service in the cantonal reserves; most of them are individuals whose ages vary from five-and-forty to sixty, and have never yet been found backward in their country's cause. According to the enumeration we have made, the disposable force of Switzerland includes

72,000	men belonging to the several contingents;
10,000	„ liable to be recalled from foreign service; and
120,000	„ forming the cantonal reserves:

Total 202,000

RUSSIA.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

According to an official return, the *Cadet Academy* in St. Petersburg is the oldest institution of the kind in the Russian dominions. It was founded in the year 1732. The whole number of schools is fourteen, and their *personale* consists of 385 masters, and 4812 pupils. Their total expense last year was 3,332,881 roubles (145,810*l.*) Besides these establishments, a *Military Academy* was opened in December last, for the benefit of fifty or sixty officers, who are designed for the *état-major*. In the *Naval Schools*, the oldest of which dates from the year 1715, there were 1971 pupils at the end of last year. The *Schools for Soldiers' Children* supplied the army, between the years 1824 and 1832 inclusive, with 29,502 men.

NEW POLISH ARMY.

A report has been presented to the Emperor of Russia, by the Imperial *Etat-Major*, which recommends a partial re-constitution of the Polish army, by raising a force for the service of his kingdom of Poland, which shall consist of an incorporation of Poles with Russians, and not be carried beyond 24,000 as a maximum nor reduced below 16,000 as a minimum. The brigades and divisions are to be composed of equal numbers of Russian and Polish regiments, which may be commanded either by Russian or Polish officers; but none, excepting Russian generals, are to command divisions, or fill the post of commander-in-chief.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

MILITARY FLOGGING AND MILITARY REFORM.

TAKING up the question under notice, at the point where we left off in our Number for last month*, we commence with a quotation from Mr. Bulwer, in answer to those well-meaning people who would hurry forward the adoption of their plans, without weighing, or, we fear, understanding, the many difficulties that beset the measure which they have set their hearts upon.

"But oh!" cries one of our inconsiderate philanthropists, "if you take away flogging, you will, in the first place, have a higher class of men willing to enlist; and, in the second place, you will instil a more dignified sense of moral feeling into those already enlisted." "Stay a bit," adds Mr. Bulwer, "let us consider these arguments. Certainly, you will gain these advantages if the abolition of flogging be made part of a general reform. As we diminish the motive of fear, we must increase the motive of hope; as we diminish the severity of punishment, we must inculcate the sentiment of shame."

We fully agree with Mr. Bulwer in the view here taken of the subject; and none, we are convinced, would hail with greater satisfaction than the officers of the army the introduction of any system which would insure the exclusion of blackguards from the service, and enable them with safety to dispense even with the power of corporal correction. But before we proceed to the consideration of Mr. Bulwer's suggestions on the species of reform necessary to effect this object, we have one or two remarks to offer upon the existing impediments to the improvement of the moral condition of the troops, as stated in the work before us, and upon which our author appears to us to have rather hastily adopted erroneous views. First,

"Suppose a soldier commits a theft, he is given up to the civil authority; he is transported for seven years; he returns a most accomplished rascal; where then does he go? Why, back into the army again!"

We can safely pronounce this to be an error; at least, we never heard of any soldier returning to his regiment, either from the hulks or Botany Bay! Again,

"Let a soldier be ever such a rogue, it is exceedingly difficult for the officer to procure his discharge from the War Office. For what reason? Why, because to discharge a soldier would be considered a premium to a man to behave ill."

We admit the fact herè stated, but we dissent entirely from the inference drawn from it. It cannot be denied that nothing is more difficult than to obtain the discharge of any soldier for ill conduct; but we should, perhaps, attribute this as well to motives of economy at the War Office, as to a just apprehension at head-quarters of its acting as a premium upon vice. There may be, and probably are, some hardened wretches in the service, who would consider dismission from it lightly purchased at the expense of degradation; but it is neither fair nor candid to attach such feelings—feelings of callous indifference to disgrace and shame—to the generality of our soldiers. The power of discharging with ignominy is largely vested in the courts-martial of the Royal Marines; it has, we are informed, been productive of the best effects! Why should not this power be extended to the Line? In the remarks which follow the paragraph just quoted, the same unkindly train of argument is continued:—

"An excellent reason; but what does it prove? It proves that the service is found to be such a hardship, even to the depraved and imbruted, who at present belong to it, that a discharge is a blessing, which men would (if encouraged by any hope of success) behave as ill as possible in order to procure."

We can by no means concur either in the justice of this statement, or in the conclusions drawn from it: he can know little of the army, or of the spirit which generally animates it, who would apply injurious epithets like these

* See page 239.

so loosely and indiscriminately to the brave men who compose it; charging, as it were, the crimes and depravity of the few against the whole body, and roundly assuming that the condition of the soldier is one of such unmingled wretchedness, that a predominating desire to quit it, *upon any terms*, is universally entertained: yet, in no army in the world, perhaps, is the situation of the soldier half so comfortable: there is none where he is better paid, fed, clothed, and housed—none where he is more free from the petty exercise of authority or unnecessary restraint. We know of none, in a word, where the soldier experiences kinder treatment from his officer, or more considerate attention to all his wants, whether in sickness or in health; and we should be glad to know in what respect the position of the foreign soldier is more enviable, if it be not in that conventional respectability which he enjoys in public estimation, and which we should be glad to see less sparingly conferred upon him at home? In all other respects, we must take leave to place the management of our army at least upon an equal footing with that of any other country; and we question, moreover, very much, whether, in those armies the moral qualities of which are so loudly vaunted by our author, there be not a higher ratio of crime and punishment than among the *depraved* and *imbruted* soldiers of our army. Let us hear how Mr. Bulwer accounts for the inveterate dislike with which he supposes our soldiers generally view the service.

“Is it flogging alone that makes it (the service) a hardship? Pooh! no.—Scarcely one man in a whole regiment is flogged in a year. He who knows anything of the constitution of human nature, knows that it is not the remote chance of punishment; it is the actual and constant *désagrémens* that make men discontented with their situation.”

We do not pretend to so nice a discrimination of human nature as to appreciate the application of this doctrine to the present state and temper of the British army; and we have reason to complain of Mr. Bulwer for neglecting to enlighten us upon the nature of those *désagrémens* which, as he assumes, press so heavily upon the soldier. Doubtless, the military authorities might have profited by his *exposé* in removing *any fair cause of discontent* that can be shown to exist in the general treatment of the soldier. How different the picture drawn by Mr. Bulwer of the attachment of the Prussian soldier to his colours: mark the contrast!

“Talk of Prussia, indeed! there a soldier considers it, not the greatest blessing, but the heaviest misfortune, to be discharged. *He was trained to think so before he went into the army*; they make the feeling of honour *first*, and then they appeal to it.”

A very enviable state of things this, truly, as far as it concerns the Prussian soldier; but it cannot fairly be adduced as any argument in favour of the Prussian military system, as applicable to the British service, unless we are prepared, at the same time, to admit that no difference should exist between the military institutions of an absolute government and those of a free nation, and shut our eyes to the distinction between the classes of men who compose the two armies. Yet, waiving this objection, let us further inquire, is the discipline of the Prussian army, then, so superlatively good? Do the soldiers commit no excesses? Do the fear of dismission, *and the sentiment of honour*, suffice to hold every evil passion in subjection? Is there nothing insolent or overbearing in the demeanour of the Prussian soldier towards the quiet citizen? No tendency to commit aggression upon civil society? In short, is he imbued with a feeling of scrupulous deference and obedience to the civil laws of his country? Is he amenable to them? and, in his duties and relations with the state, is he, indeed, no more than the defender of his country from foreign foes, and the protector of everything we hold most valuable in social life from the assaults of intestine tumult and lawless violence?

These are grave questions, but they are to the point, and until answered in the affirmative, we must protest against the organization and system of

the Prussian army being set up as models for our imitation ; and that, too, while the conduct of the two armies, in their brief campaign and joint occupation of France, is still fresh in our remembrance ! We would avoid all invidious comparisons ; but in our own defence we must appeal to the armies of France, and to the peaceful inhabitants of that country, for a vindication of the superior excellence of our discipline over that of our allies.

It will be found, we confidently trust, even on the testimony of our enemies, that the indomitable courage of our troops in the field was not more conspicuous than their moderation and forbearance when in quarters ; and, with every allowance for the justly irritated feelings of the Prussian army, in their last invasion of France, we cannot even now look back without pain upon the scenes which not unfrequently marked the progress of their arms. The Prussians exercised a conqueror's right and licence during their stay in France, in retaliation for the excesses of the French in Prussia. The conduct of the British evinced neither the arrogance of victors nor any disposition to assume greater privileges than they enjoy at home. Their behaviour was precisely what it is in England,—subordinate and inoffensive. Talk, then, to us, we say with Mr. Bulwer, of your Prussian army ! We have watched its career, both in the field and in cantonments, and do not hesitate to claim, for the *mercenary* soldier of Great Britain, a character for military virtue far superior to that of the *beau ideal* of modern chivalry which has been so often drawn to us.

Touching the difference of punishment in our regiments, Mr. Bulwer observes,—

“ But, in some regiments, flogging has been done away with ? Ay, and how has it succeeded ? I venture to affirm, that these regiments are the most insubordinate in the army. In some the punishment was abolished, and the commanding officer has been compelled to restore it. But am I, then, the advocate of this horrible punishment ? Certainly not. Only when we begin to reform the army, let us begin at the right end ; let us begin with the system of recruiting.”

In all this we heartily concur. The officers of the army are as averse to flogging as those who would prevent it ! All we contend for is the retention of the power, until, from judicious, but we fear expensive changes, which we dare scarcely hope to see, it may be safely dispensed with. Never, certainly, was any power more sparingly or temperately exercised ; and we are rather disposed to share Mr. Bulwer's apprehensions, should that power be withdrawn, as an isolated act of military reform.

“ I confess that I tremble for the consequences. I see before me an uneducated and reckless soldiery, proverbially addicted, before that of all other armies, to the temporary insanity of drunkenness, from whom you suddenly take one strong governing motive of fear, without substituting another of hope.”

“ I see that there may be times, as on a march, when all the punishments you would substitute are not at hand ; and I know that with a soldier, above all men, punishment, to be effectual, must be immediate. I fear that discipline once weakened, not only insubordination, but rapine and licentiousness,—the absence of which has hitherto so distinguished our army,—would creep in among men to whom a moral education is unknown. I fear yet more that in any collision with the people of manufacturing towns, who at present are ever incensing, by their own animosity, that of the soldiers, the check upon armed retaliation would be found insufficient and feeble ;—inhuman restraints on soldiers are a great evil—an unruly soldier would be a far greater one.”

It has been said, moreover, according to Mr. Bulwer, that if the privates were polled, a majority would be found against the entire abolition of corporal punishment ; first, from the fear of the substitution of all sorts of exacting restraints ; and, secondly,—

“ That many of the soldiers have the sagacity to fear, that the removal of the power to flog would be followed by a more facile prerogative to shoot.”

Be this as it may, the good soldier does not fear the lash, because he knows it is beyond its influence ; and while the service unfortunately contains men who are only to be kept in order by the fear of castigation, we must

not, from any squeamish notions of humanity, consent to throw away the rod reserved exclusively for hardened vice, which nothing can degrade; and for the effectual protection of the good soldier from the dishonesty or violence of depraved comrades. We are now arrived, although not quite in the order they occur, at Mr. Bulwer's remarks upon the species of reform which, in his mind, might safely supersede all necessity for flogging. If not altogether feasible, they are at least worthy of considerate attention.

"In the first place, we should institute military schools for privates, where the principles of honour can be early instilled; in the second place, we ought, as in Prussia, to introduce into the army the system of *degrading*. By this system every man first enlisting enters into a certain class, and is entitled to certain distinctions of dress; if found in that class incorrigible by its ordinary punishments, then he is degraded to another class, the distinctions are taken away from him, and he is liable to severer penalties. It is only when thus degraded that a Prussian soldier can receive corporal punishment. Amendment restores him to his former rank. In the third place, as the soldier ought at these military schools to receive a much better degree of education than at present, so he ought to be much more capable of rising from the ranks even to the highest stations. In the fourth place, no soldier ought to be enlisted without the recommendation of a good character. In the fifth place, the system of adequate pensions, after a certain service, should be firmly established: nothing can be more injudicious than the present alterations on that head; but the pension should not depend solely on the date of the service,—good conduct should abbreviate, bad conduct prolong it. If it be practicable, under the present passion for petty economies and niggling reforms, to do all this, then the power of corporal punishment may be safely denied to courts-martial."

In attentively reviewing these suggestions, we must remark upon the first, that we look upon the establishment of military schools for privates in this country as incompatible with the incessant and detailed duties imposed upon the army, and, perhaps, as inexpedient on the whole.

The second suggestion has our unmixed approval: we have always advocated the expediency of introducing classification and degradation into the service; and if dismissal followed corporal correction in every case demanding its infliction, the very best results would follow. We should also be disposed to go a step farther than Mr. Bulwer, and, in degrading from one class to another, make a certain loss of pay a necessary consequence of loss of rank.

The third recommendation, "the hope of promotion," cannot, we fear, be carried farther than it is at present as regards the private: but the system at large of promotion in the British service is subject to abuse, and unquestionably demands revision. To this topic we shall take an early occasion of turning our attention.

Fourthly—We wish, with all our heart, that there was a positive prohibition to the enlistment of any soldier without the recommendation of good character;—and, Fifthly, we unite with Mr. Bulwer in believing that *liberal* and *certain* pension regulations would more than anything conduce to the promotion of good conduct, and the easy maintenance of discipline in the service. We are satisfied that good men are not deterred from entering the service by any fear of being flogged; but we are persuaded that thousands are so from the frequent changes and uncertainty as to pensions, and the frothy gabble of the whole tribe of liberals and would-be patriots about what they term the danger of maintaining an unconstitutional force in the shape of a standing army—a cry which, in itself absurd and senseless, has, by its impudent iteration, had the mischievous effect of rendering the profession unpopular in the country, and of preventing a very superior class of soldiery from being found in its ranks. But there are other causes which have operated not less strongly and prejudicially on the service. It requires no common nerve or no common load of misery to induce any man to brave the long, trying, deadly, and indefinite servitude in the most unhealthy climates, to which every British soldier must make up his mind on enlisting. What man can look with indifference to the prospect of twenty years' service in the

East Indies, or twelve in the West? If he escape death, he cannot avoid the effects of climate! He returns home with a shattered constitution, and totally incapable of earning a livelihood. Does his country effectually provide for him in his old age? Does he return to his native glen or village to pass the evening of his days in competence and peace, respected by his neighbours, and looked up to by the rising generation as the *old soldier*, who has bled or spent his life in the service of his king and country? Would that such were indeed the *Emeritus* veteran's guaranteed lot! it would do more as a *practical lesson upon the sentiment of honour* than all the military schools that ever were established! Hold out such encouragement as this, *within a definite period*, to the *soldier of the first class*, and you may abolish flogging when you please.

We would not be understood in these remarks as casting a reflection upon the heads of the army. None, we believe, can be more desirous than they are that our troops on foreign stations should be regularly relieved, and that the old soldier should be adequately and securely pensioned; but how relieve without the means of furnishing reliefs? How recommend a more liberal treatment of the worn-out soldier, when every new session of Parliament, or each succeeding Secretary at War, only produces some new and more parsimonious clipping of the poor retirement now doled out to him? Is not the unnecessary expense of the army the constant theme of declamation of those busy men, who, while they would deprive the soldier of the few advantages he now enjoys, talk so loudly of the barbarity of making him amenable to a law which can only affect the vicious?

No! we have long ceased to hope for any *real amelioration* of the condition of the soldier from that quarter; the crude and undigested speculations of popular oratory may work much mischief in our military system—good never can arise from them. If we could only see a disposition to provide other means of maintaining discipline, we might give the abolitionists credit for good intentions, and believe, at least, that no harm was meant. If we saw proposals for the erection of proper places of confinement, both with and without hard labour, (much wanted everywhere,) in every garrison and quarter where soldiers are stationed, we could understand and would readily appreciate their views and objects. If we heard of recommendations for the erection of fives courts, and the provision of manly games and amusements in all such places, we should begin to see our way a little; and, whenever we observe a disposition to hold out a liberal scale of encouragement and reward to merit and good conduct, such as free discharge, pensions, and free grants of land in our colonies, (where millions of waste acres invite the hand of industry,) with the means of settling on them, we shall then, indeed, believe that the regeneration of the army is seriously and honestly contemplated by those good men, who have such a tender horror of the occasional infliction of a little wholesome castigation.

The last hint that we have thrown out touching the extensive means afforded in our colonies of rewarding military merit (not in the manner adopted towards the poor *commuted* pensioners lately sent to America) is one worthy of serious consideration, whether considered with reference to objects purely military, or in a general and political point of view. We may, perhaps, recur to this subject in a future Number, when we may also take the opportunity of indulging the lovers of republican institutions with some information relative to the character and treatment of the soldier in the United States of America.

But we must now conclude; and in taking leave of Mr. Bulwer, we must frankly own, that, however we may have occasionally differed with him in opinion upon certain points, the calm, temperate, and intelligent manner in which he has handled a very difficult and invidious subject, merits our unqualified praise and concurrence; and we hope most earnestly that his judicious remarks and excellent suggestions may meet with due attention in those quarters which would seem to have a striking and unfortunate propensity to commence their reforms "at the wrong end."

THE ANNUALS.

The flight of time and the change of seasons are marked and typified by these bright companions of "the Fall" and harbingers of Christmas. We have repeatedly acknowledged that we are still green enough to hail their appearance with pleasure, to admire their variegated hues, and to dip into their select treasures with somewhat of the curiosity and indulgence of a less philosophic season of life. And why not, even in our *ex officio* capacity of critics and philosophers? The Annuals, in truth, are repositories in which the fairest specimens of the arts and elegant literature of the land are presented in the most captivating forms. The class is, therefore, not only ornamental, but useful, considering the varieties of national talent it employs and remunerates.

THE COMIC OFFERING and its fair Editress claim our earliest devoirs. This "Melange of Literary Mirth" is irresistible. Should Miss Sheridan, accomplished as she is, addict herself to *breaking hearts* instead of *bursting sides*, nothing short of an act of parliament could adequately meet a danger so formidable to the manhood of Britain. How on earth that lady contrives to keep up so incessant a fire of puns and pleasantry upon those who "set their faces" against the "Offering," we, who are old *tirailleurs*, cannot for the life of us make out. Certain, however, are we, that if Washington Irving had been provided with Miss Sheridan's volume, when "taking his ease at his inn" on a wet Sunday, we should neither have seen the first nor "the last" of "The Stout Gentleman." This is the fourth annual production of Miss Sheridan: we trust that her literary births may increase and multiply.

THE LANDSCAPE ANNUAL (5th Vol.) offers the double interest of a complete foreign tour, and of pictorial embellishments of infinite beauty, drawn in illustration of the narrative. The tourist is Mr. Roscoe, who, having last year exhausted the fertile field of Italy, contributes, in the present volume, his gleanings from the soil of France. Traits of history and personal anecdotes of other days, rather than notices of passing events, form the staple of Mr. Roscoe's tour. The drawings by Harding, engraved by the most eminent hands, are, as we have said, extremely beautiful and characteristic. This volume, on the whole, equals the best of its predecessors.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL.—Of a sage complexion and grotesque and gorgeous garb, this new member of the Annual Family presents itself to notice under the appropriate symbol of a golden-caparisoned elephant. To pourtray and illustrate *oriental* subjects is the province of this work, for which the field was open.

The acknowledged superiority of Daniell in the illustration of Eastern scenery is supported by the charming views he has contributed to this Annual, the literary portion of which, less attractive than the graphic, is done, something on the plan of the letter-press of the "Landscape Annual," by the Rev. Mr. Caunter. As a work of art this volume is a splendid and promising beginning, and being unique, will doubtless avail itself of the peculiar and varied resources at its command.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING, of less imposing size and appearance than the foregoing, contains some pretty portraits and charming pieces in prose and verse. "My First Love," a tale by Leitch Ritchie, and its illustration, take the lead. Some exquisite stanzas by Mrs. Norton, "To my Child," are worthy of that lady's taste and feeling. Coleridge, we perceive, figures in these pages. His "Expectorations" at Cologne prove that the antient city in question does not deserve to be considered the *source* of the fragrant water to which it gives a name.

Many Works, including Captain Hamilton's "Men and Manners in America," &c., remain for notice.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19.

MR. EDITOR,—The case of *Patten v. Parke* having come before the Petty Sessions, was decided the other day by the latter being sentenced to a certain portion of durance, and to find sureties to keep the peace afterwards. The question, in all its bearings, has excited considerable interest in the services; it has caused party-feeling to run somewhat high in this port; it is a naval (if not a United Service) question, and therefore I beg leave to offer you a few observations thereon.

Regarding the latter stage of this "untoward" business; viz., the assault on Lieut. Patten by Mr. Parke, we can have nothing to say about it; it was merely an issue between two persons, occupying in society the position of gentlemen; it was merely a difference of opinion on the mode of answering an insult; but looking at the opening scenes of the play—the premises which produced the result, assault—we perceive that a more important consideration is involved than a quarrel between two officers; we perceive that a precedent may thereby be established, by which the scale on which naval society has usually been held may be lowered; we perceive the initiative of transferring the Quarter-deck to the mess-table. We will endeavour to explain ourselves.

Public as the whole affair has been, it is unnecessary for us to refer to the origin of it, except slightly. Discoursing at the gun-room table of H. M. ship Briton, on the respective merits of Lord Wellington and Sir John Moore, it seems that argument waxed hot between the First Lieutenant Patten and the Lieutenant of Marines Lamont (the former being Irish, the latter Scotch), and that Lieutenant Patten at length closed it by saying (in reply to a hasty expression from Lieutenant Lamont) that he would not be sworn at by such a coxcombical puppy as him—meaning Lieutenant Lamont. That a First Lieutenant is justified in repressing any conduct or language at the mess-table tending to the disrespect of superior officers, to the detriment of the service, or as unbecoming gentlemen, is undoubted. It is needless to point out how that duty should be performed: not, certainly, by adopting such language as the above. But that he has a right to interfere, except as a member of the mess, with any other conversation, is very doubtful. If he have not that right, why, then, he ought to hold himself responsible for his words, according to the rules of gentlemanly society. Intemperate language on the quarter-deck from the executive officer to an inferior officer is palliative, if not excusable, on the plea of temporary (perhaps unavoidable) irritation or excitement, and the service can never permit that an inferior officer thus treated may consider himself personally insulted, or seek reparation for the supposed injury, otherwise than through a public channel. But, Sir, I hold that at the mess-table this distinction entirely ceases; that an officer, whatever his station, is no ways entitled to wound the feelings of any person there, and then shelter himself behind his rank; if he have not the temper to argue without overstepping the bounds of decorum, his station in the ship renders it imperious on him to abstain.

Hence arise the queries,—Had Lieut. Lamont, on being termed a coxcombical puppy at the mess-table, a right to demand satisfaction for the same? Ought Lieut. Patten (putting the service on one side) to have refused giving that satisfaction (by explanation or otherwise)? I believe the answers of every one of your readers will be the same. Had Lieut. Lamont waited until the ship was paid off, (which was to take place in a few days,) and then both parties, in their plain coats, have demanded satisfaction, it is to be supposed that Lieut. Patten would have been happy to give it to him. But Lieut. Patten received the message (through Lieut. Parke, R.M.) inti-

mating that explanation or satisfaction was required, on the Briton's quarter-deck : on which he did *his duty* by referring the subject to Capt. Markland, who put Lieut. Lamont under arrest, and brought him to a court-martial. Sir, the quarter-deck is sacred, and should be held clear of disputes, either casual or premeditated ; and therefore none may gainsay Lieut. Patten's motives in supporting the honour of that deck and his own character as the executive officer on it, by bringing the person, who had so far forgotten the decorum due to his station and the rules of the service, to a court-martial ; nor could that court-martial, with any regard to discipline, do less than cashier him. Some officers there are, no doubt, who, in Lieut. Patten's situation, would have said, " Wait, my dear fellow, till the ship is paid off, and you shall have your fill of satisfaction." But such conduct, though we may be inclined to cheer it, moved by a natural impulse, is not to be upheld as a rule, because it may encourage executive officers to antepose private feelings to public duty.

Having thus sustained the dignity of the quarter-deck, and supported his official character, by showing that he was not deterred from performing his duty by a popular fallacy, should not Lieut. Patten—(we must always bear in mind that the officer superadded to the gentleman renders incumbent a nicer, rather than a lesser, observance of the " laws of honour ")—should he not have taken care to prove that no unworthy motives had actuated him, in taking advantage of the service ? Should he not have intimated to Mr. Lamont, (now no longer an officer, and, be it observed, a person of fair character, esteemed by his superiors,) that he was ready to give him the satisfaction one gentleman might claim from another ? We may be wrong, but we think this is a sound view of the question, equally agreeable to the laws of discipline and to the rules of society, which we should ever endeavour to conciliate ; and we believe it coincides in opinion with a vast number in both services. We know nothing of Lieut. Patten or Mr. Lamont ; we have not the slightest acquaintance with, or the least personal interest in, either of these gentlemen ; we view the question simply on its own merits, as a service question, and by them let it stand or fall. It behoves the members of the profession to consider it well, divested of all party or individual prejudices—(Captains who wish their officers' messes to be decorous and gentlemanly ; Officers who may belong to those messes)—it behoves them to consider that this may form a precedent by which a senior officer at a mess-table may insult an inferior without other restraint than the prospective of a court-martial (which, for the sake of discipline, will support him,) and without nevertheless affecting his " caste " as a gentleman.

Not in the remotest degree do we mean to insinuate aught, in what has been said above, to the prejudice of Lieut. Patten. We firmly believe that he acted under a mistake, and against his feelings, in separating the duties of the officer from the responsibility of the gentleman. He wanted a sound friend. He has deeply paid for his error by the obnoxious quarrel it has involved him in with Mr. Parke. We say *it* ; for had he taken it for granted that his duty would have allowed him to meet Mr. Lamont, he might have washed his hands of the other, and would have been backed by both services.

Farewell,

TYRO.

 Portsmouth, Oct. 20.

MR. EDITOR.—This garrison has experienced for the last month a very material difference in the bustle and excitement generally caused in a naval arsenal and a watering-place. The departure of the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Braganza and their friends ; the Board of Admiralty, and the consequent host of naval men always in their wake, and a considerable number of the visitors who are annually drawn for the benefit of sea-an, &c. &c. to this delightful spot, has left the town and environs in a very

dull way; and if it had not been for the usual visit of the registering-barristers under the Reform Act, the job of the two commissioners attending to inquire into the state of the corporation, and a few other localities, I should almost be puzzled to forward you a letter; but possibly the month of October may be one of relaxation from the drudgery of editorship, and the shorter the epistles the better.

On the 4th of October, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria, previous to breaking up their establishment at Norris, and quitting the Isle of Wight for the season, came over in the Emerald yacht, and were towed into the harbour by the Messenger steamer; and at twelve o'clock, having moved to the Port Admiral's barge, they were conveyed to the Royal Clarence victualling stores to inspect the building, and the new system of baking biscuit for the fleet; they afterwards landed at the dock-yard and adjourned to the residence of Rear-Admiral Superintendent Sir Frederick Maitland, (Sir T. Williams being absent on leave,) to partake of refreshment; from thence on board H.M. ship Excellent, to witness the gun-practice, which was exhibited under the direction of Capt. Hastings; and in the afternoon their Royal Highnesses returned to the island.

On this occasion the yards of His Majesty's ships were manned, and the troops of the garrison drawn out in the dock-yard to render them due homage. Their Royal Highnesses will quit the island with the good wishes and admiration of all parties. Their pecuniary gifts have been unbounded: scarcely a week passes but we hear of some donation to a charitable or useful institution. Their condescension and urbanity exciting the respect of every one who has had the good fortune to be introduced to their notice; and the poor and indigent of the surrounding neighbourhood will look forward with hope and delight to a renewal of their visit next year.

Considerable surprise has been excited among nautical men, that these illustrious persons should have no better accommodation for their sea-trips than the Emerald sloop and a steamer to tow her about. There are and have been two royal yachts (viz. the Prince Regent and Royal Sovereign) perfectly idle all the summer; and unless their Royal Highnesses preferred moving about in the quiet and unassuming manner they have done, it would have been but decorous to appropriate one of these yachts to the heiress-presumptive to the throne. When one sees the Commodore of the Yacht Club sailing far and near in his elegant ship the Falcon, and maintained at his private expense, surely the country would not grudge the charge of a similar vessel for a few months to one of such elevated station as Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria.

The revising barristers were here but a short time—a day or two; but their annual visits are quite as bad as annual parliaments in a town, for they only occasion party display of bad feeling and acrimony. Objections to votes were made in numerous instances, although they could not possibly be substantiated, but still the owner of property is compelled to attend either personally or by agent, to explain or produce the validity to his title; and in seven cases out of ten, the objection to vote is raised by some troublesome fellow who has nothing to do but concoct mischief; hence the blessed effects of the Reform Bill.

The gentlemen appointed under the municipal commissioners were here four or five days, and made many inquiries into the state of things in this hitherto *family* borough. The court was open to all persons. The magistrates and officials of the corporation being in attendance by order, were frequently called on for explanations and disclosures of matters which a spectator, being a householder, might think necessary to propose, and the answers and information were delivered on oath. The commissioners made their minute or remark, and as I have before observed, after occupying five days they departed.

Some of the mercenaries that went out to Portugal to join Don Pedro

have returned disgusted with the service, and heartily sick of engaging in such a cause. As for pay and bounty, it has been generally in the shape of a certificate of servitude, and a promise to pay the arrears when the army is disbanded and affairs settled! I firmly believe there is scarcely an individual that volunteered from this neighbourhood, but, if not for shame, or want of means, would endeavour to get home as quick as possible.

Captain Glascock arrived on the 26th of September from Oporto, in His Majesty's ship *Orestes*. The blockade had been removed, and the Douro opened to all vessels. Captain Glascock, in the course of his services in that river, had occasion to interfere most resolutely to protect the British property, and at all times with complete success. He has attained his post-rank after long service, and possibly the able and zealous manner in which he conducted himself in Portugal may have helped him to that conspicuous rank. The *Soho*, hired steamer, returned on the 12th from Lisbon, after landing the queen and suite. The other vessel, the *City of Waterford*, which accompanied her, it appears, was fated to be unlucky. On her going out of harbour she got on the Spit-shoal, but fortunately with a rising tide; she afterwards parted company with her consorts in a fog off the Land's End, and nothing was heard of her until some of the passengers were marched into Lisbon under an escort of Don Miguel's troops, and they communicated the disagreeable tidings of the vessel having got on shore near Peniche, and become a total wreck. All the people were saved; but the vessel, stores, luggage of the royal party, a large assortment of valuables for Don Pedro, and all the effects of Mrs. Napier (who sailed a day or two after in the *Superb*, with her family, to join her husband at Lisbon,) were either lost or plundered by the Guerillas. The *Soho* brought home a considerable number of ex-warriors.

The keel of the Royal Frederick has been laid down; she will be broader by about four feet than the *Neptune*, and upwards of 400 tons larger. When completed, a similar ship, to be called the *Royal Sovereign*, will be constructed on the same slip.

The Admiralty have thought fit to rescind their order for the discontinuance of salutes from the men-of-war to the flag of the Commander-in-chief, on their arrival after an absence of six months; on going out of harbour after being first commissioned, and in all cases where they were customary. Salutes will in future be fired according to the regulations laid down in the Printed Instructions.

On the 28th of September, H.M. ship *Orestes* came into harbour to be refitted, and has been placed under the command of Commander Sir William Dickson, Bart., and on the 1st October, the *Vestal* and *Rapid* returned to Spithead from attending the Board of Admiralty; the former having got on shore and rubbed a sheet or two of her copper off, came into the harbour, was in dock twenty-four hours, and towed out again by the Messenger steamer.

During the summer-months of last year, a Mr. Abbinett, of Gosport, obtained permission from government to descend in a diving-bell to examine in what state the wreck of H.M. ship *Boyne* was (you may probably have heard that she caught fire at Spithead in the year 1795, and consumed to the water's edge; on her cables being burnt she drifted off Southsea Castle, and partly blew up, her hull going to the bottom, over which the Admiralty ordered a buoy to be placed.) He also had liberty to bring away anything he could find, and succeeded in getting up some wine, copper-bolts, timber, &c. &c. Mr. Abbinett has renewed his exertions this year, and brought away two of the *Boyne's* guns, a 32-pounder, and a 24-pounder, and deposited them in the gun-wharf; these had a quantity of oysters adhering to them, and on inspecting the guns pretty close, very apparent marks of the breeching-tackle having been seared by fire were discovered. Several hundred weight of copper has also been hoisted up, and the government having given their sanction, Mr. Abbinett has been endeavouring to conduct

a ~~train~~ of gunpowder into the wreck and disperse it so effectually, that a very considerable quantity of stores, &c. may ultimately be recovered; so much so, that it is anticipated this enterprising individual will realize something worth the trouble and risk which he has been at. He has made three attempts within the last month: his most successful one was on the 11th of October, when a large part of the stern-post was separated from the hull, and large portions of the timber and copper brought up. Altogether, twenty-three dozen of wine, six guns, a quantity of shot, part of the main-keel, some pieces of hempen cable (quite perfect), and the copper before mentioned, have been fished up.

Early in the morning of the 10th, the Commander-in-chief, Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, transferred his flag to H.M. ship *Blanche*, Commodore Farquhar (just returned from the West Indies); and put to sea with that ship; the *Challenger*, Capt. Seymour; the *Vestal*, Capt. Jones; the *Rapid*, Lieut. Patten; and the *Cordelia*, Capt. Hotham, who arrived the night before from the Mediterranean. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham, was in the *Blanche*; the Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. Symonds, on board the *Vestal*; and Commodore Hayes in the *Challenger*. The object of this cruise, which lasted about eight hours, outside the Isle of Wight, and with a good breeze, was to try the sailing qualities of the *Challenger* and *Vestal*, the former being built by Commodore Hayes, the latter by Capt. Symonds. It should be borne in mind, that the *Challenger* is the first (or nearly so) vessel which the Commodore was allowed to construct, has been constantly at sea, and although a capital ship, has never been in the way to be improved or altered by him if it were necessary; the *Vestal* is the last and favourite child of the juvenile surveyor. On this 26-gun frigate of upwards of 900 tons, and with three months' stores and provisions, he has lavished all his art: he has got an able officer and a good crew to work her. In the *Challenger* there is the same as to captain, officers, and crew: but mark the difference in other respects: the *Challenger* is a 28-gun ship of only 600 and odd tonnage, is fitted for the South American station, with four months' stores and provisions on board, and supernumerary matters for the squadron in those seas, and consequently the trial of their sailing qualities was hardly a fair one; the disproportion of tonnage alone is sufficient to prove it. The result was, that they are both very fine ships; the *Vestal* beat the other in certain points; but the *Challenger* is in no way to be despised, either in stability or management.

When Commodore Hayes's new frigate is built, and Capt. Symonds's also, they should be tried one against the other in all points of sailing, and their qualifications reported on. Sir James Graham, being partial to salt-water sailing, merely went as an amateur. The ships returned to Spithead the same evening, and will proceed forthwith to their destinations. The *Challenger* and *Rapid* to South America, to join Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour; the *Vestal* to Bermuda and the West Indies, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn; and the *Blanche* and *Cordelia* to be paid off—the former in the harbour for that purpose;—the other has sailed for Chatham.

The *Blanche* left Barbadoes on the 15th of September, the colonies being perfectly quiet. The squadron were disposed of as follows: the Commander-in-chief, with his flag in the *Vernon*, was at Halifax; the *Tweed*, *Larne*, *Dispatch*, and *Fly*, at Bermuda; *Sapphire* and *Victor* at Trinidad; *Serpent* at Barbadoes, and *Arachne* at Demerara. The *Blanche* will be brought forward again for service, after being docked and repaired, and it is rumoured will be given to Captain Francis Mason, C.B., who will hoist a broad pendant, and be employed on the South American station, round the Horn.

The *Cordelia* left Malta on the 31st of August; she had not a particle of news to communicate. The Commander (Hotham) has been promoted to post rank.

Some persons tried last week to get up a meeting on behalf of the "brave Poles," as the bills announced it, but it was a complete failure; not more than a dozen persons attended. Admiral Austen was voted in the chair; but in consequence of so few being present, the affair did not answer. The people in this town have something else to do with their spare money than distribute it to foreigners.

The only men-of-war remaining in the port are H.M. ship Victory (flag); the Etna and Raven refitting for surveying service; the Favourite and Orestes, the former for the Mediterranean; the Lynx, brigantine (which has been commissioned by Lieut. Huntley), is destined for the coast of Africa. There are reports that some ships are to be brought forward for service, but it proves only to be reports. Capt. Wise, C.B., is appointed to H.M. ship Thunderer, of 84 guns, and will take her to the Mediterranean for the Hon. Capt. Percy of the Malabar.

The block-machinery in the dock-yard, and the bakery at Woevil, have ceased to work for the present, there being sufficient store in hand.

Among the troops, the depôts of the 7th and 94th will go to Ireland as soon as the 22d regiment arrives from Plymouth. The 84th and 86th are still here. A detachment of marines consisting of a captain, subaltern, and 50 non-commissioned officers and privates have been ordered to Milford to increase the force at that dock-yard: the officers, Capt. Hewett and Lieut. Topham, with half of the party, were embarked in the Columbia steamer, and sailed yesterday.

P.

Portsmouth, Oct. 16th.

MR. EDITOR,—In your valuable Journal of this month I observe, under the head of "Correspondence from the Principal Ports and Stations," the following remark on Mrs. Napier, signed "Tyro":—"Among those invited to embark, figured the Viscountess of Cape St. Vincent (Mrs. Napier); her ladyship waved high the plumage of her new honours, and railed at the inferiority of the cabin assigned to *'the wife of the man to whom Donna Maria owed her crown!'*—she would not accept of it. What do you think of that, *mon cher*? Does it not remind you of Madame Moreau, who, nettled at some coolness shown to her at the first Consul's, exclaimed, *'Is this the way to treat the wife of the conqueror of Hohenlinden?'*"

As a friend of Mrs. Napier, and for the information of the very few who may feel interested on so unimportant a subject, I beg to remark that the above, if meant to imply that Mrs. Napier made use of any such expressions, is entirely erroneous, though the observation, as it is expressed, would lead one to suppose, that she was actually guilty of making the above foolish speech.

The reason of Mrs. Napier's not going by the City of Waterford was owing to the hurry in which that vessel sailed, which prevented the necessary arrangements being made for her reception.

VERITAS.

Milford Haven.

On the 21st of September, arrived the Lightning, steam-yacht, having on board Sir James Graham, First Lord, and Admirals Sir Thomas Hardy, and Dundas, junior Lords of the Admiralty. Their lordships were accompanied by the Endymion, Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, C.B.; Vestal, Capt. Jones; Dee, steamer, Commander Stanley; Rapid, brig, Lieut. Lamont; and Falcon, yacht-ship, (commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron,) Lord Yarborough. On Sunday, these distinguished visitants attended divine service in the Dock-yard Chapel, and heard an excellent sermon from the chaplain, Mr. Bloxham. On Monday, the Board of Admiralty inspected the whole Dock-yard, with the ships building; and afterwards reviewed the detachment of Royal Marines, under Major Baillie; examining the

Dragon, barrack-hulk, and ordering some additional accommodation to be made in her equipments. The whole of the Dock-yard artificers were also mustered before their lordships, who expressed their high satisfaction at all the arrangements made by Captain Bullen, the superintendent. It had been their lordships' intention to proceed to Ireland, but a heavy gale of wind detained them so long at Milford Haven, that they were compelled to relinquish their trip to the Emerald Isle; and the whole party, attended by Captain Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, returned to town in the mail-coach, from Milford.

On the 27th September, sailed the Falcon, Vestal, Rapid, and Dec, for Portsmouth; and the Endymion, for Cork. The wind getting foul for that part of the squadron bound to England, in the afternoon the Falcon, Vestal, and Rapid, returned to their anchorage, but sailed finally for their destination on the following day.

Having thus given the outline of this important visitation, we should but ill fulfil our duty, did we not state some particulars which have already transpired, as to the results likely to be produced by it. Nothing can be more fixed than the determination of the Admiralty,—not only to encourage and preserve, but to augment Pembroke Dock-yard. Their lordships seem fully convinced, that it is sound policy to go on increasing the dimensions of our ships-of-war, so as to make them somewhat of more equal match for the enormous vessels now constructing by all nations. And if this system of enlargement is to proceed, the great depth of water in Milford Haven, its immense space for mooring large ships, its complete shelter, its excellent holding-ground, its position as respects Ireland, America, and the West Indies, and its nearness to the great timber-forests of Dean and Canada,—all point out to demonstration, that its arsenal, particularly as a building-yard, is indispensable. This being now incontestably established, orders have been issued to construct one or two additional building slips; to erect a surgery, guard-house, mould-loft, and smithy; to add fifty marines to the detachment already stationed here; and to lay down two ships to mount each 130 guns, one to be called the Royal Victoria, and the other the Algiers. A steam-vessel also, with 170 feet keel, is ordered to be built forthwith. The Vanguard, of 76 guns, the first line-of-battle ship built by Capt. Symonds, is in a great state of forwardness, and begins to assume the appearance of a truly gigantic two-decker. What his first-rates may prove, it is premature to conjecture; but no person of candour can dispute the superior qualities of the Vestal, over the former donkey frigates,—a set of mortifying craft, fit neither to fight nor run, and calculated for no purpose on earth or water, but to ruin the characters of their captains. The Vestal, on the contrary, is so powerful a vessel, as to tonnage and scantling, that at a distance she appears little inferior to the Endymion; and her heavy broadside of 32-pounders, carried high out of the water, and with fine roomy quarters, would make her a formidable antagonist, not only to any corvette upon the ocean, but even to such cramped ships as our old 32-gun frigates. In symmetry, also, the Vestal is not deficient, as she sits well on the water; and by all accounts, in sailing she beats most ships. She has a round stern, but so disguised, as to have quite the look of a square one; and in all respects, perhaps, she may merit the *soubriquet* of the *patent ship*, which we heard applied to her in pleasantry, by some of her consorts in the squadron.

Report has reached Pembroke, that it is the intention of the Admiralty to abolish another of the eastern Dock-yards; but whether Chatham, Shoerness, or Woolwich, seems yet undecided.

We again take an opportunity of pressing on the attention of the Admiralty the necessity and justice of putting some further check upon the admission of boys into the navy as midshipmen. What end can it answer to delude fresh victims daily into our service, already overstocked, where there is no chance of preferment for twenty-years, if the individual does not happen to possess high aristocratic influence? We speak this in perfect

respectfulness and candour. Sir James Graham deals as fairly by the numerous applicants for promotion as his situation will admit, but why not check the evil at the fountain head? Why admit a single volunteer, while one midshipman or mate remains unemployed? Why not regulate so as to make entries in some measure keep pace with the promotions? Say, for instance, whenever one mate or midshipman is made lieutenant, two youngsters may be admitted into the service. This would allow for deaths, dismissals, &c., and give every one a fair chance. It would also relieve the Naval Administration from much useless application, and absolve them from a thousand unfounded accusations of partiality and injustice. The navy, as well as the army, owe many obligations to the "United Service Journal," and it will not be the least of its merits, should it succeed, by suggestions like the foregoing, in inducing those placed in authority to take into consideration the desponding, disheartening, hopeless prospects of many valuable officers now lagging discontentedly on, as either unemployed or unpatronised mates and midshipmen.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL

Major Gauler in Reply to "P." and "A Waterloo Man."

MR EDITOR.—I beg you to have the goodness to insert in your next number the following observations in reply to two letters in the United Service Journal for September, which bear directly on an account recently published, of the Crisis and Close of the Action at Waterloo.

The governing principle of the actors in the school-boy's tale, from which your correspondent P commences with a quotation, is the sacrifice of common sense and honesty to self-interest and self-importance. For the honour of the profession, it is to be hoped that neither he nor any of those who have lately written on the subject of the crisis of Waterloo have been thus actuated. As one of them, I assert, that my object is *truth*, and not victory, and if she should appear in the ranks of an opponent, I will for sake my own colours and side with her.

The account extracted from P's Journal, of the manner of the defeat of the Imperial Guard, is in *perfect* opposition to that which I have given. If, as he describes, the 1st Guards rushed on at the charge against the head of Marshal Ney's column, and drove it down the face of the position until the Guards reached the line of the wood of Hougomont, (i.e. in a direct line for at least 300 yards,)—it is *not possible* that the 52d, as I describe, stationed a very short distance to the right of the Guards,—after wheeling up to its left, should have found the same column on the summit, desperately pressing forward,—and should have charged it for 800 yards across the front of the Guards and the whole front of attack, without being crossed by the fire or charge of any portion of the infantry of the allied army. The two accounts are altogether incompatible, and one of them must be thoroughly erroneous. The question, therefore, is reduced to the simple shape of *which is supported by the best evidence?* Now, that which P. has given is, as standing in opposition to corroborated nominal testimony,—but little better than *no evidence at all*,—for it is anonymous, it is without corroboration, and is stated, not as what he now believes, but as what he once entered in his journal. Until it removes all these objections, further discussion is unnecessary, and would be unjust towards the distinguished corps, of which he represents himself to have been a member.

The letter of "A Waterloo Man," although also anonymous, is of a different character, as not being a statement of opposing facts; but an inquiry into a somewhat reasonable deduction. Although, however, the deduction, that from the great loss of the 2d battalion of the 95th, it must have had an important share in the crisis, is somewhat reasonable, it is certainly anything but conclusive.

The 2d and 3d battalions of the 95th were moved from their early position near, Merke Braine, to the right of the 1st Guards, at, I think, about three o'clock. This advanced position of the 95th was close, and much exposed to the great hollow about La Haye Sainte, in which a part of the 1st French corps, between three and four o'clock, established itself, and which it held with persevering desperation until the defeat of the Moyenne guard. The 52d, more to the right, was much sheltered by the undulation which forms the western limit of the hollow, and the 71st, still farther, was beyond its fire. It is therefore very intelligible that the 2d battalion of the 95th may, in this position, have suffered a much greater comparative loss during the protracted contest which preceded the crisis, than the 52d sustained when that fierce, but comparatively short struggle took place. The loss of the 71st was, I imagine, principally occasioned by a very heavy cannonade to which it was exposed in square, before the crisis. When the Imperial Guard gained the summit, the rapid right-shoulder forward charge of the 52d shut out, as I conceive, the possibility of a charge from the 2d and 3d battalions of the 95th, stationed as they then were to its left and rear.

This is the view on which my account in this particular was founded, and for the correctness of which there are other strong reasons. If, however, it be erroneous, I shall be sincerely gratified to see it so proved by eye-witnesses who come forward by name. I can answer for myself, and, as far as I know, for every individual in the corps to which I belong, that we would as soon detract from our own reputation, as from that of our old and well-tryed companions the 95th; but, if it had so happened that we ourselves had not made a charge on the Imperial Guard, we could not have claimed it, even for ourselves.

It is, I am well aware, a very unpleasant undertaking to make a public claim; but there are cases, in which nothing but the rough sifting of public criticism will separate truth from error, and in this kind the Crisis of Waterloo is, beyond a question, pre-eminently included.

I remain your very obedient servant,

Oct. 14, 1833.

GEORGE GAWLER,
Major, 52d.

Military Service, Promotion, and Prospects.

MR. EDITOR,—At a period like the present, when, without reference to any particular party question, great insecurity professedly exists in every department of the state; when no man can say how soon we may be called upon to defend the oldest and most cherished institutions of our country: it must, I think, be to all of us a matter of serious regret to see causes allowed to remain, or practices creeping on in the service, that are calculated to estrange from it the affections of those who are the best disposed towards it. The military profession, even under the most favourable consideration, offers, indeed, now but few attractions. The obstacles that we have to contend with are already sufficiently numerous, one would imagine, without multiplying them ourselves. From the experience of the past, we have ample grounds for complaint. The future, assuredly, can hold out little to our hopes. Should the event not verify the apprehensions that prevail, it appears, from the confession of this dreaded committee itself, that it is chiefly to our illustrious Wellington we shall be indebted for the preservation of the few emoluments that are spared to us. His clear and masterly statement, without doubt, while it does infinite honour to his head and heart, has added,

if possible, to the measure of gratitude that every soldier bears to him, though not more so, in fact, than every other loyal subject of the realm, whose dearest interests it seems to be the duke's destiny to defend equally against the foreign and domestic foe. But should those changes that have been threatened take place, gentlemen will no longer hesitate whether or not they should bring up their sons to a profession, in which everything is to be risked, and nothing to be gained; in which not merely all prospects of any adequate reward are entirely removed, but even the expectancy of a bare competence for the few remaining days that a life exposed to the chances of climate, privation, and war, may have spared its sufferer. The officers of the army, however, can make a just distinction between measures originating at the Horse Guards, and those insisted on by a Government little favourable to either of our services. It will be, I imagine, readily conceded that nothing but the force of an irresistible necessity would have induced Lord Hill to issue the late circular* to the officers on half-pay. If the principles of a niggard economy are to be extended throughout our service, it will, nevertheless, excite some doubt with many whether their first application has not been somewhat unfortunate. But while we bend to higher authority, or to the altered circumstances of the country, would it not be wise to extirpate all causes of discontent that are within our own control. Of these remediable causes I know none that, in my judgment, has a more baneful influence in the army than a practice which has been not unfrequently adopted in India, and which seems to be gaining ground at home: I allude to that of filling up the vacancies that arise in one regiment by candidates from another. No principle, if persisted in, can be more fatal to the interest of the service. Its direct consequence is to inspire a general feeling of insecurity. Every officer must look forward to his promotion with fear and trembling. Though he may have sacrificed much to the study of his profession; zealously performed its duties; completed those periods of service required by the regulations; and probably be in possession of high testimonials of character, no sooner does he reach the point where promotion becomes attainable, than he finds himself suddenly set aside to make way for some aspirant from another regiment, whose only claim may be a few years' seniority in the service. (Can it be a matter of surprise, if from that moment all zeal for his profession becomes converted to disgust? Can it afford any consolation to the disappointed officer to be told that considerations for the services of the successful candidate were the motives that actuated the proceeding? A reference to the Gazettes would soon show that such considerations have no weight where high connexions or parliamentary interests prevail. But upon what principle of justice or expediency can such a practice be defended? Were it of universal application, however injurious to the service it might be in other respects, it would, at least, carry with it the appearance of justice: but its partial working is fatal to the young and aspiring officer; disgusting to the old soldier, who has nothing to look to but the fortunes of his regiment; and productive of much annoyance often to the successful candidate, who is regarded as an interloper in the corps to which he is promoted. The opening that would be made, by the adoption of such a system, for an inordinate exercise of patronage at the Horse Guards must be obvious to all; though I need not expatiate on this point, so long as the energies of the service are committed to the care of our present rulers. But let the dispensers of patronage be ever so virtuous, the partial working of such a system must be unjust; because the claims of officers are not solely dependent upon the length of their service, but upon many circumstances that cannot be constantly borne in mind at the Horse Guards. Would it be fair to fill up a vacancy in a regiment quartered, for instance, at Kaira, in the presidency of Bombay, by an officer chiefly residing at Poonah, or to supply the vacancies

* We explained in our last that no such "Circular" had been issued.—ED.

that the fevers of Gibraltar might occasion by a reference to regiments more happily situated; or even should the immediate candidate for promotion be properly rejected, is it possible to calculate the injustice that may be inflicted on some officer under him, who, though junior in the regiment, may have superior claims from general service? and yet he proportionally suffers. On the whole, it would be much more consistent with the comprehensive interests of our service, and surely much more agreeable to the officers themselves, that each regiment should share its own fortunes, whether for better or for worse. Though, in some instances, the promotion would be slow, it would, at least, be secure. It seems, indeed, only fair that, dispersed in all directions as our army is, that each corps should derive the full benefits arising from its own position. Instances may arise of promotion being too rapid; the officers may hence become too young and inexperienced. This, however, cannot often happen; and such cases should only be set against others, of which there are too many, that seem to be destitute of that necessary stimulant. When officers have served in each rank the time prescribed by the regulations, no objection can reasonably be made against their further advancement. If incapable of service, they should have been previously called upon to retire. The same objection to promotion is valid to a continuance in the service. In reality, there can be no principle of humanity more mistaken to the object of it, or less consistent with a sense of public duty, than that which too often inclines our officers in command to connive at or excuse irregularities of conduct and infirmities, natural or habitual, so as to enable the unfortunate individual to linger on in the service until the moment of advancement arrives; when scruples of conscience, or other motives, urge him to drag forth these smothered objections into light. I do not, however, advocate any invariable practice. A certain discretion must, at all times, be allowed; but the general practice should certainly be to allow officers to enjoy the promotion that time and opportunity may offer; and any inconvenience that might occasionally arise would be far preferable to the sanctioning of a principle admitting of so much abuse, and destroying the confidence of every individual.

The foregoing observations proceed from one who has no foolish vanity to be dabbling in print: they are made with a sincere desire to enlist in the cause some more able pen. The author of them can have no interest in the matter, except in common with every officer in the army; being well aware that if they are not founded in truth, they will only meet with merited neglect; but if you think they are worth inserting in your valuable publication, he will feel obliged.

Junior United Service Club,
Sept. 30 1833.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours, &c.
MILES.

Sale of Naval Commissions.

MR. EDITOR,—I crave a space in your useful columns to point out the manifest inconsistency, if not gross injustice, of withholding from the old naval officers that indulgence that has been granted to the marine corps—I mean a pecuniary equivalent for their hard-earned commissions, a measure, I understand, that would probably have extended to the navy but for the objections adduced by certain members of the senate, purporting that the pressure of the times (united to some *parisimonious scruples*) would not admit of its being generally adopted throughout the navy. If this be the cause, and no other can be assigned, it would imply that the meritorious services achieved by the Marines had a higher claim for reward than those of the seamen, not that I wish to detract from the fame of that highly useful corps, or arrogate any to the profession to which I belong, though I fancy that only one sentiment pervades the minds of every man in England, “That the nation owes her very existence to her

wooden walls," in which, however, the Marines have only very subordinate duties to perform. Then, in the name of every thing that is right and just, why ought not the worn-out seamen to be entitled to a similar privilege, on the same basis, correspondent to their respective ranks, *i. e.* the Post-Captain to be paid as Colonel, the Commander as Major, and the Lieutenant as Captain, the officers of Marines having received a commutation for the brevet rank they held? Nay, I conceive that policy as well as justice would be combined by adopting the plan I would suggest, (provided it cannot be done upon a general scale,) by selecting those old officers who have held commissions for twenty-five years and upwards, and whose character and services are unblemished, and who are advocates to become located in the Canadas; granting them also the usual portion of land, to the cultivation of which they might apply their little capital, and bring up their families in the honest pursuits of agriculture, *and their sons to patriotism and grateful love to their mother country.*

How painful must it be to the feelings of officers of the olden school, who have faithfully served their King and country, whom the present system debars from embarking their sons in their own profession, which has now become a monopoly for the children or dependents of those in power, yet with the degrading alternative, as their only resource, of sending their sons to sea, as humble apprentices in some merchant vessel, and to subject them to the caprices of uncultivated men, and the meanest occupations.

This circumstance is not a mere hypothesis, as too many instances may be furnished that renders that fact indisputable, and which even relates to officers who have attained the rank of Post-Captains, and whose limited means preclude them from placing their sons in some reputable profession. It is to be hoped these mortifying events may claim the friendly interference of some benevolent man in power, who may be disposed to lend his influence in remedying the evil complained of, which, I feel persuaded, would be the means of rescuing many old distinguished officers and their families from the indigence and misery that await them.

I hope soon to obtrude myself again on your notice on some other topics, as essentially connected with the naval profession. In the interim, I beg to subscribe myself, Mr. Editor,

Your grateful humble servant,

Portsmouth, Sept. 18th, 1833.

NEPTUNUS.

Answer to a Subaltern of the E. I. Company's Service, on the comparative Pay and Allowances of King's and Company's Officers in India.

MR. EDITOR,—I beg leave to offer the same excuse for troubling you with the following remarks that the subaltern of the E.I.C. did. In your Journal of last month, relative to the comparative pay and allowances of officers in his service and in mine, and on the subject of staff-appointments, he mentions that his remarks were elicited by some paper from the pen of a King's officer in your Journal of last June. I have never seen the paper in question, and cannot, therefore, give any opinion as to its merits or otherwise; but to his communication I have something to say. I have never written anything for publication before; my first essay may, *sans doute*, afford plenty of food for criticism. However, facts are not to be controverted. I am not at all surprised at the Subaltern's falling asleep over the manifest advantages his service enjoys over ours; perhaps he is not aware that some of the staff-officers of his service slept so sound, that when shots were going, they were found unequal to the duties of the appointments they held, and that King's officers were employed in the engineer and quartermaster-general's department, during the Mahratta wars for this very reason,—by this I merely imply incapacity. During six years and a half that I

was quartered in the Bengal and Bombay presidencies, I saw many cases of incapacity in staff-officers; nay, I have heard an officer on court-martial interpret the evidence from such being the case, *i.e.* from the interpreter not being able. But to the main point.—Why are King's officers not eligible for staff-appointments in India? Our regiments are kept in India twenty-four years, a period quite as long as that which the Company's officers are obliged to remain; they are then entitled to retire *in toto* upon their full pay, and we cannot with certainty, upon our half, seeing that we are liable to be ordered on service as long as we remain in it. It is true, that when quartered in India we can exchange, but at an expense of at least 500*l.**, passage, of course, included. But this depends upon the officer's finances, and it is more than probable they will not allow of such a measure. In the event of such being the case, he is decidedly worse off than the Company's officer. With the best abilities he cannot get on the staff: his promotion is much slower, and his duties are more harassing. Are his intellects inferior to those of the officers in his service? Perhaps I should not mention this latter plea: but is he not always placed in the foremost ranks when anything is to be done†? These are my reasons why my brother officers should participate in the advantages that are at present monopolized by the officers in the E.I.C. service. Patronage is completely monopolized by the Court of Directors.

The writer observes, "that camp equipage is not required by King's officers, as they do not move about;"—in some instances they do not, but they are obliged to keep tents nevertheless. The regiment to which I have the honour to belong was ordered, at forty-eight hours' notice, to be ready to march against a fort called Uhulcote. Every officer was ready at the hour, and although we are not allowed forage to keep bullocks for the tents, as the Company's officers are, we are always supposed to be ready with them. Of course, in so large an establishment as that of the E.I.C., there must be a great deal of pilfering and humbug. I mentioned before, that an allowance per month is given to the Company's officers for the purpose of keeping cattle, in order that no delay should occur if ordered to march at a moment's notice. These bullocks are mustered every month by an officer appointed for that purpose, who gives in a certificate to that effect; but the bullocks are never the property of the officer, they are hired for the day; and the same cattle that I have seen at muster in the morning, were dragging merchandize in the bazaar the same evening. This is great humbug. Something similar exists in the cavalry. The officer in charge of the troop gets his grass by contract; but when muster-day arrives, he sends down to the bazaar and hires the required number of coolies‡ to stand on parade and call themselves grass-cutters. Now, I see no reason, under such circumstances, why the allowance for keeping bullocks should not be given to the King's as well as the Company's officers. Mr. Hume, the would-be-economist, like most other people, is fond of theory, but does not like to practise it himself. He would like to reduce the pay of officers, and sweep the half-pay list off at one fell swoop: but let him look through a vista of some few years, when he was quietly netting the Company's rupees in Madras, and holding, besides his diploma as a surgeon to the E.I.C. service, the offices of deputy-assistant-commissary, and cloth-merchant. In this way he amassed, in a short time, a sum far beyond what he possibly could have saved by the most

* I allude to a subaltern.

† In consequence of the numerous staff-appointments officers hold in the Company's service, regiments become completely denuded of commanders. I have seen 800 men on parade, with only four, five, and six officers present; and a case is mentioned in the *Oriental Herald*, of only two being present. Let me ask whether this is conducive to discipline, and a well-ordered regiment? The native officers may, in reply to this, be deemed sufficient;—then why have Europeans?"

‡ Porters.

rigid economy. Mr. Hume is an honourable man. I am not quite *au fait* as to what the Sub means by his not enjoying rank in this country; if it is not being called lieutenant, I really think it must be a great hardship; but a little philosophy soon puts the thing in a proper point of view.

To the latter part of his letter I beg to observe, that I never yet met any officer of His Majesty's service who appeared to be envious of his, or ungentlemanly enough to express contempt of it.

Your obedient servant,
BROWN BRSS.

Bars at the Mouths of Harbours.

MR. EDITOR,—Shelter from the surfs and violence of the sea gales, appears solely to have influenced engineers in the selection of harbourage, to the exclusion, apparently, of other considerations of convenience and permanence. Their liability to *silting up* was, it would appear, sufficiently provided for by placing their harbours at the mouths of streamlets of the most inconsiderable magnitude, which, in the winter season particularly, were supposed to possess the invaluable property of scouring out the mud and other alluvial deposit.

With very few exceptions, however,—and these exceptions perhaps were owing chiefly to causes which, in all probability, had not been originally contemplated,—the mouths of harbours so situated have been found to be liable to obstruction, more or less, by bars or sand-banks.

It has been ascertained by experiment, that if the velocity of a running stream be equal to thirty-four inches per second, the impetus is sufficient to drive round pebbles, the size of a pigeon's egg; and if so slow even as not to exceed four inches in the same time, sand will be removed. This being the case—and the fresh-water being met at or near the mouth of the harbour, by the tide or mass of sea-water, moving in another direction, and with an overpowering momentum,—a regurgitation necessarily takes place—the consequence of which is, the constant deposition of a very great proportion of the mud or gravel, brought down by the stream of fresh as well as that by the influx tide.—This process it is obvious must be in continual operation. Some winds and tides will, it is true, produce a partial dissipation of this deposit: but seldom or never do they effect its entire removal. Other winds co-operating with the action of the flood-tide will occasionally form it into a complete and impassable barrier, high and dry, across the entire mouth of the harbour. This is frequently the case at Rye and Dover; and, to a certain extent, at Leith, and many other ports. The "*ingress tide*," therefore, cannot, as Mr. Barrett supposes*, properly be considered as, on all occasions, a scouring or removing power. It might be so, I admit, were the harbour in a bay of a semicircular, or elliptical form—deviating, at its entrance, from the set of the tide, at an angle of about 30° or 40° ; rejoicing the tidal current at, or even under, the same angle—and having no pier or other projection or asperities in the course of its bend, so as to arrest the mud and sand carried by the tide sweeping freely round it. Such a bay is to be seen frequently. There is one of this description immediately to the northward of Dover harbour, which, with a couple of sea walls, or piers, judiciously directed, would make one of the finest harbours in the world. It is said that Mr. Pitt once had this magnificent project in contemplation. It was a scheme well worthy of his great mind; and it is to be lamented that he did not live to put it in execution. There is another bay somewhat similar but much more limited, beyond Newhaven, near Caroline Park. I do not mean to say that all bays similarly situated to those would be for ever kept clear of debris and alluvial deposit, *did not the set of the tide and prevailing wind contribute to this end*. Should the prevailing wind, for example, after passing over a great breadth

* See United Service Journal for September.

of sea, blow directly into such a bay, or even at a greater angle than about 45° with the general outline of the shore, the inevitable consequence would be the gradual but ultimate silting up of the bay. There would be very great difficulty in scouring it out under these circumstances. The mud, sand, and shingle, would be thrown on the beach, where it would remain, as at Hythe.

There are, indeed, occasional winds, which carry off a great part of the shingle so deposited : but the *prevailing wind*, in that particular quarter, is, most assuredly, calculated to fill up the bay. Where this is the case, a harbour cannot be formed, with a view to permanence, under almost any arrangement of piers : but in bays, where the prevailing wind makes only a small angle with the lee-shore, nothing is more easily effected than the formation of a well-sheltered and permanent harbour. This is done by throwing out piers, so disposed as to direct the silt (brought along the coast by the flood tides) past the entrance of the harbour, and into the deep water, and set, as it is called, of the tidal current. This, indeed, appears to be so self-evident as to require no demonstration.

Not many years ago, mere accident might have taught this important, but simple, practical lesson to the Dover Harbour Commissioners. A mass of Shakspeare's cliff fell into the sea, to the south-west of the harbour. During the whole time that this mass of chalk remained there, the mouth of the harbour was never obstructed, in any shape, by means of sand banks : but it was no sooner removed, than the bars and sand-banks immediately began to form again, as before !

Mr. Barrett objects, it seems, to the application of sluices to clear away the bars formed at the mouths of harbours.

If bars are formed at the entrances of harbours, we must remove them *by some means*,—if we do not, like Sir Abel Handy, *leave them to go away of their own accord* ! To me, there appears to be no other method so effective and expeditious, as pent-up water, let off at low tide, by means of sluices, or cylinders, properly directed. But it may not, it is very true, be always the most proper course to direct the current, thus obtained, to break through the bar perpendicular to its direction. Circumstances, however, can alone guide us in this. Such a proceeding may, it is possible, tend only to carry the deposit, or bar, a little farther out of our reach : and the next tide may, perhaps, fill up the breach we may have so made. The action of these cylinders should, generally speaking, be so directed as to form a lateral passage, through which the flood tides shall run ; acting on it, and carrying away both of its sides ; and, consequently, in a very short time, the bar itself. This passage, or cut, should, if possible, be nearly in the direction of the set of the tide, and not merely in the direction of the mouth or entrance of the harbour.

But it is almost impossible to give any general rules, either for this or for the construction of harbours. That which is perfectly applicable for one situation, may be totally unfit for another.

The contiguous heights, the set of the tides, the confluence of tides, the islands, the shoals, the eddies, the promontories, and every other local circumstance, must be fully considered, in determining any one point, relating either to the situation or shape of a harbour. It might be allowed, however, that, on the whole, a deep and well-sheltered bay, free from all back-water, and where the prevailing wind forms an angle with the general line of coast, not above 30° or 35° , is, perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, the best situation that can be chosen for the construction of a harbour.

My motive, like that of Mr. Barrett, is to elicit, if possible, valuable practical information, from experienced men, on a subject which, in every point of view, is of so much importance to the shipping and commerce of the country.

W. TAIT,

Egerton's Library, Charing Cross.

Royal Naval School.

MR. EDITOR,—As the army, by various suggestions for an United Service proprietary school or seminary, which have appeared in your widely-circulated Journal, under the signatures of "A Field Officer," and "An Under Officer at Marlow," as well as letters which, to my own knowledge, have been received by Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, and condescendingly submitted to the King, have no doubt been aroused to the vital necessity of establishing a similar institution to that of the Naval School at Camberwell, by the perusal of Professor Laurent's "Scale of Expenses," "Plans of Education," &c., which you have so liberally inserted at my request, I take the liberty of enclosing for the benefit of this no less important branch of the public service, as well as the navy, a letter from Lieutenant Rouse, first of the Royal College, Portsmouth; and which, as embracing the "Out-School Branch,"—so designated by that gallant officer,—should have been coupled with Professor Laurent's "Observations, &c.," published in your last August number.

This document, important as the fruits of twelve years' experience, and drawn up by a responsible officer in one of our best-regulated public institutions, is addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Yarborough, the first nobleman who gave a substantial proof of his patronage, by munificently subscribing twelve presentation shares, of 25*l.* each, immediately after the general meeting, (the late lamented Sir Joseph Yorke in the chair,) at which his Lordship moved the first of a series of resolutions respecting the fundamental elements of the Society.

In all public establishments of equal magnitude and respectability to that of the Naval School, the scholastic and domestic management is respectively intrusted to distinct sets of masters and officers; the former having sole charge of the education of the boys, the latter being responsible for the moral conduct and discipline out of school hours, besides superintending and managing all domestic matters, &c. By this plan the masters are much relieved, and better enabled to discharge their proper duties. Indeed, from the information which I have myself gathered upon this subject, few teachers of eminence will, in the present day, accept of situations in large public establishments, without first stipulating that they should be relieved from the irksome duty of superintending the conduct of the pupils out of school-hours; and it must be obvious, that men of talent and industry will not only require, as they are entitled to expect, a higher remuneration for their services, but more leisure than persons of inferior education and inferior industry.

At Christ's Hospital, an admitted charity, the office of domestic superior is filled by the steward, a well-salaried officer, on a footing with the masters; and, from the nature of his principal duties, a person of gentlemanly, as well as strictly punctual and business-like habits. At the Royal College, Portsmouth, there are two naval lieutenants, who alternately attend to the discipline of about 80 boys, the masters having orders to confine their attention solely to instruction. At the Academy, Woolwich, there is a colonel and major, besides two lieutenants, for the surveillance of the students, who never quit them during the hours of recreation. At the East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe, the superintending officers for 130 boys, consist of an adjutant (a captain) and two lieutenants; who, I believe, are changed every two years. At Sandhurst, for 15 students at the senior department, and 160 cadets, they have 16 masters, whose daily attendance may be averaged at six hours each. The cadets are formed into two companies, each under its captain, who has the charge of them out of study. These two captains take the duty of being present at meals, and remaining all day in college alternately, for the purpose of general superintendence, besides the special attendance of each to the discipline and morals of his own cadets, the cleanliness of their dormitories, care of clothing, &c. Even at

the Blackheath proprietary school, one of the best conducted around the metropolis, there are four regular masters to 100 pupils, who attend solely to the business of the school; the committee authorizing a major and captain of the army to board and lodge pupils, at the fixed rate of 45*l.* per annum, (exclusive of the charge for tuition, 20*l.*) At the *Lycée Imperial* of Caen, of which there are about 20 in France,—one, I think, to every military division,—established and organized by Napoleon, there are as many as 14 masters, and professors, and six under-masters, for 250 *internes*, and nearly the same number of *externes*; besides, 1st, The *proviseur*, or principal, who has the general management or superintendence of everything connected with the establishment. 2d, The *censeur des études*, especially charged with seeing every course of lectures properly conducted, and that the boys pay due attention to them. 3d, The *économé*, or purveyor. 4th, The *aumônier*, or chaplain. 5th, Six *maîtres d'études*, or assistant-masters, severally attached to the six companies of boys, and the six corresponding classes. These never leave the pupils for one instant, except during the hours devoted to hearing the lectures. And, 6th, Two veteran officers, one a captain of the Artillery, the other a lieutenant of the Line; the former commanding the military evolutions, and leading the battalion out, with a salary of 40*l.* (1000 francs); and the latter charged with the drilling, and minor details of military discipline, whose salary is 25*l.* (600 francs), he having under him a serjeant-major and 24 corporals, selected from among the boys.

At all these several institutions, the masters, professors, &c., have separate buildings to live in, as well as the governors, who are not included in this summary; as the education in the Naval School not being merely for naval purposes, such an appointment would be highly objectionable, more especially were he to control the conduct of the head master and school discipline, as originally proposed.

I have therefore exclusively enlarged upon the superintending department of the before-mentioned establishments, not only for the purpose of confirming the valuable suggestions of Lieutenant Rouse, but to direct the attention of the subscribers to the comparatively inadequate and unsatisfactory list of masters for the Naval School, as at present constituted, where adhering to the old humdrum mode of teaching. The regular masters only are allowed for 150 boys, and no superintending officer to relieve them after the discharge of duties, which are always attended with hard labour, and should be more seasoned with it upon the Madras system than any other; if, according to Dr. Bell's principle of teaching, the masters conceive that their duty is to *teach*, and thus the boys will *learn*. Indeed, the Rev. Dr. Crombie*, whose forty years' experience as a teacher of youth is no mean authority upon this point, observed, "that to educate 150 boys with three masters only, would be like, 'attempting to blow out the sun with a pair of bellows.'" And Professor Laurent, with whom the learned doctor has agreed on many points, and considers him entitled to the greatest praise for the time and labour he

* "I may safely say, that Crombie never taught us anything. He made us study good books, and required intense application, passive obedience, and strict observance of the Sabbath. He gave us the best example of all this; and I really am at a loss to say on whom I dwell oftener with pleasurable thoughts, — or him. His object appeared to me to make us Christians even more than classics; and in this he certainly acted to our advancement. I should strongly recommend to — to follow his advice on all subjects. Give my best and warmest regards to him, such as a son would give to an affectionate parent, for such I shall always esteem him, as my second father. Guided by his precepts, and, above all, animated by his example, I hope that I shall never disgrace the good old gentleman, whom I admire more than any mortal man I ever heard of or saw. I have him constantly before me, and always aim at attaining, if not his genius, at least his morality. This is within my reach, and I feel that I come close up to it."

has devoted to this subject, and for the manner in which many parts of his plan are drawn up, writes.—“I see that the present establishment at Camberwell consists of 150 boys, who are educated by three regular masters only; for I reckon the French merely an accomplishment. I wish to impress on your mind, that this makes 50 boys for each master in the regular course: that is to say, 20 more than any strong ardent teacher under the sun can do justice to, or would attempt to do so, except with a view of deceiving the parents.”

In requesting you, Mr. Editor, to give the same publicity to the observations contained in the annexed letter, as to those of the learned professor, which only embrace the “In-school Branch,” I feel it an act of justice to record, with pride and gratitude, in which sentiments I am sure the whole Navy cordially unite with me, the liberal offers of continued advice and assistance made by the Royal College, Portsmouth; all of whom, from Governor Loring downwards, have been enthusiastic in the cause, from the commencement of the scheme.

To Professor Laurent, the public approbation is due for his indefatigable exertions, in being the first to open the way through the chaos of expenses in every department of the school; thus furnishing unerring data or groundwork for the whole design.

To Mr. Schelky, drawing-master, our best thanks are due for having communicated the offer to produce a good system of practical drawing, and to introduce it, should the establishment be fixed near his residence. And, lastly,

To Lieutenant Rouse, whose virtuous endeavours to advance this desirable object, and whose competence for the task are so fully confirmed by Professor Laurent, in a letter which accompanied his first “Scale of Expenses, &c.” that I shall take the liberty of quoting, and concluding with it. “What I now transmit to you has cost me an incredible quantity of trouble and time. My object in composing it has been to enable you to meet a public meeting on the subject, prepared with a knowledge of every item; for I need not tell you how frequently a want of very little practical knowledge on a most deservng subject has thrown men for ever on their backs. I am anxious this should not be the case; therefore read my detail through, contemplate every item, and every item, I assure you, will find mentioned.

“I have consulted as yet but one person on this subject, my old and excellent friend Rouse, of the College, who, for many years, has been collecting materials for a similar detail to that which I give you. After consulting him on every point of detail, I read to him the papers I send you. He squeezed my hand, said that he approved of everything, and, with a tear in his eye, prayed that GOD may prosper the undertaking. I am very proud and satisfied by his approbation.”

W. H. DICKSON, Commender.

Naval Club, Oct. 9th, 1833.

(Copy.) *From Lieutenant Rouse to the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.*

MY LORD,—Encouraged by the kind way you viewed my former letter on the subject of the Naval School, I venture again to intrude myself upon your notice, which I do from a firm conviction that your Lordship was, and I hope remains, one of its most zealous supporters. A long experience (twelve years) at this establishment, enables me to know something of the required arrangements for a school such as proposed; added to which, I some years since had an idea of forming one upon my own account, and consequently calculated the pounds, shillings, and pence, with a view to its returning me the greatest pecuniary profit. The ideas I then formed, and have since reconsidered, I venture to offer for the benefit of my brother officers; and if your Lordship should see it in the light I do, I know I cannot place it in better hands.

The In-school, or Education Branch, I do not attempt an opinion upon; that I would leave to men, the nature of whose education is more fitted to the task. I will only offer some hints on the Out-of-school branch; and I will arrange these hints under different heads, so as to endeavour at once to show what I mean; and if your Lordship should approve of my suggestions, perhaps you will do me the favour of sending them to the Committee or Council, backed with your Lordship's opinion; and the same to any particular part, should you not agree to the whole.

Superintendent.—I would recommend to be an officer on half-pay. He should have the entire control over the domestic arrangement of the establishment, as well as the entire charge of the discipline out of school. He should keep the accounts, and so arrange them in the simplest way, to show at once to the half-yearly Committee of Inspection the clear state of the funds; and at the end of every year, the final audit of them should be balanced and settled. His salary should be 150*l.* a year. He will be frequently spoken of again, under all the different heads.

Matron or Housekeeper.—Should be the wife of the superintendent; and her duties will principally lay in looking after the servants of the establishment, (particularly the female part,) in their different branches. The reason I would prefer her being the wife of the superintendent is, that there will be no jarring of interests thereby, or little jealousies between the two. She will have one common interest with the superintendent, her husband, and be anxious in the well-doing of the establishment for his credit as well as her own. Her salary I would recommend at 50*l.* a-year. I am aware it may be said, why not then at once make her husband superintendent and housekeeper, with a salary of 200*l.* a-year? Because, in that case, she having then no appointment, her authority would not be so well respected as if she had; and I shall show further on, that it is an object to have as few persons as possible to provide with lodgings. I have heard it has been proposed to allow a much higher salary to the superintendent, with the title of governor; but when the Committee see they will this way have a clear 200*l.* a-year, I think they will find the sum sufficient; but, should it not think so, I would suggest some such way as this. Upon closing his annual account, the Committee may have the power of awarding him a further sum, in no case to exceed 50*l.* according to their judgment of the manner with which he has husbanded the funds, so to reduce the payment for each student below the original or first fixed sum for the board and education of each; but I think the first joint sum of 200*l.* a year sufficient, particularly as they will have no servants to pay or provide for, or coals to find, and candles only in their own private apartments; because much evil would arise from having public and private servants under the same roof, clashing with each other. And the same will apply to coals; for the superintendent must be living as near as possible, where his and the housekeeper's eyes may best look to what is going on. The female servants will sleep in their immediate part of the building for the same reason.

Men-servants.—One of them should be superior to the others, and be something better paid; and perhaps, from his additional charge, be called butler. I conceive five, including this one, would be sufficient for 200 boys. Their different duties would be arranged as the wisdom of the superintendent would best judge. They should be unmarried men, and sleep in the building. One of them should act as daily porter to the school in rotation, except the senior one.

When the boys are out of school, they will naturally range about, and, if not well looked to, do mischief to themselves and others. I would therefore propose two persons, somewhat similar to the serjeants we have here, who will assist the superintendent in this branch. They may easily be obtained from pensioned serjeants out of the late marine artillery, or marines, at a salary of from 40*l.* to 50*l.* a-year. They too must sleep in the building, one at each end of the students' sleeping-gallery.

Provisions.—I recommend no contract for provisions. If I had an establishment of this kind of my own, I would go the cheapest way to work for my own pecuniary advantages. Surely then, as an honest man, as a gentleman brought up in that high school of honour, the navy, I am bound to do the same for my brother officers, who have appointed me to such a place of trust, and bestowed upon me their confidence. Again I say, his object should be, so to husband the funds, to reduce the terms of admission, and thereby make it available to the finances of the poorest officer who can possibly take advantage of it; always bearing in mind, never to lose sight of the very grand object, that the boys are well fed and well cared for. If the superintendent acts up to this principle, he will get most of his articles from wholesale dealers in town, however distant the school may be placed. He will be enabled to pay *ready money*, and consequently receive a considerable discount; in short, such as is allowed to the trade, and thereby save much to the establishment.

Perquisites.—Let there not be the slightest to any person in the establishment; not even to the cook's fat or dripping, or what is termed wash for pigs. Let all be disposed of in some way, and carried to account for the great object, *reduction*. Much more good would arise from such things even being *thrown away*, than given to domestics as perquisites.

Washing.—I conceive may be done by contract, at about 6*d.* a week per boy; but I have seen a simple washing-machine, that would do it at half the sum.

Pocket-money.—I would recommend that no boy be allowed *more* than one guinea pocket-money on first coming to the school, or upon his return after the vacations; and that he be not allowed to receive money between the vacations. Many evils arise from their being allowed more, besides making that poor boy unhappy, who cannot, in this respect, cope with his more affluent schoolfellows.

Sleeping.—I conceive that every boy may not only have a separate bed, but even a separate small cabin, furnished with a small iron bedstead, to *fold up* in the manner of a camp-stool, a chair, wash-hand stand, &c., all to be furnished alike with the fewest possible articles. Ours have a bed, chair, wash-hand stand, small table, and a small hanging book-shelf. These cabins or dormitories may be about six feet square, and so arranged, that one window may light two. The centre cabin of each forty to be somewhat larger, and occupied by a man-servant, who will be ready at hand in case of sickness, fire, or other casualty.

Privies.—Much care and judgment is required in the arrangement of these. Ours are so contrived, that no two boys *can* be together, each being entirely separate, though all over one common receiver. We find six compartments equal to the greatest number of boys (80) that we have had. Urinal doles may be put up at different places, which will be found, for many reasons, better than one in common for all.

Building.—As the masters will not be required but during the hours of study, there can be no occasion for their living in the building. The less number of private dwellings the better; for it is not only the first providing the house, but the frequent alterations, repairs, &c., that will be asked for; and, if refused, occasion unpleasant dissatisfaction, tending to unhinge the link by which all the machine should work. It is not necessary that the head-master should live there, because he may be the chaplain. The superintendent may direct the head boy, or any other, to read the evening prayer, *himself* being *always* present; and the chaplain come to his Sunday duties as he would go to his church. Lodging money may be allowed them; but I think the clearest way would be to allow a salary accordingly, under the *one name* salary.

The head-master and superintendent should be enjoined by the Committee of Management, or Council, frequently to consult together upon *all* matters connected with the proposed object, present benefit, and ultimate good, of

the establishment. Let the superintendent have the entire charge when the school business is over, and thus the master's mind will be relieved, and receive that relaxation it will require after giving instruction for many hours. But let him and the junior masters be cautioned, when they may occasionally see any irregularity or breach of moral discipline out of school, not to say, "Oh! that is the superintendent's business, and I have nothing to do with it." I say, let them carefully guard against such lukewarmness. The Committee or Council in giving them instructions should carefully enforce this precept, and impress upon their minds the absolute necessity of having no little jealousies, but to be most cordially unanimous in acting for the sole benefit of the institution. If an officer can be found as superintendent and a master so jointly disposed, the object wished for will be fully attained.

J. W. ROUSE, First Lieutenant.

Royal Naval College, Portsmouth.
May 15th, 1832

Port William.

MR EDITOR,—The melancholy loss of life which has recently occurred on our dangerous EASTERN COAST will claim more of public attention to the ASYLUM HARBOUR proposed to be formed at Radcar, on the coast of Yorkshire, by His Majesty's gracious permission to be called Port William.

Between Louth Roads and the Humber there is no port or river which can be entered by vessels at low water. Some idea of the fatal annual result will be found in the extracts from Lloyd's lists for five years. It may be sufficient to state, that on one day 113 vessels were wrecked or driven on shore between Scarborough and the Tyne. Had Port William then been formed, the whole of that large fleet would easily have found refuge in it. Its area will be 430 acres, its depth at low water, 30 feet, and if eventually adopted as a naval station, it can receive thirty sail of line of battle ships.

12, Manchester Buildings,
Sept 19, 1833

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W. HEDGER, Sec

Graduated Rope Drill

MR EDITOR—In perusing your Number of the United Service Journal for the present month I find under the head of "Revised Infantry Movements," that Colonel John Frederick Fitzclarence manoeuvred a brigade by the aid of a third battalion, represented by *graduated ropes*—an expedient which he had *originally* and successfully employed in drilling the officers of the 11th Regiment without harassing the men.

Allow me, with all due deference, to remark, that as far back as the year 1805, when Adjutant of the 2d or Queen's Dragoon Guards, I *originally* adopted and practised the graduated rope drill with success both *mounted and dismounted*, under the sanction of my then commanding officers, Colonel Long, Colonel the Hon. W. Blaquiere, and Major (now General) Kearney, and was subsequently permitted to practise it in the Royal West Middlesex Militia, of which I am now Adjutant, and since that regiment has been disembodied, it is the only means by which I am enabled to follow up the military march of intellect, by applying it to the disembodied *staff* of the regiment, consisting of 34 non-commissioned officers and drummers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Uxbridge, Sept 22, 1833.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. DREW,

Capt. & Adj. Royal West Middlesex Militia.

* We have reason to know that Lord F. Fitzclarence was wholly unacquainted with the previous practice referred to by our Correspondent.

Comparative Rating of the Prize-money of Mates.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you tell us Mates why our junior officers—such as Assistant Surgeons, Second Masters, the Gunner, Boatswain, Carpenter, &c. &c.—have a larger share of prize-money awarded them than we have? and again, although we rank above the Second Masters, who draw their warrants *direct* from the Admiralty, yet do we obtain our warrants from the Captain of the ship only, and are liable to that which our juniors (Second Masters) are not, viz., withdrawal of the said warrant by the Captains—and why? Surely these anomalies only require some sensible comment from your powerful and universally perused Journal to cause their redress.

I remain, yours, &c.

B. J.

The Slave Trade.

MR. EDITOR,—Now that it has become the desire of our fellow-countrymen to extinguish the inhuman traffic of slave-dealing, and the annihilation of such a system, in name and substance, in our colonies, it is to be hoped that the Brazilians will not be allowed to carry on the trade of slavery with the eastern shores of Africa, and ports to the south of the equator on the western coast, in direct violation of a treaty entered into with England in 1823, that it should cease in four years from that period. England is at an enormous expense in keeping up a naval establishment on the Western coast, for the prevention of the slave trade; which becomes almost nugatory, when we consider the facility of procuring slaves on the Eastern shores, and at the trifling sum of one Spanish dollar per head. By a report, as given by the Rev. Thomas Roberts, at a late meeting of the Missionary Society, that gentleman stated, that 264,000 had been landed in Brazil from Africa, between 1820 and 1829. This is not all: many must have died on the voyage. As I heard the master of a slave-ship say, in trading to Mozambique, if he succeeded in landing half his cargo at Rio Janeiro, he considered himself fortunate. What is to prevent the Brazilians from transporting their unfortunate victims to countries where they may obtain a better price? A small naval force, employed on the Eastern coast of the Cape of Good Hope, will perform much in its prevention with the Brazils. This inhuman trade is carried on chiefly at Mozambique, as a general depôt, Quilliamane, Inhamban, Ibo, Sofala, and Delagoa, on the East; and on the Western coast, at St. Paul de Loando and Benguela. As this species of trade produces a large revenue at the Portuguese establishments, the governors give it every encouragement and facility.

Sept. 28th, 1833.

E. R.

Use of the Bayonet.

MR. EDITOR.—Every practical soldier must rejoice that the revived absurdity of a bayonet exercise has been rejected at head-quarters. It is one of those visionary theories engendered by the "reveries" of a twenty year's peace, during which, the reality of war is so apt to be lost sight of, and fantastic theories haunt the brain of the zealous but speculative soldier, which a single campaign would be sufficient to dispel.

Every experienced veteran well knows that, on service, the actual crossing of bayonets, even between individuals, is a rare occurrence, and that between opposing lines it is almost chimerical; and if once in a century it does occur, it is then so instantaneous as never to admit, at all events, of the fencing-match contemplated by the inventors of the exercise in question, which is indeed only fit for a stage exhibition to amuse old ladies and children at Astley's Amphitheatre.

The effect of a charge with bayonets is not so much produced by the weapon itself as by that superior *morale* and extra grain of pluck beyond

what your enemy possesses, which enables you to run into him; rarely, if ever, is this so equally poised on both sides as to render a conflict probable in which a bayonet exercise could be practised.

Maida, in latter times, has been quoted as an exception, but the few gallant soldiers of that fight remaining amongst us will tell us, that the crossing of bayonets was only instantaneous, and that the enemy turned almost immediately.

"Si l'on charge quelquefois à la bayonnette, c'est plutôt un simulacre de combat qu'un combat réel, puisque ordinairement l'un des deux partis tourne le dos sans attendre l'autre."—*Considérations sur l'Art de la Guerre*, par Roguier.

The bayonet is, no doubt, a terrific weapon, and, when actually used, does dreadful execution; but it is a fact, which every soldier has observed on a field of battle, that most of the wounded with bayonets have received previous gun-shot wounds, and that it is generally only on their being overtaken, after they have received the latter, that the former are inflicted.

Let us not waste the intervals of peace, however long and tedious, in such idle exercises, but employ them in perfecting ourselves for the field in the simplest and most effective manner.

"En retranchant des exercices, le superflu, on en apprend mieux le nécessaire."

Your obedient servant,

September 24th, 1833.

VEILLE MOUSTACHE.

Adjutants of Depots.

MR. EDITOR,—In the number of your excellent Journal for the present month, a short paper appears, signed "A Real Friend to the Service," and cavilling, perhaps with much justice, at the existence of a regulation, by which Adjutants of dépôts can retain that appointment not longer than two years. I agree with the writer, so far as thinking the constant change of officers in that capacity can only be attended with prejudice to the service. But the natural inference to be drawn from the words, "competent instructors," is, in my opinion, not borne out by the description of persons generally holding the post of Adjutant. One would think, from the tenor of the two lines preceding the two words above quoted, and those words also, that, during the whole period of the two years, your correspondent supposes the Adjutant is learning the specific duties of that situation only, and is totally unfit to teach even the first rudiments of his profession. Even supposing he was a "competent instructor," he is so ignorant of his duties as an Adjutant, as to have no time disposable for the superintendence of the young soldier's advancement in all the requisite duties to be performed. Your correspondent will, I hope, allow that in nine cases out of ten, upon the formation of a dépôt, the officer selected to act as Adjutant is one generally amongst the lieutenants, of a certain steadiness and standing in the regiment, as to warrant the opinion that, in a less period than two years, and without harassing application, he will fill the situation without detriment to the service or his corps. The duties imposed upon dépôt Adjutants, of which they are ignorant upon first appointment, are only to be learnt by attention, and attendance daily in the orderly-room; and if, as would be most desirable, a competent successor, or spare Adjutant, could be in readiness to replace any sudden removal of either the Service companies or dépôt Adjutants, some more instructive plan should be tried, whereby the discipline of the whole regiment, in every sense of the word, would be ensured and advanced, equally at the dépôt (from its very state of formation) as with the Service companies. This, I conceive, will not be accomplished by the present custom of giving but a few days' previous notice or publicity of those officers proposed to constitute the compliment of the reserve. I would humbly suggest, Mr. Editor, that, six or eight months prior to the probable separation of the Service and Reserve companies, the officer intended to be

selected by his Lieut.-Colonel as Adjutant, should be, as it were, a sleeping partner in *all* the mysteries and intricacies of the orderly-room; should, in fact, share and practise all the duties of the regimental Adjutant, and further be allowed the confidence of his commanding officer. He would, of necessity, before six or eight months had expired, imbibe most of the prevailing views and military opinions of his Colonel and brother Adjutants; from whose system, and joint exertions in every cause, the corps uphold their reputation; and when separated from them, and under the command, perhaps, of an inert field-officer, whose diffidence and, probably, confined knowledge of his profession, throws much of the credit and discipline of a *dépôt* upon *his* shoulders. He will then feel sturdy under the responsibility, and confident in the tuition and correction of those, "of whom ('he') the Adjutant ought to have been the competent instructor." He will then have time to keep a constant and steady eye upon the advancement of beginners, and at the same time watch the behaviour of the old and ill-behaved; while the important duties of the orderly-room, already familiar to him, are not neglected.

Your correspondent should, I think, have omitted his rather pointless comments upon the care he imagines many bestow upon the exercise of their horse; or else have added, that when the post has been accepted, the occupier has no character to lose, should he forfeit it (the situation) by inattention, foppery, or an apathy to the "inferior drudgery of drill and parade."

Here let me exclaim, "What a sweeping accusation against the discrimination of all officers about to form a reserve!" That he has some character to lose, no one will, I think, deny; inasmuch as a trifling (though valued) portion of the military reputation a regiment or *dépôt* boasts of, will, in almost every case, be ceded by the commanding officer to his Adjutant. Independent of that, to resign a situation, oftener obtained by merit than interest, must in itself, to an officer of any feeling, be an act of reluctance, and perhaps regret. Thus, one tolerably competent successor might always be ready, after the first year or two, to assume the duties of the post, and, in all probability, remove the very objectionable part of the present regulation—that of substituting, with but very little, if any notice, an inefficient for an experienced and practical Adjutant. My proposition applies equally to *dépôts* as to Service companies.

An interest in the Service, not a love of scribbling, has alone induced me to make the above, perhaps tedious, remarks; the insertion of which in your instructive pages rests, of course, with your usual good judgment, and would, I confess, Mr. Editor, gratify

Your very obedient humble servant,

Oct. 14th, 1833.

O. P. Q.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received, too late for insertion this month, the communication of our zealous Indian correspondent R., which shall appear, with some necessary comments, in our next Number. R. must be mistaken as to the particular paper indulging in the offensive passages he quotes;—the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* is a gentleman with whom we have the pleasure to be well acquainted, and who is utterly incapable of the discourteous and time-serving conduct erroneously imputed to him. There is, if we mistake not, an obscure tri-weekly paper of a somewhat similar designation, the conductors of which may be capable of advertising their patriotism and their paper by the means in question.

A Correspondent inquires the *origin* of the terms *Bât* and Forage. *Bât*-man, and the *Indian Batta*. Quære.

"Clip" is too sharp and personal; but the matter shall be probed.

Will Mr. Charles R. favour us with his address, which he has omitted in his note.

Numerous Communications are postponed for want of room.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

.NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued to the 12th of December.

The Metropolis is disturbed by an illegal resistance to the payment of the Assessed Taxes, excited by demagogues acting upon the violent and fatal precedents established by the present Government and their partizans in carrying the Reform Bill.

Upon a similar principle, a refusal to pay *rents* has, as was expected, very naturally followed the successful resistance to tithes in IRELAND, in which country religious animosity and the spirit of outrage never ran higher, as will doubtless appear when the temporary restraints of the Coercion Bill shall be suffered to expire. The Priesthood, in fact, is more than ever the dominant power in that island. The Marquess Wellesley has succeeded Lord Anglesey in the Viceroyalty.

The Ordinary Session of the States-General of HOLLAND was opened, on the 21st ult., by the King, in a simple and temperate address, characteristic of that popular and truly patriotic Sovereign, and cordially responded to by the Dutch people.

The King of the French is occupied in bridling the Liberal Press of FRANCE, and in liberalizing the bridled Councils of SPAIN.

FERDINAND VII., King of SPAIN, died on the 29th of September. By the will of that Sovereign, and some recent juggle respecting the revocation of the Salic law, his Infant Daughter (born in 1830) is made to succeed him, by the title of Isabella II., under the regency of her youthful mother, the Dowager Queen Christina. However, Don CARLOS, the next brother and presumptive heir according to the specific provisions of the fundamental law under which the House of Bourbon was established on the throne of Spain, contests the claim on behalf of himself, his children, and family in the right line. Bilboa and the North of Spain generally have declared for this Prince. Thus the scourge of civil war, stimulated by the open interference of the French King, threatens once more to desolate the Spanish Peninsula.

On the 23d of September, Donna Maria landed at LISBON, and has been installed in the external attributes of rival royalty.

Marshal Bourmont and the French officers who accompanied him are represented to have quitted the service of Dom Miguel; the place of the former, as Commander-in-Chief, being supplied by General Macdonnell, a British officer of talent, formerly of the Spanish service. From the 10th to the 12th ultimo, some active skirmishing took place between the hostile parties, the Pedroites having sallied from Lisbon and attacked the lines of Dom Miguel. The latter Prince is stated to have retired at all points, in the direction of Santarem; but

whether compelled by the *Pédroites*, or with the view of taking up a new position for the winter, according to a preconceived plan, does not appear. Abrantes, a commanding post on the Tagus, of which it is the key, was the new point said to have been fixed on for the concentration of Dom Miguel's forces. The progress of events in Spain will doubtless materially influence the issue of the contest in the minor Kingdom.

Since writing the foregoing we understand that dispatches have been received by the *Nautilus*, which left Lisbon on the 20th inst., conveying intelligence of further operations disastrous to the arms of Dom Miguel, who is reported to have been himself wounded, if not killed.

We are happy to find that Captain—or must we rather say Admiral?—Sartorius has returned to his country. Whatever difference of opinion may prevail as to the step taken by that Officer in exchanging the British Service for that of a foreign and unrecognized Power, it cannot be denied that his conduct, under the very difficult circumstances peculiar to his position, amply sustained his previous reputation for gallantry and seamanship, as well as for the endowments and qualities of an accomplished gentleman. Perhaps few men were better fitted by popular manners to temper, if possible, and successfully mould the discordant elements submitted rather to his management than control; and it is only surprising that, with such means, he was enabled to render important services to the cause with which he had allied himself, even when apparently hopeless.

The charge preferred by Lord Brudenell, commanding the 15th Hussars, against Captain Wathen, of that corps, has been withdrawn, and Captain Wathen has been directed to return to his duty, which he does without a stain. Frequent and frivolous appeals to the serious ordeal of Courts-Martial, whether by those in command or their subordinates, are, on every account, to be deprecated; and the absence of the practice may be generally recognized in corps of which the Commanding Officers, being soldiers of service, have acquired, from experience and sympathy, the habit of *self-command*.

An occurrence has lately taken place in the 59th regiment, at present quartered in Dublin, which, if we are rightly informed, savours of the coarse exercise of arbitrary authority more than may be compatible with the actual spirit of the service. Whatever may have been the exploded practice, or assumed right, on the part of Commanding Officers, of prying into and controlling the private habits and relaxations of subordinate officers, it cannot reasonably be questioned, that the *privacy* of the latter is entitled to be held as sacred as that of any other gentleman, and upon the same conditions, namely, the avoidance of anything *publicly* offensive, or positively ungentlemanlike. With this salvo, the officer's barrack-room, in an extra-professional sense, is, or ought to be, his castle.

While upon this subject, we cannot refrain from commenting on the undue growth and influence of what is now termed, in some regiments, "the *married interest*," as contradistinguished from that of the officers at large. With the highest opinion of the ladies,—and truly no gentleman can entertain a more just appreciation of the sex than ourselves,—

we are sensible that their interference, regimentally, is occasionally carried farther than may be consistent with their own delicacy and feminine duties, the convenience of the officers in general, or the advantage of the corps.

It must be recollected, that Barracks are properly the abode of a *male* community, being intended for the residence of the *officers* and *soldiers* of regiments, in the first instance: the admission of females is an indulgence, contingent on their own conduct and usefulness, and the due accommodation and recreations of the men. The wives of soldiers are held strictly amenable to this understanding. Officers' ladies, who prove fastidious and *exigeantes* in barracks, are, with all courtesy, reminded that they are inmates by sufferance, and not of right, and that all which may be added to their accommodation is necessarily subtracted from that of the single officers who, we need not remark, submit to the sacrifice *en preux chevaliers*.

A recent indiscretion of some Cadets of the Military College having attracted notice, it is but justice to those high-spirited lads to state, that the inducement to the venial excess in question was *disrespect*, if not positive *insult*, offered to THEIR MAJESTIES by some disloyal persons of the neighbourhood, at the late Royal visit to Sandhurst. This motive, unquestionably chivalrous and honourable to the Cadets, has been carefully kept out of sight, while the boyish affray to which it led has been blazoned in the usual exaggerated phraseology of a time-serving Press. By the way, the *Morning Herald* should have informed itself that the Military College does not cost the country a penny, being supported exclusively by its own resources.

The unexpected and welcome return of Captain Ross and his adventurous companions, with the loss only of three of their number, has, it is no exaggeration to say, diffused joy throughout the country at large. The intrepid navigator, accompanied by his nephew, Commander Ross, having landed at Hull, where they were received with enthusiasm, reached London on Saturday, the 19th of October, and on the following day proceeded to Windsor, where, as might have been expected, their reception by his Majesty was most gracious and cordial. The adventures of Captain Ross will of course be given to the public, we trust in a more popular and accessible form than his predecessors have adopted. Meantime we append a letter written by the gallant officer, comprising an outline of his eventful history down to the joyful period of his rescue.

“ On board the *Isabella*, of Hull,
Baffin's Bay, Sept. 1833.

“ SIR,—Knowing how deeply my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are interested in the advancement of nautical knowledge, and particularly in the improvement of geography, I have to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that the expedition, the main object of which is to solve, if possible, the question of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, and which sailed from England in May, 1829, notwithstanding the loss of the foremast and other untoward circumstances, which obliged the vessel to refit in Greenland, reached the beach on which his Majesty's late ship *Fury's* stores were landed on the 13th of August.

"We found the boats, provisions, &c., in excellent condition, but no vestige of the wreck. After completing in fuel, and other necessities, we sailed on the 14th, and on the following morning rounded Cape Garry, where our new discoveries commenced, and, keeping the western shore close on board, ran down the coast in a S.W. and W. course, in from 10 to 20 fathoms, until we had passed the latitude of 72° N. in longitude 72° W.; here we found a considerable inlet leading to the westward, the examination of which occupied two days; at this place we were first seriously obstructed by ice, which was now seen to extend from the south cape of the inlet, in a solid mass, round by S. and E. to E.N.E. Owing to this circumstance, the shallowness of the water, the rapidity of the tides, the tempestuous weather, the irregularity of the coast, and the numerous inlets and rocks for which it is remarkable, our progress was no less dangerous than tedious, yet we succeeded in penetrating below the latitude of 70° N., in longitude 92° W., where the land, after having carried us as far east as 90° , took a decided westerly direction, while land at the distance of 40 miles to southward was seen extending east and west. At this extreme point our progress was arrested on the 1st of October by an impenetrable barrier of ice. We, however, found an excellent wintering port, which we named Felix Harbour.

"Early in January, 1830, we had the good fortune to establish a friendly intercourse with a most interesting consociation of natives, who, being insulated by nature, had never before communicated with strangers; from them we gradually obtained the important information that we had already seen the continent of America, that about 40 miles to the S.W. there were two great seas, one to the west, which was divided from that to the east by a narrow strait or neck of land. The verification of this intelligence either way, on which our future operations so materially depended, devolved on Commander Ross, who volunteered this service early in April, and accompanied by one of the mates, and guided by two of the natives, proceeded to the spot, and found that the north land was connected to the south by two ridges of high land, 15 miles in breadth, but, taking into account a chain of fresh-water lakes which occupied the valleys between, the dry land which actually separates the two oceans is only five miles. This extraordinary isthmus was subsequently visited by myself, when Commander Ross proceeded minutely to survey the sea-coast, to the southward of the isthmus leading to the westward, which he succeeded in tracing to the 99° , or to 150 miles of Cape Turnagain of Franklin, to which point the land, after leading him into the 70° of N. latitude, trended directly: during the same journey he also surveyed 30 miles of the adjacent coast, or that to the north of the isthmus, which, by also taking a westerly direction, formed the termination of the western sea into a gulf. The rest of this season was employed in tracing the sea-coast south of the isthmus leading to the eastward, which was done so as to leave no doubt that it joined, as the natives had previously informed us, to Ockullee, and the land forming Repulse Bay. It was also determined that there was no passage to the westward for 30 miles to the northward of our position.

"This summer, like that of 1818, was beautifully fine, but extremely unfavourable for navigation, and our object being now to try a more northern latitude, we waited with anxiety for the disruption of the ice, but in vain, and our utmost endeavours did not succeed in retracing our steps more than four miles, and it was not until the middle of November that we succeeded in cutting the vessel into a place of security, which we named 'Sheriffs' Harbour.' I may here mention that we named the newly-discovered continent to the southward 'Boothia,' as also the isthmus, the peninsula to the north, and the eastern sea, after my worthy friend Felix Booth, Esq., the truly patriotic citizen of London, who, in the most disinterested manner, enabled me to equip this expedition in a superior style.

"The last winter was in temperature nearly equal to the means of what had been experienced on the four preceding voyages, but the winters of

1830 and 1831, set in with a degree of violence hitherto beyond record; the thermometer sunk to 92° below the freezing point, and the average of the year was 10° below the preceding; but notwithstanding the severity of the summer, we travelled across the country to the west sea by a chain of lakes, 30 miles north of the isthmus, when Commander Ross succeeded in surveying 50 miles more of the coast leading to the N.W., and, by tracing the shore to the northward of our position, it was also fully proved that there could be no passage below the 71° .

"This autumn we succeeded in getting the vessel only fourteen miles to the northward, and as we had not doubled the Eastern Cape, all hope of saving the ship was at an end, and put quite beyond possibility by another very severe winter; and having only provisions to last us to the 1st of June, 1833, dispositions were accordingly made to leave the ship in her present port, which (after her) was named Victory Harbour. Provisions and fuel being carried forward in the spring, we left the ship on the 29th of May, 1832, for Fury Beach, being the only chance left of saving our lives. Owing to the very rugged nature of the ice, we were obliged to keep either upon or close to the land, making the circuit of every bay, thus increasing our distance of 200 miles by nearly one-half; and it was not until the 1st of July that we reached the beach, completely exhausted by hunger and fatigue.

"A hut was speedily constructed, and the boats, three of which had been washed off the beach, but providentially driven on shore again, were repaired during this month; but the unusual heavy appearance of the ice afforded us no cheering prospect until the 1st of August, when in three boats we reached the ill-fated spot where the Fury was first driven on shore, and it was not until the 1st of September we reached Leopold South Island, now established to be the N.E. point of America, in latitude $73^{\circ} 56'$, and longitude 90° W. From the summit of the lofty mountain on the promontory we could see Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, and Lancaster Sound, which presented one impenetrable mass of ice, just as I had seen it in 1818. Here we remained in a state of anxiety and suspense which may be easier imagined than described. All our attempts to push through were vain. At length we were forced, by want of provisions and the approach of a very severe winter, to return to Fury Beach, where alone there remained wherewith to sustain life; there we arrived on the 7th of October, after a most fatiguing and laborious march, having been obliged to leave our boats at Batty Bay. Our habitation, which consisted of a frame of spars, 32 feet by 16 feet, covered with canvass, was, during the month of November, enclosed, and the roof covered with snow from four feet to seven feet thick, which being saturated with water when the temperature was 15 degrees below zero, immediately took the consistency of ice, and thus we actually became the inhabitants of an iceberg during one of the most severe winters hitherto recorded; our sufferings, aggravated by want of bedding, clothing, and animal food, need not be dwelt upon. Mr. C. Thomas, the carpenter, was the only man who perished at this beach, but three others, besides one who had lost his foot, were reduced to the last stage of debility, and only 13 of our number were able to carry provisions in seven journeys, of 62 miles each, to Batty Bay.

"We left Fury Beach on the 8th of July, carrying with us three sick men who were unable to walk, and in six days we reached the boats, where the sick daily recovered. Although the spring was mild, it was not until the 15th of August that we had any cheering prospect. A gale from the westward having suddenly opened a lapse of water along shore, in two days we reached our former position, and from the mountain we had the satisfaction of seeing clear water almost directly across Prince Regent's Inlet, which we crossed on the 17th, and took shelter from a storm twelve miles to the eastward of Cape York. The next day, when the gale abated, we crossed Admiralty Inlet, and were detained six days on the coast by a strong north-east wind. On the 25th we crossed Navy Board Inlet, and on the fol-

lowing morning, to our inexpressible joy, we descried a ship in the offing becalmed, which proved to be the *Isabella*, of Hull, the same ship which I commanded in 1818. At noon we reached her, when her enterprising commander, who had in vain searched for us in Prince Regent's Inlet, after giving us three cheers, received us with every demonstration of kindness and hospitality which humanity could dictate. I ought to mention also that Mr. Humphreys, by landing me at Possession Bay, and subsequently on the west coast of Baffin's Bay, afforded me an excellent opportunity of concluding my survey, and of verifying my former chart of that coast.

"I now have the pleasing duty of calling the attention of their Lordships to the merit of Commander Ross, who was second in the direction of this expedition. The labours of this officer, who had the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying, will speak for themselves in language beyond the ability of my pen; but they will be duly appreciated by their Lordships, and the learned bodies of which he is a member, and who are already well acquainted with his acquirements.

"My steady and faithful friend, Mr. William Thom, of the Royal Navy, who was formerly with me in the *Isabella*, besides his duty as third in command, took charge of the meteorological journal, the distribution and economy of provisions, and to his judicious plans and suggestions must be attributed the uncommon degree of health which our crew enjoyed; and as two out of the three who died in the four years and a half were cut off early in the voyage, by diseases not peculiar to the climate, only one man can be said to have perished. Mr. M'Diarmid, the surgeon, who had been several voyages to these regions, did justice to the high recommendation I received of him; he was successful in every amputation and operation which he performed, and wonderfully so in his treatment of the sick; and I have no hesitation in adding that he would be an ornament to his Majesty's service.

"Commander Ross, Mr. Thom, and myself, have, indeed, been serving without pay; but, in common with the crew, have lost our all, which I regret the more, because it puts it totally out of my power adequately to remunerate my fellow-sufferers, whose case I cannot but recommend for their Lordships' consideration. We have, however, the consolation that the results of this expedition have been conclusive, and to science highly important, and may be briefly comprehended in the following words:—The discovery of the Gulf of Boothia, the continent and isthmus of Boothia Felix, and a vast number of islands, rivers, and lakes; the undeniable establishment that the north-east point of America extends to the 74th degree of north latitude; valuable observations of every kind, but particularly on the magnet; and, to crown all, have had the honour of placing the illustrious name of our most gracious Sovereign William IV. on the true position of the magnetic pole.

"I cannot conclude this letter, Sir, without acknowledging the important advantages we obtained from the valuable publications of Sir Edward Parry and Sir John Franklin, and the communications kindly made to us by these distinguished officers before our departure from England. But the glory of this enterprise is entirely due to Him, whose divine favour has been most especially manifested towards us—who guided and directed all our steps—who mercifully provided, in what we deemed a calamity, His effectual means of our preservation; and who, even after the devices and inventions of man had utterly failed, crowned our humble endeavours with complete success.

"I have, &c.,

"JOHN ROSS, Captain R.N."

"To Captain the Hon. George Elliot, &c.,

"Secretary, Admiralty."

NUMERICAL AND STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE ARMY.

THE British army, at this moment, is estimated at 109,139 men.

It consists of 26 regiments of cavalry,
7 battalions of foot guards,
103 battalions of infantry.
7 colonial corps.

The distribution is as follows :—

Rank and file, 21,634, Great Britain.

26,074, Ireland.

31,700, abroad, exclusive of the East Indies.

17,777, East Indies.

The following statement shows the years when the infantry regiments of the line returned from foreign service, and, consequently, the order in which they may be expected to go abroad.

1827. 21st foot, St. Vincents; 50th, Jamaica; 70th, Canada; 76th, Canada; 22d, Jamaica.

1828. 64th, Gibraltar.

1829. 30th, Madras; 47th, Bengal; 59th, Bengal; 60th, 2d battalion, Berbice; 68th, Canada; 83d, Ceylon.

1830. 28th, Corfu; 43d, Gibraltar; 74th, Bermuda.

1831. 1st foot, 2d battalion, Madras; 14th, Bengal; 27th, Barbadoes; 52d, Halifax, N. S.; 80th, Cephalonia; 81st, Bermuda; 85th, Malta; 89th, Madras; 90th, Corfu; 91st, Jamaica.

1832. 18th, Corfu; 33d, Jamaica; 35th, Barbadoes; 82d, Mauritius.

1833. 40th, Bombay; 46th, Madras.

The regiments of 1827 and 1828 are now under orders for foreign service, viz.: 21st to New South Wales; 50th to New South Wales; 70th to Cape of Good Hope; 76th to Barbadoes; 92d to Gibraltar; 64th to Jamaica.

The corps which have been the longest period on foreign service are

1817, 48th foot; 1818, 38th foot; 1819, 11th dragoons, 13th dragoons; 16th foot, 20th foot, 45th foot, 54th foot; 1821, 6th foot, 55th foot; 1822, 4th dragoons, 16th lancers, 13th foot, 41st foot, 44th foot, 49th foot, all in the East Indies.

1821, 51st foot, Corfu.

1823, 12th and 23d foot, Gibraltar; 42d, Malta; and 93d, Barbadoes.

1824, 71st, Bermuda; 77th, Jamaica; 94th, Malta; 95th, Corfu; 96th, Halifax, N. S.

Of these regiments the 77th and 93d are ordered to return home.

The average period for regiments remaining at home is five years; and for abroad ten years, with the exception of the East Indies, where the period is twenty.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1833.

COMMISSIONERS for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., F.R.S.; Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B.; the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas; Sir Samuel John Broke Pechell, Bart., K.C.H.; Henry Labouchere, Esq.; Maurice Frederick Fitzharding Berkeley, Esq.

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet.—Charles Edmund Nugent, Esq.

Admirals.—Red, 10; white 16; blue 18.—Total, 44.

Vice-Admirals.—Red, 16; white, 17; blue, 19.—Total, 52.

Rear-Admirals.—Red, 17; white, 20; blue, 27.—Total, 64.

Rear-Admirals retired on half-pay, 33; Captains on retired half-pay, 10.
—Total, 43.

Captains, 786; of whom are on the half pay list of 14s. 6d. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 12s. 6d. per diem, 149; on the ordinary half-pay list, 537.—Total, 786.

Commanders.—877; of whom are on the half-pay of 10s. per diem, 150; on the ordinary half-pay list, 727.—Total, 877.

Retired Commanders under his Majesty's Order in Council (1816), 100; retired Commanders under his Majesty's Order in Council (1830), 179. Total, 279.

Lieutenants.—Poor Military Knights of Windsor, 7; on full pay, 2353; on the half pay of 7s. per diem, 119; on the half-pay of 6s. per diem, 700.—Total, 3172.

Masters.—Superannuated, 15.—For Service.—On full pay, 187; on the half-pay of 7s. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 6s. per diem, 200.—Total, 487.

Pursers.—On full pay, 325; on the half-pay of 5s. per diem, 100; on the half-pay of 4s. per diem, 200.—625.

Medical Officers.—Physicians, 12; Surgeons retired, 43; Surgeons for service, 706; Assistant Surgeons, 313; Dispensers of Hospitals, 11; Hospital Mates, 3.—Total, 1088.

Chaplains.—Retired list, 95; Active list, 38.—Total, 63.

The number of vessels in the British Navy amounts to 557, viz, fourteen of 120 guns each: five of 110; three of 108; twelve of 84; ten of 80; nine of 78; six of 76: sixty-two of 74; sixty-two of 46: fifteen of 50; seven of 52; twenty of 42; twenty-two steam-vessels; the others carry from 4 to 30 guns each.

The fleet employs 20,000 sailors, and 9000 Royal Marines, composed of 102 companies.

First Division - Chatham, 26 companies.

Second Division - Portsmouth, 29 companies.

Third Division.—Plymouth, 27 companies.

Fourth Division.—Woolwich, 17 companies.

Royal Marine Artillery, 2 companies. Head-quarters, Portsmouth.

GENERAL ORDER.

Dublin, 26th September, 1833.

SIR HUSSEY VIVIAN has the greatest satisfaction in publishing to the troops in Ireland, the accompanying expression of the Lord Lieutenant's approbation of their conduct and services, on the occasion of his Excellency's departure from this country:—

"The Lord Lieutenant cannot quit these shores without reiterating to the army of Ireland the high sense he entertains of its admirable and truly soldier-like conduct.

"To the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces, he needs hardly express his approbation and esteem—a feeling for him won by forty years' knowledge of his excellent qualities as a soldier and a man.

"Of the zeal, the intelligence, and the assiduity of the General Officers and Staff of the army, he cannot speak in terms of too high praise; and he desires that the officers, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers, as well as the army now present, as of those corps which have served here during the government of the Lord Lieutenant, will be assured that he feels he cannot too highly appreciate and applaud their excellent conduct.

"Their patience, firmness, and forbearance, (under circumstances that, it may reasonably be hoped, will never again occur,) whilst they have salutarily supported the administration of the laws, have, with their mild demeanour, won the approbation and applause of all parties.

"He takes leave of the army with deep regret. He would, at all times, rejoin it with confidence and pleasure.

(Signed)

"ANGLESEY."

September 25, 1833.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

• EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NAVAL AND MILITARY INQUIRY.

Letter from LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. FANE *to* MAJOR-GENERAL LORD FITZROY SOMERSET.

MY LORD,

Avon, 20th Feb. 1832.

REFERRING to your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant, desiring my "unreserved sentiments" upon the point to which the last paragraph of it particularly relates, previous to the month of May, I have to reply, that the topics submitted for my consideration appear to me to be so condensed in the said paragraph, that I have no occasion for deferring my reply beyond the present time.

I conceive that two questions are propounded:—

1st. Is it "advisable" to make a change in the present mode of clothing the soldiers or the army, through the Colonels of regiments, with the view to "a great saving" to the public?

2d. Can such change be made without "detriment to the Colonel," or "the soldier," or "the general interests of his Majesty's military service?"

I shall answer the second question first, by saying that there is no doubt that a change may be made without any "detriment to the Colonel," (supposing his compensation be made fully equivalent to what on an average of peace and war he receives); and there can be no "detriment to the soldier," if he is equally well clothed and equipped, and with the same regularity, as at present; and, with those two postulates, I am not aware of any detriment which could arise to the "general interests of his Majesty's military service."

The first question is not so easily replied to, because the answer to it depends much on what is a matter of opinion; namely, whether a real saving, in the long run, would accrue to the public, from an apparent saving at first.

Of this I entertain great doubts, especially in the branch of the service to which I belong; where articles of leather, such as saddles, bridles, collars, straps of various kinds, &c. &c., form so material a part of the expense of the soldier's equipment.

I quite well know, that were I or any other Colonel of cavalry to contract, as the Government would do, for such articles, we could procure them at a much less price than we actually pay to the tradesmen whom we find it our interest to employ; and such a supply by contract would appear to be a great saving, and would look well in an estimate for a year. But I equally well know that such would be far from economy, eventually.

Experience has occasioned me decidedly to think, that a just price paid for the best article which can be procured, is far better economy, where the article is to last for many years, than to purchase an inferior one at a lower price; since, in such an article as a saddle, for instance, perhaps the more costly one will last longer than two or perhaps three of the cheaper. So convinced are Colonels of cavalry of this, that I believe it would be found that very few contract for any of these articles, but that, on the contrary, almost all go to Gibson or Laurie, or the best London saddlers, for their supply, to whom they pay high prices.

There are, in my opinion, many modern instances of what is called economy, and which serve very well to deceive the public in estimates for the passing year, which will eventually turn out the converse of economy to the country; and I am inclined to think that this under discussion would prove an additional instance.

There is another material point of view in which this matter must be looked at; namely, the comparative wear and tear of appointments.

Under present circumstances the Officers of a regiment feel an interest for their Colonel, which leads to much care of his property; and, he being thoroughly conversant with the subject, his annual scrutiny of the Annual Inspection Returns sharpens their attention. I think that the same amount of care would not be extended if the articles belonged to the public, and consequently that they would not last near so long as they now do.

The present system has worked well, as far as the service is concerned, for many years; and I believe that no army is better clothed and equipped in every respect, excepting in arms, which is the only article delivered to the cavalry by the Govern-

ment in kind (water-decks excepted), and which are a theme of perpetual complaint and dissatisfaction.

I do not know that I can add anything which would be useful on this subject.

I trust that I may be excused if I express a hope, that should the arrangement under discussion be hereafter carried into execution, his Lordship Commanding in Chief will bring to the recollection of the Secretary at War (when he is considering the compensation which may be due to Colonels) how large a proportion of the emoluments of most of us has been purchased, not only with our labour and our blood, but with our money also; and that the Secretary at War will keep in mind that if now, in our old age, the sums were repaid to us which most of us have expended in the purchase of our commissions in our youth, many of us might purchase, with our own means, nearly as good an annuity as our regiments give to us.

I have the honour to be

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

II. FANE, Lieut.-General.

Memorandum from SIR WILLOUGHBY GORDON, dated 7th April, 1832.

The clothing of the army having come under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, it will be useful, in entering upon the discussion of the subject, to explain how the army is at present supplied with clothing; and to show also in what manner the money voted by Parliament for this purpose has been appropriated.

The Infantry has been selected, as forming the most numerous part of the army, and the principle being the same in every other part of the regular army (namely, of the Cavalry and Infantry.)

His Majesty's warrant for regulating the provision of clothing, great coats, accoutrements and appointments for corps of infantry, is dated July 22, 1830, and it contains, amongst others, the following principal regulations:—

The allowances to be paid annually to each Colonel of a corps of Infantry of the Line, have been fixed as follows:—

Sergeant	.	.	.	£7	9	2
Corporal and Drummer	.	.	.	4	19	6
Private	.	.	.	2	6	0

The Colonel is required to make an assignment of these allowances to his agent or clothier, so that the clothier and other regimental tradesman may be duly paid; and when the Colonel shall have made such assignment, he shall be exonerated from all further responsibility.

The 1st day of January in each year is the day fixed as that on which the clothing shall become due, and on which day it is, if possible, invariably to be delivered to the men on every station.

The articles of clothing to be furnished at the expense of the Colonel are as follows:—

A Cap, complete, every two years.	
A Coat	.
A pair of Cloth Trowsers	.
Short Boots { Sergeants, 2 pairs	} every year.
{ Privates, 1 pair "	

The Colonel is held responsible that his corps is regularly and properly clothed, and that it is submitted to the inspection of officers specially appointed for that purpose, at the following periods, preceding the 1st January of the year on which the clothing is to be put on the soldiers' backs; namely,—

East Indies and East of the Cape,—Not later than January 31.

Cape and West Coast of Africa,—Not later than May 31.

North America,—Not later than March 31.

West Indies and Mediterranean,—Not later than July 31.

Great Britain, &c. &c.—Not later than September 30.

And the Inspectors are required to finish their inspection within the months prescribed.

The Inspectors are required to make a special report to the Commander-in-Chief of any instance in which the clothing is not ready for inspection by the first day of the month before specified.

The pattern garment having been prepared according to the King's orders, and duly examined and sealed in the presence of the General Officers composing the Clothing Board, the Inspectors of Army Clothing make their examination and inspection of the clothing provided by the clothiers at the periods above-named, and compare such clothing with the sealed pattern.

The clothing is produced by the clothiers in bales of twenty or twenty-five coats each, and the bales are opened more or less, and the garments selected and examined (at the discretion of the Inspectors) and compared with the patterns; so that, in effect, a very large proportion of the supply for each regiment is minutely examined, and it not unfrequently happens that, in consequence of some inaccuracy and irregularity, whether in quality, colour, or make, another inspection becomes necessary.

The Inspecting Officers having finally satisfied themselves that this clothing corresponds in every respect with the sealed patterns, certify to that effect, in duplicate; one copy of which is forwarded to the regiment, together with the sealed pattern, and the other copy is given to the clothier, to be produced as his voucher for the due supply of good and proper clothing, before he can receive payment thereon.

The clothing is made up by the clothiers in six sizes, complete, and ready for wear; and, besides this assortment of sizes, materials for five men per company are also sent out, that men of unusual size and shape may be personally fitted on the spot.

On the arrival of the clothing at the regiment, and previously to its being delivered out to the men, his Majesty's orders are, that it shall be immediately inspected by the Commanding Officer, and the two next in seniority, not being under the rank of Captain, and that these officers shall cause to be drawn out an accurate state of the quantity, quality, and condition thereof, and which state shall be duly entered in the regimental books, and a copy be transmitted through the Adjutant-General to the Board of General Officers who compose the Clothing Board.

The clothing, thus supplied and examined, is then regularly delivered out to the men.

The manner of supplying the Army with clothing having been thus explained, and traced from its first delivery by the clothier to the period of its final issue to the men, the next exposition will be to show in what manner the money voted by the Legislature for this purpose has been appropriated.

The amount of the allowances issued by the Government for the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments of the Infantry of the Line, and which allowances are usually designated as off-reckonings, is, for the year 1831, as follows:—

Serjeant	.	.	.	£7	9	2
Drummer	.	.	.	4	19	6
Private	.	.	.	2	6	0

It appears that the cost of a suit of clothing for each of the above ranks, for the year 1831, is as follows:—

	Serjeant.	Drummer.	Private.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coat	1 3 0	1 17 0	0 12 6
Chevron	0 1 0	—	—
Trowsers	0 10 6	0 7 3	0 7 3
Boots	0 15 0	0 7 6	0 7 6
Fringe and Buttons	0 1 4	0 0 6	0 0 6
One year's Cap	0 5 9	0 3 9	0 3 9
	<u>£2 16 7</u>	<u>£2 16 9</u>	<u>£1 11 6</u>
			2 2 2

N. B.—It may be useful to observe, in this place, that in those instances in which compensation in money is to be paid to the men with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, instead of the annual clothing, the sums ordered by his Majesty's warrant to be paid by the Colonel to the soldier will be found to exceed in amount, for the year 1831, the sums paid by the Colonel to the clothier, and to be as follows:—

Sergeant . . .	3 <i>l</i> .
Other ranks . . .	1 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> .

The amount of this award of compensation to the soldier should seem to denote in a special manner the intention, on the part of his Majesty and the Government, as to the actual value of the materials of which the soldiers' annual clothing ought to be composed, when unaccompanied with the contingent expenses of packing, &c., unavoidable upon its final delivery.

Such being the amount of the sums actually paid by the Colonel to the clothier under those several heads, it follows that the difference between those payments and the sums issued by the Government, under those heads, remains to be duly accounted for by the Colonel, and which sums will be found to be as follows:—

Profit on each Sergeant	£4 12 7 per annum.
Ditto Drummer	2 3 6 „
Ditto Private	0 14 6 „

And which, at the present establishment of each corps of 43 sergeants, 14 drummers, 36 corporals, 703 privates, will be found, on computation, to amount annually to the sum of 862*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*.

But from this sum must be deducted the following heads of expense:—

		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Six Service Companies in Canada	{ Packing and Shipping Freight Insurance	20	11	0	45	4	6	
		9	9	0				
		15	4	6				
Charges on Caps for two years	{ Packing Freight Insurance	17	6	6	17	16	9	One half, being
		13	15	6				
		4	11	6				
Four Reserve Companies in Ireland	{ Packing Freight Insurance	6	16	6	11	13	2	
		1	15	0				
		3	1	8				
Charges on Caps for two years	{ Packing Freight Insurance	6	2	6	4	18	3	One half, being
		2	17	0				
		0	17	0				
Paid Subscription to Band, and other Con- tingencies, not less than, per annum					70	0	0	

A regiment completed with new accoutrements should, in ordinary service, and with great care, keep them serviceable for ten years.

The first cost of a complete set of accoutrements	£1000 0 6
amount to	
Packing, freight, and insurance	48 0 7
	£1057 1 1

And of which one-tenth must be deducted from the Colonel's profit annually, or £105 14 0

Now, if these several sums, as above stated, of—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
45	4	6	4	18	3
17	16	9	70	0	0
11	13	2	105	14	0
			£255 6 8		

be deducted from 862*l*. 9*s*. 7*d*., the remainder, being 607*l*. 2*s*. 11*d*., may be stated as the annual profit which the Colonel derives from his clothing of his regiment upon the present establishment, and which sum being added to the annual amount of his personal pay, viz., 613*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*., will show the actual emolument which he derives annually from his regiment, viz., 1220*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*.

In further proof of this statement, it may be useful to show the view which the Colonels of the army have themselves taken of this matter, in the returns which they respectively made of the annual amount of their emoluments to the House of Commons.

In the return printed by order of the House of Commons, dated November 12, 1830, of all salaries, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments held by military officers between 5th January, 1829, and 5th January, 1830, the pay and emoluments derived by the Colonels from their regiments have been stated, respectively, as follows:—

Regiments,	Amount.	Regiments,	Amount.
Royal, 2 Battalions	£2325	56	£1208
7	1153	59	1171
8	1320	60, 1st Battalion	1331
9	1323	61	1221
10	1224	63	1245
12	1266	64	1245
15	1272	65	1241
17	1315	68	1170
18	1258	70	1343
21	1174	72	1158
22	1231	75	1135
23	1034	76	1321
24	1514	77	1249
28	1062	80	1412
29	793	82	1073
30	1311	84	1286
32	1351	85	938
33	1054	86	1220
34	1095	87	1228
35	1287	88	1292
37	1123	91	1241
42	1168	92	1307
47	900	96	1119
50	1234	99	1264
53	3358	Rifles, 1 Battalion	1182
	£31,145		£30,500

According, therefore, to this last and most authentic return, as laid before the House of Commons, it appears, that upon an average of fifty-one regiments (excluding every regiment in India) the profit which a Colonel has derived from the pay and clothing of his regiment, is 1,208*l.* per annum; and if from that amount be deducted his personal pay of 613*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* as Colonel, it will leave the actual average profits, derived exclusively from the clothing of his regiment, at 594*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

The difference in the amount of the sums, as shown in the returns, must be attributed to the cost of accoutrements, and other incidental charges of wear and tear consequent upon the various services and stations on which the regiments were respectively employed during that year; the establishment of each regiment being the same, the personal pay of the Colonel the same, and the cost of clothing being nearly the same, in each of the corps above mentioned.

Having now completed the purpose which was the object of the first part of this paper, to show in what manner the army is supplied with clothing, and how the money voted by Parliament for the clothing is appropriated, the following inferences may be assumed as undeniable.

The soldier has every security that can be afforded to him, under the direct authority of the King, for the regular supply of the best and most comfortable clothing.

This security is effected in the maintenance of the military principle, that the Colonel is held responsible for the proper clothing and equipment of the men under his command, and of which his experience must render him the most competent judge.

The Colonel is directly amenable to the military authority of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom the soldier is legally instructed to look for the redress of grievance, and upon the due discharge of his duty will depend the favour or displeasure of the King.

There is no individual between the soldier and the Commander-in-Chief who could (by having an interest distinct from that of the military interest) interpose any obstacle to the immediate and effectual redress of the soldier's complaint:—the Commander-in-Chief being the final judge, he possesses also the due power to carry into complete effect his own award, and the soldier's protection against fraud or rapacity is thus placed beyond the chance of influential and detrimental interference.

The clothing of the soldier has been managed upon this system ever since the formation of the army, and has been conducted under all the various circumstances of the military service at home and abroad, on stations near and remote, in small bodies and large armies, in garrison and in the field, with efficiency, punctuality, and to the complete satisfaction of the soldier and his officers.

SECOND PART.

THIS system, however, like every other system since the creation of Adam, has had, and now has, its opponents; and it is said that the public would derive great advantage if the clothing were to be supplied by contract, without any intervention on the part of the Colonel. It has been nowhere said that the soldier would derive any advantage by such a change; and therefore, in the examination of this question, it must be presumed, that as no benefit is to accrue to the military servants of the country, of any rank from the soldier upwards, the public gain must be found exclusively in some pecuniary saving, to be deducted from the present profits of the Colonel or the clothier.

But if the military servant of the public is not to derive any advantage from the proposed change, so, on the other hand, it must in justice be presumed that the public do not seek to profit at his personal expense; and, therefore, that it must be the undoubted intention of whoever may be the advocate of a contrary system, that in whatever arrangement may be made for the supply of clothing to the soldier, the most scrupulous care should be observed in assuring to him that which is his just, and ought therefore to be his unalienable right, viz., clothing as good as he now has in all respects; the same regularity in its delivery, and attention to its quality and make; the same protection against fraud, rapacity, and injustice; and the same support of the Sovereign through his own military and responsible authorities.

An equal regard to the personal interests of the Colonel is claimed to be as justly due to him from the country which he serves, as it has been shown to be due to the soldier, and consequently that in whatever change it may be in contemplation to make, the interests of the Colonel who provides the clothing, and the interests of the soldier who receives it, must in common equity have a just and reciprocal attention with the interests of all other classes of his Majesty's subjects.

It must be borne in mind, that this question is not of recent origin, but has been the subject of discussion since 1783, by the Commissioners of Public Accounts, in their 9th Report; by the Committee of Finance in 1798, in their 35th Report; by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry in 1808, in their 6th Report; in all of which the subject appears to have been fully considered, and that it would not be expedient to change the mode of clothing the army as at present, through the intervention and the responsibility of the Colonel. It will be found that the opinions of the following authorities have been publicly expressed and recorded against such a change, viz. :—

Mr. Windham, in his Letter to the Finance Committee, dated March 23, 1798.

Sir J. Pulteney, in his Evidence before the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

H. R. H. the Duke of York, in his Evidence before the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

Sir David Dundas, in his Evidence before the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

And although it is not intended, by quoting the authorities above named, to insist upon any more weight being attached to their opinions than what their reasons given in support of those opinions may justly be entitled to, yet it must be remembered that the two former were Secretaries at War, and the two latter Commanders-in-Chief, at the periods when their opinions were so publicly expressed, and recorded on their personal and official responsibility.

It must now be considered in what manner a due and just regard to the existing interests of the Colonel and soldier can be so combined with the other interests of the public, as to effect a reduction in the expense of supplying clothing to the soldier; for, after all, the whole and sole object of every discussion which has taken place upon this subject, resolves itself exclusively into the question of a saving in this part of the public expenditure.

It has been shown and proved in the foregoing part of this paper, that the portion of money (£62*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*) which the Colonel derives from the sum voted for clothing, is so appropriated that there is left for his personal profit only 607*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* per annum, and which, added to his personal pay of 61*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, gives him an annual income derived from his regiment of 1220*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

It is presumed, therefore, that this sum must form the basis of the compensation which, upon due consideration, may be awarded to the Colonel in lieu of the ordinary and accustomed profits which he has derived from his clothing.

The word "basis" is here advisedly used, because this sum of 1220*l.* must not be taken as the whole amount to which he is fairly entitled, but as the amount to which he is entitled in a period of peace, and which he receives upon an average after a peace of sixteen years' duration; and it will be found, on reference to the evidence of the late Mr. Windham, that this very point was adverted to, when he observed, "that as the indemnification to the Colonel ought to be a fair and liberal one, there would be a difficulty in adjusting the measure of compensation, seeing that the profits of the Colonels were higher in times of war than they were in times of peace."

The saving contemplated, therefore, from a proposed change, must be presumed to arise exclusively from the difference to be expected in the diminution of price to be paid hereafter by the public on a contract for clothing, and the price which the Colonel now pays to his clothier, as there can be no other source from which a saving can be made, but the following:—

It must be made either from the profits now received by the Colonel; or,

From the quality of the clothing being inferior, and consequently of less cost; or,

As above stated, from the amount of money now paid to the clothier, and on the supposition that an equally good article can be provided by public contract, and every incidental expense attendant upon its delivery to the soldier be defrayed, at a less cost than at present.

Now it is so evident as almost unnecessary to be stated, that the very same principle which would actuate the public in providing these several articles for the soldier, must equally govern the Colonel, it being the interest of each, if placed in similar circumstances, to obtain these articles at the lowest possible cost, always keeping in view the right of the soldier to good and comfortable clothing, and the observance of the King's orders as to its quality, size, and make.

The Colonel is not bound to employ any particular tradesman, and if any rival clothier could satisfactorily show that equally good articles could be supplied at a less cost, the Colonel must be very regardless of his own personal interests if he neglected to take advantage of such a beneficial tender for his custom.

The practice of the Colonel in his contract, for such it is, with his clothier, militates against the theory that the supply could be provided cheaper and equally good by the public; and the expected diminution of price (if there should be any) under a public contract, and what is now paid to the clothier by the Colonel, all contingent expenses duly defrayed, can only be accounted for on the presumption that there will be less valuable consideration given by the clothier to the public in some shape or another; and if not in the quality and make of the garments, it will be in the time and attention in the mode of delivery, and in a want of the constant care which is now exacted from him on the part of the Colonel in the supply of clothing, to the content and satisfaction of the soldier; and therefore, if the soldier's interests are to be as carefully looked after as they are now, this care must be made good in some other manner, and probably by an expensive addition to the present establishment of the Storekeeper and Ordnance Departments.

The clothier (as now appointed by the Colonel) is certain of employment during the punctual attention to his annual contract, and he is thereby enabled to keep his operatives in work accordingly, and thus to have on hand a regular stock of good materials, and not depending upon the casual state of the market; but if this connexion be broken, and the supply thrown open for speculation and adventure, not only will the clothier be deprived of the advantage of looking beyond the year, and so regulating his purchases, but the contract will thus be at the option of every individual who may have the enterprise to tender for it; and it must be well known to every public department, that on such occasions there are not wanting numerous adventurers, whose means and honesty of intention being inversely as their cupidity, their ardour in the attainment of a public contract is not curbed by any apprehension of risk in the performance of it. The delivery of the clothing to the soldier would thus become the subject of continued representation, not between the Colonel and Commander-in-Chief, but between the Commander-in-Chief and the contractor, through the medium of some one or other of the great fiscal departments of the Government, and through a responsible military officer, as at present, but with a contractor responsible to no one, and eventually in many cases also not unlikely with a contractor's assignees.

Under the present system, the soldier has the protection of his Colonel, a military officer responsible to the Commander-in-Chief; and the Commander-in-Chief, on his part, and in his support, has no less than one hundred military responsible superintendents between him and the soldier, each of whom has no less an interest at stake in this matter than the two most powerful excitements which govern human life,—his professional character and advancement, and his personal honour, and all these bearing directly upon, and having for their object, under the authority of the King, the interests of the soldier, in securing to him that comfortable supply of clothing which the Legislature has provided for his use.

Having thus offered the foregoing observations on the principle of the projected change, it will now be proper to enter upon the details, and proceed at once to the computations.

It has been stated that the sums actually paid by the Colonel to the clothier, for clothing in the present year, 1831, are as follows:—

Sergeant	£2 16 7 per annum.
Drummer	2 16 0 „
Corporal and Private	1 11 6 „

And it should also be stated that for these sums the clothier has supplied the under-mentioned articles of a quality and make according to the sealed pattern, namely,

A Cap, complete	Biennially	} <i>Vide H.M. Warrant,</i> <i>dated Dec. 30, 1830.</i>
A Coat	Annually	
A Pair of Cloth Trowsers	Annually	
Short Boots { Serjeants, each two pairs Other Ranks, each one pair }	Annually	

The opponents of the present system have assumed, that if the articles were to be provided under a public contract, their prices would be less than are at present paid by the Colonel to the clothier; but it will be seen, on reference to the public contracts made by the Ordnance Department for the Royal Staff Corps, and by the Naval Department for the Royal Marines, in 1831, that similar descriptions of articles have cost the public very nearly the same prices as have been paid by the Colonels.

	Royal Staff Corps.	Royal Marines.	Army.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Serjeant {	Coat	0 18 8½	1 5 4
	Waistcoat	0 7 11	0 10 6
	Trowsers	0 9 5½	0 5 9
	Cap	0 3 8	
	£ 1 19 9½	1 18 6	2 1 7
Private {	Coat	0 10 10¾	0 13 6
	Waistcoat	0 4 3¾	0 7 3
	Trowsers	0 5 10¾	0 3 9
	Cap	0 2 6	
	£ 1 3 5½	1 3 8½	1 4 0

If, therefore, to avoid fractions, the difference between the sums paid by the Colonel to his clothier, and by the Public Departments of Ordnance and Admiralty to their contractors, be put at 2s. less for each serjeant and drummer, and 6d. less for each private, the annual amount for each regiment of Infantry would be, on the present establishment,

Serjeants	43	} at 2s. each . . .	£5 14 0 per annum.
Drummers	14		
Corporals	36	} at 6d. each . . .	18 9 6 per annum.
Privates	703		

Unless this statement can be shown to be essentially erroneous, and the computations wrong, it appears that the actual difference in the clothing price for 1831, between the present system and that of public contract, does not exceed the sum of 24*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for a complete regiment of infantry on the present establishment.

But there must be placed against this sum the whole amount of the contingencies now paid by the Colonel under the heads above quoted, namely, Package, &c., which has been shown to be 255*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the greatest part of this sum is expended in the charges attending freight and insurance, which, under any change of system, must be always the same as against the public, whether paid by the one department or the other.

But to show this point more in detail, I have annexed to this Paper a comparative Estimate between the Ordnance prices and those of army clothiers, comparing garment with garment as provided by each, and from which it is clearly proved that, considering the case as one of profit and loss on the part of the public, the King's Treasury would be no gainers by the proposed change of system.

From the foregoing examination and analysis of the present system and cost of the clothing of the army, the following results have been shown and proved:—

The whole sum paid by the public for the clothing of the 66th Regiment, for the year 1831, is		£.	
		2186	7 2
Which is accounted for thus:—		£.	s. d.
The Colonel's profit		605	3 0
The clothier, for his garments exclusively		1168	9 10
Caps		180	2 8
Regimental contingencies, including charge for fitting, band, &c.		70	0 0
Packing		27	7 6
Freight		11	4 0
Insurance		18	6 2
Annual estimated expense of keeping up the supply of accoutrements, supposing them to last ten years		105	14 0
		2186	7

It must now be asked from which of these sums is the saving to be made? It has been shown that the clothier is paid nearly the same as the public contractor for the same articles of soldiers' clothing.

The Colonel has his accustomed profit of 605*l.*

The freight and insurance must always be the same, be the payer whom he may; and if to the present expense of packing be added that of stowage, superintendence, and delivery, the cost must be considerably more than at present.

It should seem, therefore, that the contemplated change of the present system, in depriving the Colonel of his ancient practice of providing the clothing for the soldier, while it absolves him from all personal responsibility and superintendence, and thus throws the former upon a public department, without giving the soldier the advantage of the latter, would not only, in its ultimate results, be found to fail as a measure of public economy, but would subject the military service to many inconveniences, and in some respects, as has been shown, to injustice and danger.

House Guards, April 7, 1832.

W. GORDON, Q. M. G.

COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE between the ORDNANCE PRICES and those of ARMY CLOTHIERS, for a REGIMENT of INFANTRY.

	Ordnance Prices, 1831.			Army Clothiers', Prices, 1831.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Serjeant's coats, ready-money price	0	17	6			
Add 12½ per cent. for a credit of 16 months	0	2	2½			
Add 2½ per cent. for expense of stores necessarily prepared beforehand	0	0	5½			
Add 2½ per cent. for warehouses, offices, and clerks' expenses	0	0	5½			
Add 2½ per cent. for the difference between a lac and grain-dyed scarlet cloth	0	0	5½			
	1	1	0	1	2	0

	£.	s.	d.	Ordnance Prices, 1831. £.	s.	d.	Army Clothiers' Prices, 1831. £.	s.	d.
Serjeant's trowsers, ready-money price . . .	0	8	11½						
Add 12½ per cent. for a credit of 16 months	0	1	1½						
Add 2½ per cent. for expense of stores necessarily prepared beforehand . . .	0	0	2½						
Add 2½ per cent. for warehouses, offices, and clerks' expenses . . .	0	0	2½						
				0	10	5½	0	10	6
Private's coats, ready-money price . . .	0	10	0½						
Add 12½ per cent. for a credit of 16 months	0	1	3						
Add 2½ per cent. for expense of stores necessarily prepared beforehand . . .	0	0	3						
Add 2½ per cent. for warehouses, offices, and clerks' expenses . . .	0	0	3						
				0	11	9½	0	12	0
Private's trowsers, ready-money price . . .	0	5	9						
Add 12½ per cent. for a credit of 16 months	0	8	8½						
Add 2½ per cent. for expenses of stores necessarily prepared beforehand . . .	0	0	1½						
Add 2½ per cent. for warehouses, offices, and clerks' expenses . . .	0	0	1½						
Add difference in the sizes, the Jersey militia trowsers being much smaller than the regulation trowsers, and requiring one-eighth of a yard of cloth less . . .	0	0	6						
				0	7	3½	0	7	3

No comparison can be made for Drummers' coats, as every infantry regiment in the service varies.

£12½ per cent. should be added to the Ordnance prices, for the difference in the mode of payment—one being ready money, and the other 16 months' credit.

AVERAGE CREDIT from the respective Periods of Sealing Patterns.

STATIONS.	Period of Provision of the Clothing.	Period of the Issues of the Off-reckonings.	Length of Credit.
East Indies . . .	{ From Nov. 1830 to	April 1832	17 months
	{ From ditto to	August 1832	21 "
North America . . .	{ From Jan. 1831 to	April 1832	15 "
	{ From ditto to	August 1832	19 "
Cape of Good Hope . .	{ From March 1831 to	April 1832	13 "
	{ From ditto to	August 1832	17 "
West Indies, Mediterranean, Great Britain and Ireland	{ From April 1831 to	April 1832	12 "
	{ From ditto to	August 1832	16 "

First issue of off-reckonings generally in April.

Second ditto ditto in August.

8)130

16 { Average Credit.

Two and a half per cent. must be added to the Ordnance prices for interest on capital, for a stock of store materials always necessarily on hand by the clothiers, and must be so equally by the Ordnance Board, in readiness for the immediate supply of clothing when required from time to time.

Two and a half per cent. must be added to the Ordnance prices for expenses of warehouses, offices, clerks, porters, messengers, &c.; all of which are at present borne by the clothiers employed by the respective Colonels; and it may be very much doubted whether 2½ per cent. will be adequate to the expenses of a public establishment for such extensive transactions.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

- 1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.
 2d ditto—Windsor.
 Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.
 1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.
 2d ditto—Nottingham.
 3d do.—Birmingham.
 4th do.—Cahir.
 5th do.—Dublin.
 6th do.—Dundalk.
 7th do.—Ballinacollig.
 1st Dragoons—Dorchester.
 2d do.—York.
 3d do.—Ipswich.
 4th do.—Bombay.
 6th do.—Edinburgh.
 7th Hussars—Hamilton.
 8th do.—Gloucester.
 9th Lancers—Longford.
 10th Hussars—Newbridge.
 11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
 12th Lancers—Manchester.
 14th Light Dragoons—Madras.
 14th do.—Dublin.
 15th Hussars—Dublin.
 16th Lancers—Bengal.
 17th do.—Hounslow.
 Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Windsor.
 Do [2d battalion]—Westminster.
 Do [3d battalion]—Tower.
 Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St.
 Do [2d battalion]—King's Mews.
 Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Knightsbridge.
 Do [2d battalion]—Dublin.
 1st Foot [1st battalion]—St. Lucia; Stirling.
 Do [2d battalion]—Glasgow.
 2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.
 3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
 5th do.—Gibraltar; Nenagh.
 6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
 7th do.—Malta; Portsmouth; ord. for Ireland.
 8th do.—Jamaica; Stockport.
 9th do.—Mauritius; Fermoy.
 10th do.—Corfu; Devonport.
 11th do.—Zante; Brecon.
 12th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
 13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 14th do.—Athlone.
 15th do.—Montreal; Carlisle.
 16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 17th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.
 18th do.—Manchester.
 19th do.—Trinidad; Tynemouth.
 20th do.—Bombay; Chatham. [Wales.
 21st do.—Chatham; ord. by Detach. to N. S.
 22d do.—Jamaica; Plymouth, ord. to Portsm.
 23d do.—Gibraltar; Clonmel.
 24th do.—Montreal; Liverpool, ord. for Cork.
 25th do.—Demerara; Berwick.
 26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 27th do.—Enniskillen.
 28th do.—Limerick.
 29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale.
 30th do.—Galway.
 31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 32d do.—Quebec; Templemore.
 33d do.—Weedon.
 34th do.—New Brunswick; Drogheda, ord. for [England.
 35th do.—Blackburn.
 36th do.—Antigua; Nenagh.
 37th do.—Jamaica; Nenagh.
 38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 40th do.—Canterbury.
 41st Foot—Madras; Chatham.
 42d do.—Malta; Greenlaw.
 43d do.—Waterford.
 44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 46th do.—Canterbury.
 47th do.—Mullingar.
 48th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
 50th do.—Chatham; ord. to New S. Wales.
 51st do.—Corfu; Portsmouth, ord. for Cork.
 52d do.—Belfast.
 53d do.—Gibraltar; Hull.
 54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 56th do.—Jamaica; Kinsale.
 57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
 58th do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
 59th do.—Dublin.
 60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.
 61st do.—Ceylon; Cork, ordered to Chatham.
 62d do.—Madras; Chatham.
 63d do.—N. S. Wales, ord. to India; Chatham.
 64th do.—Fermoy; Mullingar.
 65th do.—Barbadoes; Kinsale, for England.
 66th do.—Kingston, U.C.; Plymouth.
 67th do.—Barbadoes; Templemore.
 68th do.—Newry.
 69th do.—St. Vincent; Waterford.
 70th do.—Cork; ord. to C. of G. Hope; Tralee.
 71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
 72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Perth.
 73d do.—Malta; Jersey.
 74th do.—Dublin.
 75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Bristol.
 76th do.—Cork; to rel. 93d at Barbadoes.
 77th do.—Jamaica; Fermoy, ord. to England.
 78th do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
 79th do.—York, Upper Canada; Dundee.
 80th do.—Naas.
 81st do.—Birr.
 82d do.—Edinburgh.
 83d do.—Dublin.
 84th do.—Jamaica; Gosport.
 85th do.—Haydock Lodge.
 86th do.—Berbice; Portsmouth.
 87th do.—Mauritius; Devonport.
 88th do.—Corfu; Cork.
 89th do.—Cork.
 90th do.—Kilkenny.
 91st do.—Fermoy.
 92d do.—Fermoy; Londonderry, ord. for Gibrat.
 93d do.—Barbadoes; Aberdeen.
 94th do.—Malta; Portsmouth, ord. to Cork.
 95th do.—Corfu; Chatham, ord. to Dublin.
 96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Sheerness.
 97th do.—Ceylon; Youghal.
 98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
 99th do.—Mauritius; Newbridge.
 Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]—Halifax, N. S.; Chatham.
 Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Dover.
 Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
- COLONIAL CORPS.
 1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
 2d do.—New Providence.
 Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
 Cape Mounted Rifle Regt.—Cape of Good Hope.
 Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
 Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Newfoundland.
 Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

[This Document being prepared exclusively for the U. S. Journal, we request that, if borrowed, its source may be acknowledged.]

* To relieve 77th at Jamaica.

† 77th and 93d to return to England early in 1834.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

REAR-ADMIRAL (*retd.*)
Henry Garrett.

COMMANDERS.
F. W. Lapidge.
Robert Fricker, (*ret.*)

LIEUTENANT.
Collingwood Dixon.

MASTER.
Jonas Conker.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

Bernard Yeoman.....Andromache.
W. F. Wise, C.B.....Thunderer.

COMMANDERS.

M'Dougal.....Nimrod.
G. C. Skyring.....Ætna.
Edmund Younge.....Melville.
J. C. Ross.....Victory.

LIEUTENANTS.

C. E. Powys.....Vestal.
H. V. Huntley.....Lynx.
J. M. C. Symonds.....Endymion.
H. W. Hill.....Andromache.
C. Tennant.....Do.
Arch. Reed.....Do.
T. B. Maynard.....Ætna.
J. T. Paulson (*sup.*).....Spartiate.
T. V. Anson.....Do.
G. Ryng.....Fly.
C. C. Nelson.....Cordelia.
M. McNeale.....Curlw.
Ralph Hay.....Undaunted.
A. W. Jerningham.....Raleigh.
S. H. Usher.....Sapphire.
E. Grey.....Algerine.
W. H. A. Morshead.....Malabar.
G. A. Elliot.....Madagascar.
C. J. F. Newton.....Dublin.
— Bosanquet.....Pallas.
F. H. H. Glasse.....Magpie, cutter.
F. J. F. Henslow.....Rose, rev. cutter.
W. Crispin.....Swallow, do.
W. H. Willes (*acting*).....Skipjack.
James Anderson.....Coast Guard.
W. Fuller.....Do.
F. Harris.....Do.
W. Hewlett.....Do.
Sydney King.....Do.
J. T. Lamb.....Do.
C. C. McLean.....Do.
W. D. Masters.....Do.
Josh. Mills.....Do.
T. Parsons.....Do.
J. Walker (*b.*).....Do.
W. E. Ashby.....Do.
C. H. Beddoes.....Ætna.
Hon. K. Stewart.....Stag.
R. H. Bunbury.....Thunderer.
W. Hensonson.....Do.
C. Fitzgerald.....Cruiser.

MASTERS.

C. D. Bean (*acting*).....Fairly, sur. ves.
R. Stewart.....Andromache.
G. C. Dowers.....Favourite.

SURGEONS.

James Hall.....Andromache.
J. Kidd.....Cruiser.
A. Baird.....Ætna.
S. Irvine, M.D.....Britannia.
W. Iddington, M.D. (*acting*).....Cordelia.
A. Sinclair.....St. Vincent.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Wm. Graham.....Andromache.
J. Robertson (*a.*).....Raven, cutter.
S. Allen.....Cruiser.
— Cross.....Lynx.
W. Kent.....Beagle.
J. Mould, (*sup.*).....Spartiate.
A. C. H. Threshie, M.D.....Thunderer.
D. Kerr.....Madagascar.
Jas. Chalmers, (*sup.*).....Haslar Hosp.
Jas. Kittle (*do.*).....Victory.
J. Peters.....Isis.

PURSERS.

D. Bruce.....Orestes.
C. Beaumont.....Cruiser.
J. Chapman (*acting*).....Curlw.
J. Mitchell.....Andromache.
J. Collins.....Thunderer.
— Thornton (*acting*).....Lynx.

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.

Charles Fagan.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT.

T. B. Gray.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

H. Marriott.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 27.

2d Regt of Life Guards.—G. A. F. Heathcote, Gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by purchase, vice Wood, who ret.

4th Regt. of Drag. Guards.—J. Macartney, Gent. to be Cornet by purch., vice Jones, prom.

7th Drag. Guards.—Cornet W. Sandilands to be Lieut. by purch., vice Lovell, who retires; W. H. Peters, Gent. to be Cornet, by purch. vice Sandilands.

8th Regt of Lt. Drags.—Capt. H. A. Hankey, to be Major by purch. vice Perceval, who ret.

1st Regt. of Foot.—J. R. Byres, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Cruise, appointed to the 49th foot.

22d Foot.—Lieut. T. S. Conway, to be Adj. vice Butler, who resigns the Adjcy. only.

26th Foot.—H. Edgar, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Laidlaw, who ret.

28th Foot.—Capt. J. Messier to be Major, by purch. vice Cadell, prom.; Lieut. G. Symons, to be Capt. by purch. vice Messier; Ens. C. F. H. Smyth, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Symons; M. Baumgartner, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Smyth.

45th Foot.—Staff-Surgeon J. W. Watson, M.D., from h.p. Hosp. Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Brown, app. to the 52d foot.

49th Foot.—Ens. H. Routh, to be Lieut. by p. vice Halpin, prom.; Lieut. P. Chevers, from h.p. 81st Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. W. Tottenham, whose appointment has not taken place; Ens. R. Cruise, from the 1st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Routh.

52d Foot.—Surgeon W. Brown, M.D., from the 45th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice J. B. Gibson, who retires upon h.p. of the Hosp. Staff.

54th Foot.—G. F. Long, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Macdonald, who retires.

62d Foot.—Lieut. J. Beatty, from h.p. 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice E. J. Crutche, who exch.

63d Foot.—Ensign J. S. Adamson, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Clump, who retires; J. Thorpe, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Adamson.

67th Foot.—Lieut. C. Herbert, to be Capt. by purch. vice Kingsmill, who retires; Ensign and Adj. R. Steele to have the rank of Lieut.; Ens. N. D. Lane to be Lieut. by purch. vice Herbert; Le M. Carey, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Lane.

71st Foot.—Lieut. W. Denny, to be Capt. by purch. vice Cochrane, who ret.; Ensign H. E. Austen, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Denny; A. Levinge, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Austen.

87th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel Lord C. FitzRoy, from h.p. as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice G. L. Goldie, who exch.

Unattached.—Major C. Cadell, from the 28th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. by purch.

Staff.—Paymaster C. Grimes, from the 13th Foot, to be Paymaster of a Recruiting District, vice W. H. Phillips, who retires upon h.p.

Memoranda.—Lieut.-Gen. F. W. Buller has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission.

The name of the Gentleman Cadet appointed to an Ensigny in the 63d Foot, on the 28th of Sept. 1833, was H. R. Seymour, and not H. R. Simpson, as stated in the Gazette of the 20th instant.

OCT. 4.

8th Light Drags.—Lieut. F. MacNamara to be Capt. by purch. vice Hankey, prom.; Cornet R. Peel to be Lieut. by purch. vice MacNamara; A. G. Grant, Gent. to be Cornet by purch. vice Peel.

11th Light Drags.—Lieut. W. Anderson, from 21st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bunbury, who exch.

1st Foot Guards.—Ensign J. Spottiswoode, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Lord C. Wellesley, prom. in 87th Foot; H. A. R. Mitchell, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Spottiswoode.

15th Foot.—Lieut. J. Barry to be Capt. by p. vice Hope, prom.; Ensign J. H. Wingfield, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Barry; F. C. H. Coventry, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Wingfield.

21st Foot.—Lieut. H. W. Bunbury, from 11th Light Drags, to be 1st Lieut. vice Anderson, who exchanges.

27th Foot.—Lieut. S. E. Goodman to be Capt. by purch. vice Versturne, who retires; Ensign T. P. Tounzel to be Lieut. by purch. vice Goodman; J. Lewes, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice Tounzel.

51st Foot.—Ensign C. P. Costobadie to be Lieut. by purch. vice Dickson, prom.; H. Somerset, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Costobadie.

80th Foot.—Lieut. S. Lettson, to be Capt. by purch. vice Haggerstone, who retires; Ensign C. R. Raitt to be Lieut. by purch. vice Lettson; W. Hawkins, Gent. to be Ensign by purch. vice Raitt.

82d Foot.—Capt. J. A. Robertson, from 92d Foot, to be Capt. vice Hervey, who retires.

87th Foot.—Maj. H. C. Streafeld to be Lieut.-Col. by purch. vice Lord Charles Fitzroy, who retires; Brevet Major Lord Charles Wellesley, from 1st Foot Guards, to be Major by purch. vice Streafeld.

91st Foot.—Lieut. C. B. Caldwell, to be Capt. by purch. vice Brevet Major J. Rivers, who ret.; Ensign F. W. McLeod, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Caldwell; H. Thornhill, Gent. to be Ens. by purch. vice McLeod.

92d Foot.—Capt. A. Gordon, from h.p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Robertson, app. to 82d Foot.

2d West India Regt.—Capt. M. Henley, from

h.p. unatt. to be Capt. vice Tait, whose app. has not taken place.

Unattached.—Capt. F. Hope, from 15th Foot, to be Major by purch.; Lieut. L. S. Dickson, from the 51st Foot, to be Capt. by purch.

Hospital Staff.—A. Maclean, M.D. to be Staff-Assist.-Surgeon, vice Knox, app. to 62d Foot.

Memorandum.—Major D. M. Bouchier, h.p. Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unatt. commission, he being about to proceed to the colonies as a settler.

Salisbury Troop of Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.—Sir F. H. H. Bathurst, Bart. to be Capt. vice Lord Arundell, resigned.

2d Royal Surrey Militia.—W. Hodgson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Harbrow, dec.

OCT. 8.

Memoranda.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 8th instant inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Lieuts. W. Grindlay, h. p. 17th Foot; J. A. Cooper, h. p. 7th Light Drag.; F. B. Roake, h. p. 24th ditto; Wm Spurrell, h. p. 35th Foot; and N. H. J. Westby, h. p. unatt.; Quarter-master J. Wilkie, h. p. 21st Foot; Lieut. H. W. Lake, h. p. 7th Foot; Lieut. C. Jack, h. p. 78th Foot; Brevet-Major H. C. F. Hulsemann, Capt. h. p. 1st Light Inf. Batt. King's German Legion; Ens. J. Ramsay, h. p. 4th Foot.

The half-pay of the under-mentioned officer has been cancelled from April 1, 1833, inclusive, he having received a commuted allowance for his commission:—Second-Lieut. M. C. Chase, h. p. 23d Foot.

Paymaster M. Johnson, 3d Light Drag. has been allowed to retire from the service, receiving a commuted allowance for his commission.

Royal North Lincolnshire Militia.—C. James, Gent. to be Lieut.

Royal Ayrshire Militia.—A. Todd, Gent. to be Ens. vice Neill, resigned.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. S. Cunningham, Gent. to be Cornet.

North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.—W. Clark, Gent. to be Lieut.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. Randolph, Gent. to be Cornet.

1st Cornwall Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. Howken (and not J. G. Plomer, as inserted in Gazette of 17th Sept. last), Gent. to be Lieut. vice C. W. Topham, resigned; J. G. Plomer, (and not J. Howken, as inserted in Gazette of 17th Sept. last), Gent. to be Cornet.

OCTOBER 11.

2d Life Guards.—Quarter-master J. Carr, to be Adjut. with the rank of Cornet and Sub-Lieut. vice Wainwright, dec.

4th Light Dragoons.—J. E. Lyons, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Dalgleish, prom.

12th Light Dragoons.—Scrip. Major J. Westmore, to be Quarter-master, vice White, dec.

1st Foot.—Hon. C. D. Plunkett, to be Ensign, by p. vice S. Jones, who retires.

17th Foot.—Lieut. A. Lockhart, to be Capt. by p. vice Edwards, who retires; Ens. W. Tobin, to be Lieut. by p. vice Lockhart; J. Stowell, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Tobin.

4th Foot.—A. Campbell, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. vice Doherty, dec.

52d Foot.—Lieut. C. Swan, to be Capt. by p. vice Lord C. J. Russell, prom.; Ensign R.

Twopeny, to be Lieut. by p. vice Swyn; E. Gough, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Twopeny.

55th Foot.—Lieut. J. P. Walsh, from h. p. 6th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Poe, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

84th Foot.—Lieut. H. B. Clarke, to be Capt. without p. vice Dale, dec.; Ens. W. H. Kelly, to be Lieut. vice Clarke; Ens. G. Baldwin, from h. p. unat. to be Ens. vice Kelly.

87th Foot.—Major W. Gammell, from h. p. unat. to be Major, vice Lord C. Wellesley, who exch.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. W. Crosbie, to be Capt. by p. vice Ramsbottom, who retires; Second-Lieut. K. W. Young, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Crosbie; Hon. H. E. H. Gage, to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Young.

2d West India Regt.—Capt. M. O'Keeffe, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Henley, who retires.

Unattached.—Capt. Lord C. J. E. Russell, from 52d Foot, to be Major, by p.; Lieut. A. C. Sterling, from 3d Drag. Guards, to be Capt. by purchase.

Memorandum.—Major W. H. Robinson, h. p. unat. has been allowed to retire from the service, by sale of an unat. commission, he being about to proceed to the colonies as a settler.

North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet W. Taylor, to be Lieut. vice R. Titchbourne, res; Cornet W. B. Heathcote, to be ditto, vice G. E. Heathcote, res.; Cornet T. Dumbleton, to be ditto, vice J. Micklethwaite, res.; W. J. Long, Gent. to be Cornet, vice W. B. Heathcote, prom.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 10, 1833.

Staffordshire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Thomas Brook Bridges Stevens, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Jenson, dec.

Berks Yeomanry Cavalry.—Woolley Troop.—John Collins, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Ormond, resigned.

Winterbourne and Stapleton Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Lieut. Robert James Elton, to be Captain, vice Grame, dec.; Cornet Thos. Jones, jun. to be Lieut. vice Elton, prom.; Geo. Cave, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Jones, prom.

Southern Regt. of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry.—Hon. H. Howard, to be Cap. vice Fullerton, res.; Benj. Boomer, Gent., to be Lieut. vice Howard, prom.; Wm. Fox, Gent., vice Littlewood, res.; John Didsbury, Gent., vice Boomer, prom.; and Geo. Wilton Chambers, Gent., vice Walker, res. to be Cornets.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 18.

3d Regt. of Drag. Guards.—Cornet J. Nugent, to be Lieut. by p. vice Stirling, prom.; E. Dyson, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Nugent.

4th Drag. Guards.—Ensign B. Wodehouse, from the 76th Foot, to be Cornet, by p. vice Mitchell, who retires.

1st Foot.—Staff-Surg. J. Bell, from h. p. to be Surg. vice R. W. Sandford, placed upon h. p.

9th Foot.—Paymaster R. Bluntish, from h. p. of the 10th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice R. Walton, dismissed by the sentence of a general court-martial.

11th Foot.—Lieut. E. S. Farmer, to be Capt. by p. vice Bell, who retires; Ensign L. A. Boyd, to be Lieut. by p. vice Farmer; W. Browne, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Boyd.

23d Foot.—Second Lieut. J. O. E. Tucker, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Stanley, prom.; P. Gough, Gent. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Tucker.

25th Foot.—Capt. Hon. A. J. C. Villiers, from the Royal Regt. of Horse Guards, to be Capt. by p. vice Morris, who retires.

55th Foot.—Ensign W. Glover, from the 89th Foot, to be Lieut. by p. vice Walsh, who retires.

58th Foot.—Capt. G. Varlo, from the 76th Foot, to be Capt. vice Fenwick, who exch.; Ensign E. Wormington, from h. p. of the 4th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hutchinson, prom. in the Royal African Colonial Corps.

63d Foot.—Lieut. A. C. Pole, to be Capt. by p. vice Nelly, who retires; Ens. H. T. Crompton, from the 99th Foot, without p. vice Bowles, who retires; Ensign E. S. T. Swyny, from the 99th Foot, by p. vice Sharp, who retires; Ensign H. J. Swyny, by p. vice Pole, to be Lieut.; R. L. Day, Gent. vice Swyny, to be Ensign, by p.; Lieut. J. P. Jones, vice Pole, prom. to be Adjut.

64th Foot.—Lieut. T. L. Butler, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Garnier, who exch.

76th Foot.—Capt. T. L. Fenwick, from the 58th Foot, to be Capt. vice Varlo, who exch.; H. Brewster, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Wodehouse, app. to the 4th Drag. Guards.

77th Foot.—Lieut. F. Garnier, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Butler, who exch.

84th Foot.—Ensign R. Proctor, from h. p. of the 59th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Purdon, prom. in the Royal African Colonial Corps.

87th Foot.—Capt. J. Bowes, to be Major, by p. vice Gammell, who retires; Capt. J. Bagwell, from h. p. of 1st Garrison Battalion, to be Capt. vice W. Hutchinson, who exch. rec. the diff; Lieut. M. Maxwell, to be Capt. by p. vice Bowes; Second-Lieut. Lord Henry Beauleck, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Maxwell, C. H. J. Rich, Gent. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Lord Henry Beauleck.

89th Foot.—W. A. Devaynes, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Glover, prom. in the 55th Foot.

99th Foot.—To be Ensign by p.—H. A. Ouvry, Gent. vice Swyny, prom. in the 63d Foot; T. J. Bowles, Gent. vice Crompton, prom. in the 63d Foot.

Royal African Colonial Corps.—To be Lieuts. without p.—Ensign P. Purdon, from the 84th Foot, vice Smellie, who resigns; Ensign H. Hutchinson, from the 58th Foot, vice Fearon, app. to the 5th Foot.

Memoranda.—The Christian names of Lieut. Eager, of the 31st Foot, are Robert John.

The appointment of Hospital-Assistant T. Pearson, to be Assist.-Surg. in the 17th Foot, has not taken place.

OCT. 22.

6th Regt. of Drag. Guards.—Lieut. Francis Browne, to be Adjut. vice Hebson, who resigns the Adjut. only.

15th Regt. of Light Drag.—Lieut. Andrew Jordaine Wood, to be Capt. by p. vice Baird, who retires; Cornet Charles Spauling, to be Lieut. by p. vice Wood; Robert Dennistown Campbell, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Spauling.

1st Foot.—Brevet-Major Robert Mullen, to be Major, without p. vice Vetherall, dec.; Lieut. Richard Blacklin, to be Capt. vice Mullen; Ensign James William Henry Hastings, to be Lieut. vice Blacklin; Gent. Cadet Frederick H. Mein, from the Royal Mil. Col. to be Ensign, vice Hastings.

25th Foot.—Capt. Hon. Samuel Hay, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Augustus John Child Villiers, who exch.

35th Foot.—Hon. David Stuart Erskine, to be Ensign, by p. vice Brockman, who retires.

47th Foot.—Ensign John Sutton, to be Lieut. by p. vice Taylor, who retires; Thomas Honeybone Atkinson, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Sutton.

56th Foot.—Ensign Daniel Le Geyt, from h. p. of 96th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Blackburne app. to the 85th Foot.

65th Foot.—Ensign James Smith, to be Lieut. by p. vice Palmer, who retires; Patrick Day Stokes, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Smith.
84th Foot.—Ensign Arthur Cope, to be Lieut. by p. vice Robe, prom. in the 87th Foot.

To be Ensigns by p.—Richard Lovelace Cox, Gent. vice Procto, who retires; Frederick Douglas Lumley, Gent. vice Cope.

85th Foot.—Ensign John Blackburne, from the 56th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Ramsay, app. Adjut.; Ensign Alexander Ramsay, to be Adjut. vice Lieut. and Adjut. McEadden, who resigns, rec. a commutation.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Frederick Holt Robe, from the 84th Foot, to be Capt. by p. vice Bagwell, who retires.

98th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel John M'Caskill, from h. p. of the 89th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel vice Vaughan, dec.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 21.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—Second-Lieut. Wm. Stames Payne, to be First-Lieut. vice Oleeve, dec.; Second-Capt. Wm. Saunders, to be Capt. vice Maling, retired; First-Lieut. John Alex. Wilson, to be Second-Capt. vice Saunders; Second-Lieut. Walter Raleigh Gilbert, to be First-Lieut. vice Wilson; First-Lieut. and Adjut. Charles Robert Dickens, to be Second-Capt.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second-Lieut. Wm. Yolland, to be First-Lieut. vice Alexander, retired.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Oldfield, commanding Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

Sept. 23, at Lincoln, the Lady of Mr. H. B. H. Long, Purser, R.N. of a daughter.

Sept. 27, at Lishburn, the Lady of Capt. Boyes, 55th Regt. of a daughter.

Sept. 29, near Exeter, the Lady of Lieut. E. K. Foley, R.N. of a son.

At the Royal Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjut. Brown, of a son.

At Swiss Cottage, Bemburgh, Isle of Wight, the Lady of J. Kidd, Esq. Surgeon, R.N. of a son.

Sept. 30, at Enniskerry Lodge, county of Wicklow, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Mouch Mason, R.N. of a daughter.

At Lennard Place, St. John's Wood, the Lady of Capt. J. Luard, of a daughter.

In Stratton Street, Piccadilly, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Herries, K.C.H. of a son.

At Cavan, the Lady of Lieut. J. N. Fraser, 27th Regt. of a son.

Oct. 1, at Cove, the Lady of J. P. Sarjeant, Esq. Purser, R.N. of a son.

Oct. 2, at Downpatrick, Ireland, the Lady of Lieut. T. H. Rimington, R. Eng. of a daughter.

Oct. 4, the Lady of Major Hill, 96th Regt. of a son.

At Suffolk House, Cheltenham, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Allen, of Inchmatine, of a son.

Oct. 5, at Pennington House, Lynington, the Lady of Capt. Temple, late 60th Rifles, of a dau.

Oct. 8, at Plymouth, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas, R.N. of a son.

Oct. 13, at the Wilderness, Reigate, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Martin, R.N. of a son.

At Brighton, the Lady of Capt. Henry Wilson, King's Own Dragoons, of a daughter.

Oct. 17, at Wexford, the Lady of Capt. Ward, 43d Regt. of a son and heir.

Oct. 20, at Woolwich Common, the Lady of Lieut. J. M. Savage, Royal Horse Artill. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Sydney, New South Wales, Lieutenant Espinasse, 4th, or King's Own, to Julia, daughter of the late William Stephens, Esq.

In Athlone, Capt. James Caulfeild, R.N. to Emilia Olivia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. French, of Cloonigun, county Roscommon.

Sept. 24, at Alderley, Lieut. Marcus Theodore Hare, R.N. to Lucy Ann, second daughter of Sir John T. Stanley, of Alderley Park, Bart.

At Oldswinford, Capt. T. Battersbee, Royal Engineers, to Eliza, daughter of J. Pidcock, Esq. of the Platts, county Stafford.

At Dublin, Commander G. Ingram, R.N. to Catharine, widow of the late A. Warring, Esq. of Shinton, county Kilkenny.

At Brighton, Lieut. Patrick Inglis, R.N. to

Mary Ann, only daughter of the late J. G. Cocks, Esq. R.N.

Sept. 30, at Stoke Church, Lieut. Venus, R.N. to Miss Robinson, of Gloucester Street, Portico.

Oct. 8, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. A. W. Bishop, 7th Drag. Guards, to Eleanor, only child of the late Lieut. Markland, of the 33d Regt. and grand-daughter of the late Sir Ed. Nightingale, of Kneeworth Hall, Cambridge.

Ensign William Glover, 89th Regt. to Hannah Maria, fourth daughter of the late John Shan Downes, Esq. of Prospect House, Plymouth.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Lieut. Hadden, Royal Engineers, to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of L. D. Jaquier, Esq. of Reed House, in the county of Kent.

At Portsmouth, Charles Stark, Esq. Mathematical Instructor in Naval Gunnery, H.M.S. Excellent, to Maria Clark, daughter of Commander Felix Frankling, R.N.

Oct. 10, by special license, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Bart., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to Letitia, third daughter of the late Rev. James Agnew Webster, and niece to Sir Henry Brooke, Bart., of Colebrook, county of Fermanagh.

Oct. 14, at Lamesley Chapel, in the county of Durham, Capt. Yorke, R.N. and M.P. for Cambridgeshire, to the Hon. Susan Liddell.

At Kirkaldy, Josh. Cook, Esq. Surgeon, R.N. to Jean, daughter of J. McDonald, Esq. Perth.

Oct. 17, at Southwold, Capt. Pulteney, 12th Lancers, eldest son of John Pulteney, Esq. of Notherwood, Hants, to Emily, third daughter of C. T. Tower, Esq. M.P. of Weald Hall, in the county of Essex.

Oct. 19, Capt. Francis Ringler Thomson, R.E. to Selina Harriett Cotton, widow of the late G. H. Macartney, Esq. and niece of Wm. Augustus Brooke, Esq. Chief Justice of Benares.

Oct. 23, at Stoke church, near Guildford, Lieut. Wm. Preston, R.N. second son of Admiral Preston, to Hamilla Mary, youngest daughter of J. Mangles, Esq. M.P., of Woodbridge.

DEATHS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

June 7, Erskine, h. p. 99th Foot.

MAJOR.

Sir T. Ormsby, Bart. h. p. unat.

CAPTAINS.

Jan. 10, Andora, h. p. Sicilian Regt.

March 24, Meyrick, 39th Foot, Bangalore.

April 20, Champion, 55th Foot, Bellary.

May 1, Armstrong, h. p. 88th Foot.

July 17, Dale, 84th Foot, Laturin, Jamaica.

Sept. 15, O'Fiderty, late 6th Royal Vet. Batt. Bruges.

LIEUTENANTS.

March 30, Wake, 55th Foot, Bellary, Madras.
April 10, Buchanan, Adj. 62d Foot, Vallatoore,
Madras.

April 15, Ross, 48th Foot, Poonamallee,
Madras.

July 15, Thomas, 1st Foot, Dominica.

July 26, Cuffe, h. p. 7th Drag. Guards.

Aug. 19, Meagher, h. p. 103d Foot, Nenaghl.

SUB-LIEUTENANT.

Sept. 7, Johnson, h. p. Royal Sappers and
Miners.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 19, Asst.-Commissary-Gen. Wm. Harris,
h. p.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst.-Surg. Torrie, 1st Foot.

Aug. 28, Surg. Johnstone, h. p. 5th Foot.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut.-Colonel E.
Vaughan, 98th Regt.

At Dominica, Major Waterfall, 1st Batt. Royal
Regt. commanding the troops in that island.

At Trinidad, Lieut. Harding, 19th regiment.

Sept. 23, on board the Marine Society's ship,
of apoplexy, Mr. J. Buyers, Master, R.N. aged
66, in his 17th year as superintendent of that
ship.

In Dublin, Capt. Meighan, h. p. 32d Regt.

Sept. 24, at Freamham, Hants, Commander J.
Eastwood, R.N.

At Twickenham, Commander T. Stephenson,
R.N.

Sept. 27, at East Holey, Berkshire, aged 57,
Lieut. Charles Hemsted, R.N., the Governor of
Travers's College, Windsor.

Oct. 1, at the York House, Bath, William
Henry Tonge, Esq. late a Lieut. in the 17th
Lancers, and son of William Norris Tonge,
Esq. of Alveston, in the county of Gloucester.
Oct. 2, in Percy Street, Commander Newton,
R.N.

Oct. 3, at Wood Hall, aged 58, Arthur
Maister, Esq. Colonel of the East York Militia,
and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the same Riding.

In London, Commodore Vincent Newton,
(1814.)

At Plymouth, Major Philip Ven Cantlede,
late Deputy Barrack Master-General in Canada.

Oct. 13, at his house in Baggot Street, Dublin,
Lieut.-General J. Croker.

At Taunton, aged 78, Joseph Whitbey, Esq.
54 years a Master in the Navy, and many years
Superintendent of the works of Plymouth
Breakwater.

Oct. 14, in Dublin, Capt. Matthew Hemmings,
formerly Barrack-Master of Limerick, and a
burgess of that city.

At Voughal, suddenly, Capt. Henry Evans,
9th Regt. eldest son of the late Major General
Evans.

Oct. 16, in Sali-bury Street, Strand, Major-
General William Binks, aged 71, from Royal
Malmes.

In Dublin, Commander Goddard Blenner-
hasset, R.N. (1808.)

At Glenties, Donegal, Capt. S. Folvil, R.N.
(1802.)

At sea, on board the Industry, transport, on
the passage from Lisbon, Capt. Clements, Royal
Malmes.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

SEPT. 1833.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Ther- mo- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo Degrees.	Hygrom. Forts.			
1	57.8	52.0	29.64	57.8	464	.040	.063	N.W. blowing hard
2	59.9	47.2	29.82	57.8	358	.015	.037	W. lt. breezes and fine
3	60.0	54.3	29.64	56.6	503	—	.052	N.W. mod. breezes
4	59.7	51.4	29.85	56.8	416	—	.044	W.N.W. fresh breezes
5	59.3	49.2	30.30	57.0	338	.220	.035	N.N.W. variable
6	60.0	48.8	30.27	59.1	415	—	.047	N by E. fresh breezes
7	62.0	55.8	29.88	58.8	518	.080	.050	N. by E. squally
8	60.7	56.3	29.92	58.0	524	.020	.085	N.N.W. mod. and cloudy
9	59.0	57.2	30.08	57.6	598	—	.043	N.W. variable, cloudy day
10	60.1	56.3	30.02	59.8	531	—	.067	W.N.W. light airs and fine
11	60.3	57.2	29.75	57.9	580	.425	.100	N.W. to S.W. strong br.
12	59.8	52.5	30.04	57.6	510	—	.158	N.W. fr. br. beautif. day
13	57.8	49.3	30.03	56.5	520	—	.165	S.S.E. mod. br. fine day
14	60.4	52.0	29.96	58.6	462	—	.182	S. by E. gentle br. & clear
15	63.8	52.5	29.83	61.2	373	.030	.260	S.W. light airs and fine
16	62.5	56.5	29.65	60.8	493	.120	.090	S.W. by W. gent. br. cloudy
17	62.3	55.4	29.73	59.5	507	—	.036	W.N.W. mod. br. & fine
18	62.4	51.2	29.79	58.7	516	.136	.094	N.W. fr. breezes and fine
19	60.7	52.3	30.13	58.0	518	.032	.086	N.N.E. mod. br. & cloudy
20	59.0	50.6	30.20	58.0	526	—	.088	N.E. light breezes and fine
21	59.8	57.0	30.09	59.0	528	.068	.100	S. light airs and clear
22	60.5	50.8	29.92	58.7	538	—	.086	E. by S. light airs, cloudy
23	60.8	52.7	29.67	59.0	593	—	.104	N.E. fr. breezes and fine
24	65.6	53.0	29.41	59.2	636	—	.087	S.W. strong br. & squally
25	62.3	53.3	29.53	60.4	—	—	.098	W.S.W. fr. br. and fine
26	62.8	56.4	29.87	61.0	426	—	.102	S.W. mod. br. and fine
27	62.7	51.0	29.88	60.2	406	—	.100	S. by E. gent. br. beautif. day
28	61.0	55.3	29.60	60.4	480	.084	.078	S.E. gent. br. and clear
29	61.9	52.0	30.06	59.6	507	.040	.093	W.N.W. light airs & fine
30	60.5	59.7	30.06	60.6	464	—	.080	N.E. gent. br. beautif. day

TACTICS.—NO. III.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

"I have been taught this piece of wisdom, that generality brings nothing to good issue, but that, before any matter can be fully finished, it must be brought to particulars."—KING JAMES I.

GREECE occupied itself in time of peace with war as a science. The use of arms, just theories of formations and of marches, the principles according to which they were to be applied, together with the mode of conducting war and providing against its various casualties, belonged to those branches of knowledge that every good citizen was expected to be acquainted with, and which were taught accordingly by regular masters. Rome was not so enlightened in this respect. The Roman citizen learnt, indeed, to throw the dart, to use the sword, to raise works, to perform long marches, and to carry heavy burthens; and thus trained, took the field, individually, a better soldier than the Greek; but the higher branches of the science were entirely overlooked; the Republic blindly entrusted the command of its armies to whatever talents or experience those might possess on whom such high offices devolved. Thus, a Sempronius, a Varro, a Mummius and others, all illiterate and barbarous as the senate that appointed them;—an inexperienced Lucullus, a Cæsar, who himself acknowledged that he had never done anything,—were sent forth at the head of the legions, in the good hope that, if they wanted theory, the chances of war would, nevertheless, present them with opportunities for employing to advantage the well-trained soldiers placed at their disposal. During a long succession of martial ages, and under a government constantly at war, many of the leaders so selected naturally proved themselves men of the highest talents; a far greater number owed their success to the gallantry of the soldiers and to the admirable system of organization and discipline that pervaded the Roman armies. Such men purchased, with the blood of their subordinates, the spoils, triumphs, and renown, justly due to high military genius alone. Yet neither the bravery nor the skill of the legionaries, which were never surpassed in the ancient world, saved the Republic from mourning the loss of entire armies, sacrificed by the presumption of a Flaminius and the folly of a Crassus.

During the dark ages there was no science to learn; and, from the first revival of the art, down to our own time, the idea has pretty generally prevailed that a knowledge of war could only be acquired in war. Those who had served flattered themselves, therefore, that they were already masters of the subject; whilst those who had not been in the field consoled themselves with the belief that they also would acquire an equal degree of knowledge whenever chance should furnish them with the requisite experience. It never occurred to such men that the military knowledge acquired in the field alone must be purchased at the expense of "human bones," and can, at the best, be only imperfect. War is a time of action, and for the application, far more than the acquisition of knowledge; and those who do their duty towards their country and their profession must bring with them into the field as much science and as much of the habit and power of thought as can be gathered from the experience of those who have gone before them. It

is not in the lists that the champion must be trained and instructed; he must bring science with him to the combat, and then practice and experience will improve his skill, and confidence will nerve his arm.

But in our time and country these views have not prevailed. We have profited neither by the theory of the Greeks nor the practical ability of the Romans; we have not been warned by the disasters which the weak points of their different formations drew down upon those ancient nations, nor by the losses occasionally sustained by our own and other tactical armies, when contending against adversaries who, from accident, skilful leading, or from some peculiar mode of warfare, happened to strike at one of the many weak points of the Prussian system of tactics. I purposely say the Prussian system, in order that we may not allow ourselves to be deceived by the new names applied to old practices, for we are still, after the lapse of a century, and at the expiration of a war carried on for five-and-twenty years with unparalleled fierceness in every quarter of the globe, following the system originally introduced into the Prussian army by the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, and subsequently improved by Frederick II. Either the science of tactics already attained absolute perfection under that celebrated monarch, or the great masters of the age of intellect have not been great enough to advance it a single step. And it is indeed no easy matter to perfect or advance a system founded upon charcoal and saltpetre. Epaminondas himself, were he to rise from the dead, would be amazed to see the soldiers of his wedge, or *embolon*, struck mangled to the ground by the fire of batteries placed upon distant heights. Human intrepidity must rise above its usual level to remain calm and collected under a storm of these artificial thunderbolts, more destructive than those of nature itself.

In the first and second part of this Essay I endeavoured to point out the insufficiency of modern tactics, particularly as contrasted with the qualities of British soldiers, as well as the utter helplessness in which this modern arming and training must necessarily leave the infantry, when encountered, on level ground, by bold and resolute horsemen. Opinions so much at variance with the military maxims of the day could not be expected to pass altogether unchallenged; and these Essays have, in consequence, been honoured with some attention, as well as criticism, both in our own and in foreign countries. The arguments in support of the present system, formerly published in this Journal, were replied to at the time; and I now deem it right, before proceeding to the more important subject of strategy, briefly to go over the objections more generally urged against the views taken in these papers. I shall select, for this purpose, the article on tactics that appeared in the Caledonian Mercury of the 19th of July, 1832, as it embraces not only all that other writers have advanced against me, but also gives—what is so very rare in modern controversy—a clear analysis of the opinions under review. I ascribe the critique to the acute and learned author of the admirable articles “Army” and “Battle” in the seventh edition of the Encyclopædia.

It would now be as useless to omit the name of the present writer as it would be to insert the flattering terms in which it is introduced by the reviewer; for the person of the author can go for nothing in this controversy, and all deviation from the matter under discussion to the pretensions of an individual may be safely looked upon as unwilling

confessions of defeat. The opinions contained in these papers must stand or fall by the facts and arguments brought forward in their support: if the facts are correctly stated, and if the inferences to which they lead are logically drawn, then will the humble rank and unknown name of the writer detract as little from their value as higher rank and greater pretensions could add to the weight of opinions founded upon erroneous premises or discordant conclusions. Though logic is banished from political controversy, we must retain its use in all military discussions,—for we shall never, by a false system of reasoning, arrive at a just system of tactics.

I now proceed to give the reviewer's statement, on which I shall have to offer a few remarks of my own, and shall conclude the subject with some additional observations in support of the arguments already brought forward.

"Major Mitchell, formerly of the Marquis of Angles's Staff*, and an officer, &c. &c., has published in the *United Service Journal* two Essays on Tactics; one of which has for its object to show, that the general system of tactics at present acted upon is defective in various essential points, and particularly in the non-developement of the energies of men in close combat, and the tendency (1) to trust to strategical combinations and manœuvres, rather than to put the issue to the speedy and decisive arbitrement of battle sword in hand; whilst the purport of the other is to prove, both from principles and facts, that cavalry, when properly led, are capable of overthrowing infantry in any formation. With regard to the first of these treatises, we have only to say, that we agree entirely in Major Mitchell's views, in as far as these are merely of a practical nature, and that we consider his exposition of the defects of the present tactical system as deserving of deep and earnest meditation. No attention whatever, or at least next to none, is paid to the training of the soldier in his capacity of an individual; no effort is made to develop his fighting qualities, to teach him to depend on his own energies, or to familiarize him with the idea of that species of combat which, in the case of men naturally brave, robust, vigorous, and persevering, is sure to prove decisive. He is armed with a clumsy and not very manageable weapon, adapted chiefly to distant fighting; he is taught to depend not on himself, but on the mass of which he constitutes a unit; the object of the discipline to which he is subjected is to convert him into a sort of living machine, capable of moving or acting only as he is impelled; there is nothing to excite his enthusiasm, nor to produce that high and chivalrous daring, under the influence of which death loses its terrors, and victory flashes in living colours on the soul of the warrior; he stands to shoot or be shot, as chance may determine; the force of moral causes is destroyed; and when his formation is disordered, he is lost. He has no reliance upon, no resource, in himself. He is merely one of a disciplined mob, and when the coherence is dissolved, he is at the mercy of any assailant. One great branch of military instruction is neglected. The mass is carefully disciplined, but the individual is forgotten; and, as a natural part of the same system, he is not provided with any means of action or defence, except collectively—and even these are bad.

"The second essay, which has for its object to show that, under the actual system, cavalry, when properly led, are capable of overthrowing infantry in any formation, is not less deserving of attention than the first, though the views which the author here labours to establish are more at variance with received opinions than those regarding the general character of modern tactics. At the same time, his induction is, in many respects, very striking, and some of the facts stated seem to warrant conclusions more favourable to

the power of cavalry, when opposed to infantry, than have been recently sanctioned by military writers of talents and experience (2). Major Mitchell, however, rests too much on detached examples, where accident and surprise on one side, or unprecedented daring on the other, may have led to unexpected results (3); and he has not examined, as we think he ought to have done, that still more numerous class of instances where the efforts of cavalry against infantry have been foiled, notwithstanding the attack of the former was made under every advantage. The account, in short, is not equally balanced; one side of it only is brought prominently forward; and although the individual cases specified are, for the most part, accurately stated, circumstances most material to the right understanding of the point at issue are often unconsciously omitted. Good cavalry, for instance, will always succeed against bad infantry; and, on the other hand, steady, well-disciplined infantry will uniformly repulse indifferent cavalry. But what safe conclusion can be drawn from cases of either kind? The contending parties are not *in pari casu*. To make out his point Major Mitchell must establish that, upon equal terms, and in the open field, no infantry whatever can resist the shock of a cavalry charge delivered in compact order, and with the requisite energy and determination. But has he done so? (4) He has proved, we think, that cavalry can do *more* than they have hitherto effected; but he has not shown that they are capable of accomplishing *this*. It is easy to theorise, and the Major has done so skilfully; but he almost always confines his attention to isolated cases. A single square may be broken; but where there are numerous squares, the success in one instance would only accelerate the destruction of the assailants, who, disordered by their very victory, would fall an easy prey to the musketry and artillery of the surrounding squares, as happened at Waterloo.

"Accordingly, it may be stated as a general fact, that cannot be disputed, that cavalry, however excellent and enterprising, have never, in any instance, been able to make a serious impression on veteran infantry in close formation, and prepared to receive them. The Mamelukes were allowed to be the finest body of horse in the world; yet they failed in their attack on the French army, under Napoleon, at the battle of the Pyramids, although they rushed on like 'a living tempest,' at full speed, and were headed by Mourad, the bravest and most enterprising of all the Beys. This was perhaps the most desperate charge executed by cavalry in modern times; it was made with the fury of a hurricane from the desert, and persevered in with a determination to conquer or perish; yet, although some of the squares were broken by the violence of the shock, the attack completely failed; and these brave horse were driven from the field with the loss of near half their numbers. They could make no serious impression on the tried veterans of the army of Italy. Kleber's twelve hundred infantry resisted for nearly as many hours all the efforts of eighteen thousand Turkish horse at Mount Lebanon, and finally disengaged themselves without any great loss. At Smolensko, the Russian army, then under the able command of Barclay de Tolly, retired in squares, followed by the French cavalry, under Murat, which repeatedly dashed at them in the gallantest manner possible; but, though animated by the chivalrous example of their heroic leader, the latter were unable to make almost any impression on them. Each square seemed a blazing ball of fire; and as the retreat was conducted with admirable coolness and in perfect order, the squares mutually supporting each other, it was found impossible to approach them. Why has Major Mitchell neglected these and hundreds of similar examples that might be quoted? It is not by taking instances on one side, and omitting altogether those on the other, that any induction can be rendered either satisfactory or conclusive. Both sets of cases must be carefully analysed and compared (§) before any inference can fairly be drawn from them; and proper allowances must also be made for accidents, surprises, and inequalities in discipline, numbers, and moral force, which are alto-

gether left out of view in his statement. "We agree with all that he says against the bayonet, which is one of the clumsiest, worst-contrived, worst-balanced, and most unhandy weapons that soldiers were ever provided withal; but, with all its disadvantages, it is manifestly formidable in a steady hand, accustomed to use it; and, although there is great room for improvement, it cannot be denied that it has done good service (6). The Major condemns the conventional mode of fighting, and most justly; it is open to all sorts of objections. But in a question like that which we are considering, more attention should be paid to facts than to theories, however plausible, and however ably supported (7).

"But we must allow our gallant friend, if we may use the freedom so to call him, to speak for himself. We repeat that his essay is equally curious, interesting, and instructive, and that many of his suggestions are deserving of the most serious consideration. Major Mitchell," &c. &c.

This critique is certainly ably and cleverly written: let us now see how far the reviewer's objections will stand the test of close investigation. We shall, for clearness sake, print the extracts in italics.

(1) "*To trust to strategical combinations and manœuvres, rather than put the issue to the speedy and decisive arbitrement of battle, sword in hand.*"

It is, of course, the duty of a commander to spare the lives of his soldiers, and to employ bloodless manœuvre instead of battle, whenever it can be done with effect; but this pretended trusting to science and manœuvre has, in modern times, been little more than an opening for that mental cowardice which has so strongly characterised modern warfare. The fear of generals, who never ventured to strike home, has constantly led to long, sanguinary, and fruitless combats, and to protracted campaigns that occasioned, ultimately, more bloodshed and misery than the most splendid victories of former times. Even the greatest of the Continental battles lasted entire days, were fought for the possession of posts or villages on which the world's fate seemed to depend, or by skirmishers, while armies remained in reserve, literally to feed the fire, to come, like the wounded Curiatii, successively, instead of simultaneously, into action; and above all, to save the fame of their mighty leader from too severe a shock whenever the goddess of fortune remained deaf to the prayers of her votaries, though uttered in loud peals of cannon and of musketry, and in the dying groans of idly-sacrificed thousands: one bold onset would have been worth all this strategy a hundred times over.

(2) "*Than have been recently sanctioned by military writers of talents and experience.*"

Who are those writers? Napier is an historian, and says, perhaps, too little about tactics; Gleig, Jones, and Hamilton, cannot, in mere popular narratives, be expected to enter into such discussions. As to the French writers, Marbot, Jomini, and Rogniat, what new principle have they established, or where is the single spark of light they have thrown upon any one point of the science of war? They only illustrate its difficulties in their own persons, by showing, that men may be present in twenty campaigns without comprehending the first principles of their profession. One of them, I believe it is Marbot, seriously proposes that the bayonets of the rear-ranks should be lengthened in order to render them more effectual in a charge. Should not a review in the

Champ de Mars have given the writer a juster idea of such a charge? Other French writers have actually discussed the point, whether columns were intended to fight, or only to move, so that it seems they do not yet know the object of the very formation with which they all but conquered Continental Europe. It was well for the fame of such commanders that nobody asked what became of the brave men so lavishly furnished by a ruthless conscription, and that no inquiry was ever made as to the manner in which victories were achieved, provided they told in a bulletin. The miserable farrago of folly and falsehood, dictated by Napoleon at St. Helena, that failed even as a bookseller's speculation, is of course totally undeserving of attention. For a Frenchman, Jomini is, however, a pretty fair relater of events.

The military writers of Germany, far superior to those of France, cannot be altogether quoted against me. Count Bismark, in his tactics of cavalry, translated by Major Beamish, says that cavalry, "if they are determined, can overthrow the best infantry." Count Canitz, a far greater writer, leans to the same view, though he gives no decided opinion on the subject. The older writers Berenhorst, from whom I have so often quoted, Bulow, and our own countryman, Loyd, are all favourable to the power of the cavalry, though they nowhere, I believe, enter into any particular discussion of the point here at issue.

(3) "*Major Mitchell, however, rests too much on detached examples, where accident and surprise on one side, or unprecedented daring on the other, may have led to unexpected results.*"

One instance would have been sufficient; and I have quoted a long list of instances independent of "accident and surprise," that all show what cavalry can do when making a proper use of their power; and as to "unprecedented daring," it is our own fault if we do not act up to the example that has been set us.

(4) "*To make out his point, Major Mitchell must establish, that upon equal terms, and in the open field, no infantry whatever can resist the shock of a cavalry charge delivered in compact order and with the requisite energy and determination. But has he done so?*"

He thinks he has: look at the account of the actions of Garci-Hernandez, the Goerde, Totenhausen, Haynaw, and others mentioned in the second part of this Essay, where the best of Continental infantry were overthrown with every advantage of preparation and formation on their side. I was, of course, speaking only of infantry such as they are: infantry properly trained and armed must at all times be able to resist cavalry.

(5) "*The Mamelukes were allowed to be the finest body of horse in the world, yet they failed in their attack on the French army, &c. &c.*"

"*At Smolensko the Russian army retired in squares, followed by the French cavalry, which repeatedly dashed at them in the gallantest manner possible, yet were unable to make any impression on them, &c. Why has Major Mitchell neglected these and hundreds of similar examples that might be quoted? Both sets of cases must be carefully analysed and compared.*"

If I have succeeded in proving, from facts and principles, that cavalry possess the power of overthrowing modern infantry, however brave and

well-disciplined, I am no longer called upon to assign grounds for the failure of the many cavalry attacks made against infantry squares during the war. In the second part of this Essay, I described the manner in which such unsuccessful attacks had generally been made, and the description was, if I recollect right, considered too graphic to be meddled with; it accounted pretty well for most of the failures in question. As to the instances mentioned by the reviewer, I am, however, enabled to give some accounts of them, and I shall do so accordingly. And first, of the defeat of the Mamelukes, as it has been quoted against me, both by French* and English critics.

It is true that the Mamelukes were the finest cavalry in the world, but they were so individually only. They were good swordsmen, admirable horsemen, well mounted, and superbly caparisoned, but they were destitute of discipline, and possessed no power of simultaneous action: their attacks on the French squares were made in small parties of tens, twenties, forties, and fifties, as chance, or the influence of individual leaders directed. Some advanced within pistol or carbine shot, discharged their fire-arms at the French, and retired again in order to load; others galloped up to the points of the bayonets, wheeled their horses round with that admirable dexterity for which they were famed, and in the very act of doing so, tried to cut down the men in the ranks; some actually backed their horses in upon the kneeling ranks; but few only dashed fairly at the foe, and of these few, it is a known fact, that some actually galloped in at one side of the squares and out at the other. From attacks conducted in a manner so totally devoid of all system, method, and simultaneous impulse, no favourable results could be expected, even though they lasted, as truly stated by the reviewer, from morning to night: but what must have happened had the mass come on like the whirlwind of the desert? This particular subject has been ably explained, in a former number of the Journal, by a writer who signs himself H. I., to whose very excellent article I would beg to refer.

And now to the affair near Smolensko: it is easily disposed of. Segur, in the second chapter of his sixth book, says, "Newerowskoi, seeing himself thus exposed, united his columns, and formed them into a solid square, so compact, that, though several times penetrated by Murat's cavalry, the latter could neither traverse (*traverser*) nor disperse it." To comprehend this, we must suppose that Newerowskoi's soldiers were different men as to bulk and strength from the other men of these degenerate days, or that the French horses must have been, like Cinderella's fairy horses, little better than mice in disguise. Is not the whole flourish of words a mere French excuse for defeat? "True it is," continues the Count, "that the first charges failed within twenty yards of the front of the Russians." Here M. le Comte is perfectly clear, and a little farther on he says, "Murat hurled the Wurtembergers against them in order to force them to lay down their arms; but whilst the head of the Russian column was clearing the obstacle (a fence), the rear-ranks faced to the right-about, and stood firm. They fired, badly it is true, most of them in the air, and like men who were confused, but at so short a distance, that the smoke, fire, and noise of so many muskets frightened the Wurtemberg horses, and overthrew

* *Spectateur Militaire*, April, 1832.

them ‘pell mell.’” Now, reader, is not this the old story over again? The men stop short of the enemy, notwithstanding the little effect produced by the fire of the infantry, and throw the blame upon the horses, who cannot contradict them, though it has been shown, in the second part of this Essay, that the horses are not frightened, whatever may at times be the case with the men.

An officer of distinguished gallantry and extensive experience, who has honoured these essays with some observations, states that during the war, from 1801 to 1815, the French cavalry never broke a single square of British infantry, and that the British only broke one square of French infantry during the same period; from which he would infer that all charges made by the cavalry against prepared and well-formed infantry are next to hopeless. A few words will be sufficient to show the little stress that can be laid on such general appeals, however formidable they may sound. In the first place, we have no right to take any particular period of a war, because we might confine ourselves to a time when no cavalry actions took place. We must extend the inquiry to the whole length of time during which the men, the arms, and mode of fighting remained the same. And if we take the whole course of the war from 1793 down to 1815, we shall find that the British cavalry made eight regular charges against well-formed French infantry: five of these were completely successful; two failed owing to circumstances that, as we shall see presently, prevent them from being taken into account; so that one alone remains to console the upholders of the defensible system of modern tactics. If, on the other hand, we take the second period of the war only, we find that the British cavalry—for I reckon the King’s German Legion as British—made five charges against regularly-formed French infantry; two of these attacks, at Hernandez and the Goerde, were completely successful; the charge of the 23d dragoons at Talavera failed in consequence of the ravine that broke the onset and rendered victory almost impossible. The surprise and faulty leading, clearly proved in Colonel Brotherton’s letter, explains the cause of the defeat of the cavalry in their attack on a French detachment near the Coa. What occasioned the failure in the plain of Merida I am unable to state: as already said, that single instance may help to wipe the tear from the eye of the theoretical tactician. But before gentlemen can turn even this to account, they must show that ground and circumstances were fair, that the cavalry knew their power and duty, for men cannot be expected to achieve what they believe to be impracticable; and lastly they must show that all the assailants, who escaped the fire of the French infantry, arrived at full speed, and with slackened rein, against the bayonets of the enemy: what arrested their further progress the tacticians will also have to tell us; for we do not know the power that could enable a few files of ordinary mortals to withstand the shock of a horse in full career. When contending against infantry, the cavalry have only their swords and the impulse of their horses to depend upon; these cannot, like muskets, tell at a distance; and whenever the cavalry do not close with their adversaries, in order to use these arms, it is either because they do not know, or dare not act up to their duty. It has been stated that the attack, of which we have just been speaking, was made in close column; if so, can we wonder at its having failed? Can anything be imagined more completely

at variance with common judgment than a charge of cavalry in close column?

Since this article was prepared for the press, the king-making science has found another champion.

“ They come as fast as mountain deer,
We'll drive them back as tame.”

In the second part of the present Essay no mention was made of the noble charge executed by the heavy brigade at Salamanca, or by Ponsonby's brigade at Waterloo, because I wished to rest the case on isolated actions only, in which cavalry on one side and infantry on the other were fairly confronted on a clear stage. This was done in order that the results to which I appealed might not be ascribed to the aid of other troops, or so much mixed up with the confused events of a general battle, as to render the exact cause that brought them about dubious and uncertain. In the last Number of the U. S. Journal there is, however, so clear an account of the charge made by General Le Marchant's brigade at Salamanca, that I cannot refrain from quoting it, particularly so, as the gallant author attempts, on the strength of the events related, to controvert some of the opinions set forth in these Essays. I had maintained that, on fair and open ground, as was the ground at Fuentes d'Onore, Elbodon, and Waterloo, good cavalry could easily, if they did their duty, overthrow the best of modern infantry; my new adversary goes farther, and shows that bold and resolute horsemen can vanquish good, ready and prepared infantry, even on ground “ obstructed by trees,” and that too after being to a certain extent disordered by a three miles' gallop, and several successful charges. I thank A. Z. for the valuable argument with which he has furnished me, and if it tells against his own view of the question, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it tells in favour of true professional principles; nor is he, after all, the first pioneer who has been “ blown up by his own petard.”

Let us now examine this statement which, all controversy apart, is a clear one: we shall then see how it bears out the author's conclusions. After describing the first two successful charges of the brigade, A. Z. goes on as follows:—

“ The nature of the ground, which was an open wood of evergreen oaks, and which grew more obstructed as they advanced, had caused the men of the three regiments of cavalry to become a good deal mixed in each other's ranks; and the front being at the same time constantly changing, as the right was brought forward, the whole had now crowded into a solid line, without any intervals. In this order, but without any confusion, they pressed rapidly forward upon another French brigade, which, taking advantage of the trees, had formed a COLONNE SERREE, and stood awaiting their charge. These men reserved their fire with much coolness till the cavalry came within twenty yards, when they poured it in upon the concentrated mass of men and horses with a deadly and a tremendous effect. The gallant General Le Marchant, with Captain White of his staff, were killed. Colonel Elley was wounded; and it is thought that nearly one-third of the dragoons came to the ground; but as the remainder retained sufficient command of their horses to dash forward, they succeeded in breaking the French ranks, and dispersing them in utter confusion over the field.”

Farther on A. Z. says—

"If, under circumstances like these, the condensed fire of infantry be able to create such havoc, what must be its comparative effect when delivered from a square in a state of perfect preparation, with every man animated by the consciousness of the formidable attitude of that imposing array of which he forms a part?"

These extracts speak for themselves; they show that a body of tried infantry, who "availed themselves of the trees" (valuable auxiliaries) that "obstructed the ground" on which they were formed; who awaited the onset "steadily," and "gave their fire coolly;" who did, in fact, all that brave soldiers, so trained and armed, could do, were nevertheless incapable of resisting the charge of horsemen already disordered by their previous success. Has a stronger proof of the relative power of the two arms ever yet been brought forward?

But had the French been formed in squares, then would the glory of modern tactics have arisen in full splendour, and the cabalistical power of that marvellous figure would then, like the Medusa-headed shield of Minerva, have paralyzed, in mid career, the noble steeds and gallant hearts who shrunk neither from the fire nor the bayonets of the French infantry! Now, is it not strange that we should allow ourselves to be imposed upon by mere sound in this manner; for what, after all, is a square but a body of men facing outwards in four different directions, in order that neither flank nor rear may be left exposed, and thus fighting, at the option of the assailant, only a quarter of the entire number? What imaginable aid can the front attacked derive from the men who are facing altogether away from the assailants, against whom they cannot bring a single musket to bear? The French *colonne serrée*, of which we have been speaking, seems to have attacked in front; it could, and would no doubt, have faced outwards had it been attacked in flank: but what benefit could the men attacked have derived from the pleasing conviction, that three-fourths of the entire body were uselessly facing away from the front attacked? a few muskets less would no doubt, by such a formation, have been fired at the dragoons, but by no possibility could a single additional one have been brought to bear against them. Is it not evident from the necessity of such explanations, that we are still at the A B C of the science?

In speaking of the last volley so "coolly and deliberately" fired by the French infantry, A. Z. says that it is "thought nearly one-third of the dragoons came to the ground." The loss of this brigade in the battle of Salamanca was 4 officers, 94 men, and 140 horses killed and wounded. Now, deduct from this number the men and horses put *hors de combat* in the two first charges mentioned by the author, all those also who were merely scratched by the bayonets in making their way through the confused mass of vanquished enemies, scratches that tell in returns, though not in the field; recollect what tremendous wounds horses will bear without being impeded in their progress, and how often men are wounded in the heat of action without immediately perceiving their hurts; and, having deducted all these from the total loss sustained by the brigade, how many men and horses are likely to have fallen in galloping over the twenty yards they had to traverse after receiving the fire of the French infantry? for only the men and horses of the front rank, who actually fell in traversing this short space, could in anything

impede the progress of a brigade. The total number killed in the battle was 23 men and 68 horses, and many of the latter were, in fact, killed after the close of the action, owing to the severe wounds they had received. What, then, becomes of the "third of a brigade" that went down before a single volley of French musketry? If we take the author's statement to the letter, it tells still more against him, for it shows that not even a loss so tremendous could arrest the intrepid men with whom he was acting.

In discussing points of military science, with a view to bring out just professional principles, we must keep fancy within bounds, adhere as closely as possible to the facts which are our only guides, and leave declamation and fine phrases to radical reformers, who seek to hide truth beneath a display of words. It is only in the field, when the spirit of victory is high, when its flashes of inspiration dispel the clouds of doubt, as the flashes of lightning dispel the clouds of darkness, that we can, at times, give the rein to imagination, and, trusting to fortune and our swords, grasp at success, though placed beyond barriers from which mere science and combination would shrink back dismayed: in the closet we must always reason logically and calculate coolly.

I have now, in my turn, two charges to bring against A. Z. At page 354 of the November Number of this Journal, he says—

"When J. M. so confidently asserts that, if cavalry will only persist in dashing onwards, after receiving the fire of a square, they have every certainty of success, he should recollect that the sudden fall of men and horses, when it exceeds a certain proportion, entirely annuls the physical force of the squadron, and makes its continuing to dash forward, not a matter of will or courage, but a question of possibility."

This would imply that the objection here urged had not been guarded against in the previous course of demonstration, whereas it was long since brought forward, in a very able and forcible manner, by a writer who signed himself VINDEK, and was replied to at length in the second part of this Essay, where A. Z. should have seen it, had he designed to read the articles he has honoured with his criticism. To bring forward objections already answered, without first showing that such answers are either faulty or insufficient, is always looked upon as a proof of defeat in argument: it is, at the best, but a second-hand repetition of Goldsmith's Schoolmaster,—

"Who, e'en though vanquish'd, yet could argue still."

Farther on A. Z. desires me to *"found my theories on some better basis than the notion of the courage of the British cavalry soldier failing in the hour of need."* A. Z. is evidently a very imaginative writer and inattentive reader; yet reading should really precede criticism. The theory set forth in these Essays is founded on the relative power of cavalry and modern infantry, illustrated by the whole history of cavalry warfare,—the only basis on which such a theory could be founded. I have nowhere thrown out the slightest imputation on the courage of the British cavalry, and it is unfair to bring such a charge against me, and to expose a writer—who is merely seeking to establish just professional principles—to the hostility of a distinguished and influential branch of the service. I have endeavoured to point out the feebleness of modern infantry tactics, and to show that, under the present system, the cavalry must always, on level ground, prove the superior arm. I have

thus given warning to the infantry to put their system "in order," and have called the cavalry to higher duties. If I have made out my case, I am entitled to the thanks of all who wish well to the service, and should not be undeservedly accused in this manner:—if I have failed in my attempt, let my errors be exposed, and I must abide the blame, exactly in proportion to the attention which, according to A. Z., these papers have excited; but I have a right to demand a fair reading, and, thanks to reviewers formerly quoted, I can also claim to be fairly understood. A frank and gallant adversary—and such I am sure is A. Z.—will not hesitate to make the *amende honorable* for the injustice he has, unintentionally I hope, committed.

Once for all: in attacking accessible infantry, the cavalry must throw doubts and hesitation aside the moment that spurs are dashed in chargers' flanks; from that instant they must see only victory and honour before them—infamy and defeat behind: they must

"Come as the winds come when
Forests are rended;
Come as the waves come when
Navies are stranded."

And, coming on thus, where are the means of resistance that can enable modern infantry to withstand the fury of the shock? Their fire and bayonets?—earth is not deep enough to hide from disgrace the soldier who should shrink from a single volley of miserable musketry or recoil from feeble and useless bayonets—the bloodless toys of childish tacticians!

To return, however, to our Caledonian reviewer.

(6) "*But, with all its disadvantages, it (the bayonet) is manifestly formidable in a steady hand accustomed to use it; and although there is great room for improvement, it cannot be denied that it has done good service.*"

What did it do any service, except by acting on the imagination, and frightening away those who were willing enough to run? What mortal ever beheld a bayonet conflict? or who can imagine a conflict with a bayonet so utterly ridiculous? An instrument with which you must actually thrust away to the north-west, if you would hit an enemy bearing due north. What chance would a bayoneteer have against an active adversary armed only with a sword, who should parry or seize the bayonet with his left hand, and use the right hand in the old Highland or Turkish fashion? When or where did modern infantry ever resist a bold onset of swordsmen? The defeats of the tacticians have been pretty numerous, as was shown in the first part of this Essay, but their victories we have yet to learn. As to the "steady hands accustomed to use it," mentioned by the reviewers, no hands ever were accustomed to use it. The infantry soldier is only taught to come into action, but he is not instructed in the skilful use of arms, or taught to fight. Why it should be so, those may explain who uphold the system. Folard already tells us that no hand-to-hand combat took place during the war of the Spanish Succession; Berenhorst relates the same of the Seven Years' war; and it is now pretty generally admitted that no bayonet contest took place during the last war; so that all close combats seem to have ceased from the very time this most formidable weapon was invented. That, at the storming of works, a soldier

who could not get away in time may, here and there, have been killed or wounded with a bayonet, is possible enough; it is also possible that, when Colonel Coulburn's brigade was galloped over at Albuera, some stubborn Englishman may have attempted to defend himself with his rickety, zig-zag bayonet. But a few isolated cases of this kind, if they did happen, cannot tell against the avowed fact, that no resisting men were ever forced back at bayonet's point; nor can soldiers be expected to close in mortal strife armed only with a weapon that every man who has poised or wielded it feels to be below contempt. Men will run at the enemy or run after them if they give way; but if the assailed stand fast the assailants invariably halt and begin to fire. The French always did so during the war; and those will read this who know that British troops have done the same. The troops possessing in the highest degree the most essential military qualities, personal strength, courage, energy, and activity, must, of course, be the greatest losers by the change that has taken place from a close to a distant method of fighting; and it might have been expected that the British, who claim a superiority in these higher qualities, would have attempted to render them as available as possible: but this has not been the case; we have fallen into the system followed by very inferior nations: we wished, perhaps, to show our enemies that we could beat them even with their own arms, and deemed it, no doubt, illiberal to attack them with arms more formidable than those with which they could oppose us. Still there was always a good deal of rhodomontade about the wonders effected, or to be effected, with the bayonet. It was even stated in evidence, on General Whitelock's court-martial, that the second in command directed some of the soldiers to take their flints out of the locks of their muskets, as everything was to be done with the bayonet." One man was actually killed in obeying this strange order. When charges of cavalry are made in close column, and when generals make the infantry soldiers throw away their flints, we may well be allowed to question the value of a system that has fostered ideas leading to conduct so extraordinary.

(7) "*But in a question like that which we are considering, more attention should be paid to facts than to theories, however plausible and however ably supported.*"

Yes, to facts when duly analysed and placed in a proper light, but not to mere results, unless we know the exact causes that brought them about, and these will as often be found in the very hearts and thoughts of the soldiers as in the circumstances of battle. In military inquiries we must never generalize, or allow ourselves to be imposed upon by sound, or by the authority of lofty names; we must follow truth through the dark mazes of modern war, and bring her out from the hiding-places in which professional pedantry, ignorance, and the efforts of little minds, when placed in high stations, endeavour to conceal her, fearing, perhaps, that the flashes of light reflected from her mirror, might not, like the flashes of lightning, always respect the laurel. Men of high character alone, who know that all sciences must be progressive, aid and encourage such inquiries, fully aware that every ray of light called forth under their auspices will add to their fame by showing the difficulties they had to contend with, as well as by clearing away some of that darkness under which even the best have erred. "Qui

n'a pas fait de fautes à la guerre," said Turenne, "ne la pas fait longtemps." It is on the strength of facts and truths thus brought out that we must endeavour to build and carry into effect new theories, unless we intend to remain for ever stationary with all our imperfections on our heads. Henry and Maurice of Orange were both theorists, Gustavus Adolphus was a theorist, and so was Frederic II. All these men, the real founders of the present science of war, rejected the faulty practices of their time, struck out new paths, looked deeply into the means and objects of the profession, and then established those theories that, when carried into effect, rendered their arms victorious and their names immortal.

So much for my reviewers, French, German and English, to all of whom my best thanks are due for the very courteous terms in which they have spoken of the writer of these trifles, even where they have arraigned the opinions he had advanced.

With the few words only that can still be added to this paper, we must, for the present at least, conclude a subject to which three volumes, instead of three feeble essays, could hardly have rendered full justice.

Those only who are unacquainted with history, or incapable of observing the relative position of the arts and sciences towards each other, and towards society in general, can be blind to the fact, that civilization and the arts of peace have only advanced hand in hand, and on the same alignment with what, to superficial observers alone, may seem the destructive art of war; and total folly only could now dream of striking out such a science from the moderate mass of human knowledge, or of founding institutions on the presumption of its non-existence. What, let us ask, would be the result, were all the inhabitants of the earth at once to divest themselves, by universal accord, of every particle of military knowledge? Not, certainly, a total cessation of war, for war results from the evil passions of the human breast, and not from the military science which is intended to repress their baneful influence,—no, we should only be forced, on the first outbreaking of national anger, again to take up the science from its earliest and rudest beginning, thus forfeiting all the advantages gained by the torrents of blood that have been shed in raising it even to its present moderate height. And any single state that shall attempt to discard the science of war will only be paving the way for its own destruction, as long as the great powers of Europe continue to cultivate military knowledge, and to honour military virtues. All must, from necessity, therefore, follow the same examples, were they even so unwise as to be desirous of adopting a different line of policy.

We may, no doubt, by giving the reins to imagination, picture to ourselves a state of human civilization so high and perfect, as to render appeals to arms needless and impossible. But as far as the feeble powers of man enable him to look into futurity, such an order of things can yet be considered only as the brilliant dream of generous philanthropy; and till the vision is realised, it must be the duty of every government to encourage military virtues, as well as to cultivate the science of war, in order to secure permanent protection for the honour, property, and independence of the countries over which they are called upon to rule. And let it always be recollected, that property has never long remained where honour had been discarded, and that the virtual

independence of nations has often ceased to exist, long before hostile banners, or the still more dangerous banners of protecting allies, had waved beneath the walls of their capitals.

In what state the science of tactics, the very foundation of the art of war, has, in the face of these truths, been allowed to remain in this country, was shown at length in the foregoing papers. Hundreds of thousands of infantry, the strength of armies, were sent to battle without having been taught the use of arms. These noble soldiers, for so their gallantry, discipline, and high bearing on every occasion well entitle them to be called, possess neither the means of resisting cavalry upon open ground, nor of contending, successfully, in hand-to-hand combat, against bold and energetic enemies; they are not dexterous enough in the use of arms to encounter, on equal terms, adversaries skilful in distant and desultory warfare: and, as far as the development of moral and personal faculties go, the men are as ill prepared for fighting on the day of battle as they were when they left the loom or the plough to enlist in the army. The very weapons placed in the hands of the soldiers are made on principles at variance with good swordmanship, or skilful musket practice.

As a trifling addition to the proofs formerly brought forward to show the value of our system, I may here mention, that the late excellent Mr. Surtees, of the Rifle Brigade, expressly says in his Memoirs, that he did not believe a single shot, out of nearly two hundred which he fired, during the battle of Bergen, took effect; an ignorance in the use of arms, for which, he somewhere else remarks, the Americans very justly laugh at us.

That things have not much mended,—and how indeed should they,—may be seen by the following extract from a late Brighton paper: the statement is probably not much exaggerated. “On Saturday week, a certain brigade of fusiliers, in the neighbourhood of this town, proceeded to exercise with ball-cartridge. An immense quantity of ammunition was expended in the course of the day, at the close of which it was triumphantly announced, that one man (out of sixty) had hit the mark.”

If such is your practice in peace, what is it likely to be in war?

The French, whose arming and training is pretty nearly upon a par with our own, expended, by official returns, 3,000,000 of ball cartridges during the operations before Algiers. They estimated the number of Moors killed and wounded at 10,000; so that, without making any allowance for those who fell, by the fire of artillery, it requires three hundred musket-shots to put one enemy *hors de combat*. But we now know that there were not even 5000 Moors killed and wounded; many of those who fell must, of course, have fallen by the fire of artillery; so that it must have taken some six or eight hundred musket-shots to bring down a single enemy! Now, reader, what think you of the system that limits the exertions of bold, active, and energetic men to the use of such an arm?

Perhaps you will appeal against this sweeping condemnation of the system of tactics to the victories achieved, during the war, over some of the bravest nations of the world?—But those nations followed, if any thing, rather a feebler system than your own; and your success may be fairly ascribed to the general knowledge and high character of your

officers, as well as to the stout hearts and strong arms of your men; so that, to render the appeal effectual, you must make it clear that your victories were always gained at the lowest possible expense of blood and treasure; and this will hardly be attempted in the face of the facts stated in the first part of this Essay, that amply prove loss and disaster to have resulted from the system, and from the system alone.

If these, our own disasters, have not yet been so overwhelming as others quoted in the second part of the Essay, to show how often a tenacious adherence to faulty and superannuated practices has occasioned the loss of empires, provinces, and entire armies, they have, nevertheless, been sufficiently marked, clearly to lay bare the causes from whence they sprung. And is not this enough? Must military improvement be constantly purchased by a boundless waste of human blood, instead of resulting from the power of human thought and reflection? Let us hope for the better things that are within our reach; for those who remember the war, and know the materials of which our army is composed, can well picture to themselves a band of British soldiers proudly advancing to battle with the step of victory and glance of defiance, their bodies erect, heads high, and confident in themselves, their leaders, and their arms, already looking upon every inch of ground marched over as so much conquered territory; still counting, like the army of Alexander at the Issus*, more than nine-tenths of the entire number effective in the ranks after years of triumphant progress.

But under the present system, we can look only for a repetition of what the same system produced before. When the war, already raging in the hearts of men, shall break out into open hostility, we must again expect to behold melancholy trains of exhausted stragglers in the rear of every line of march, crowded hospitals, a boundless waste of ammunition, and small results produced; sanguinary combats fought, and few advantages gained; protracted campaigns, and many more thousands destroyed by sickness and suffering than by the weapons of the foe. We shall again see armies raised, fleets assembled, seas traversed, and mountains crossed, in order that we may confront our enemies, not, indeed, to spring upon them as springs the lion in his wrath upon the foe, nor to dart upon them as the eagle in his pride darts down upon the prey; no, but just according to prescribed rule,—to pull a trigger at them!

The system is now, divested of false glitter and in its naked feebleness, brought fairly, I hope, to the bar of professional opinion. Let the officers of the army, who take an interest in the service, compare what skilful and well-armed men have done, and may therefore do again, with all that a tactical soldier is enabled to perform by the aid of his present arming and training: having made this comparison, let them decide accordingly on the value of modern tactics.

J. M.

* Polybius, book xii.

STRICTURES ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARMY AND
NAVY APPOINTMENTS.

"There is now a Bill in this House appointing a rigid inquisition into the minutest detail of our offices at home. And for what is all this apparatus of bustle and terror? Is it because anything substantial is expected from it? No. The stir and bustle itself is the end proposed. Great difficulties have given a just value to economy, and our minister *must be an economist whatever it may cost us*. If he does not obtain any public benefit, he may at least make regulations without end. Those are sure to pay in present expectation, whilst the effect is at a distance, and will be the concern of *other times and other men*."

BURKE'S *Speeches*.

THE Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the general question of naval and military appointments, with all other concerns connected with the expenses of the army, assembled in the month of May last, and proceeded to divide their subject into four separate heads:—

1. The Garrison Establishments.
2. The Pay and Allowances of General Officers having regiments.
3. The Pay and Allowances of other General and Staff Officers.
4. The honorary emoluments of officers of high rank in the Navy.

Now the first of these heads, the Garrison Establishments, being a matter but little understood by the public, had long furnished an extensive field for every empty and mischievous popular declaimer to utter all imaginable falsehoods and absurdities concerning it, starting always upon principle, by designating the garrison appointments as total sinecures, conferred either by gross misapplication of royal favour, or obtained by intrigue and party management.

The principal evidence before the Committee was in the first instance given by the Military Secretary in person; but as its substance was all recapitulated in a return enumerating every garrison appointment, with columns showing the pay and allowances of each situation itself, and also any other emolument held under government by the same individual, the Committee contented themselves with entering that return upon their proceedings, instead of the whole of the evidence. One thing is very striking on looking through this document, namely, that in order to show the nature and amount of the emoluments above alluded to, it has actually been necessary to introduce into that return in question *one column exclusively set apart for pensions for wounds*,—wounds received by those men who have, in so malignant and scandalous a manner, been held up to reproach as the undeserving plunderers of an impoverished country, and as the idle sinecurists who ought at once to be deprived of their ill-gotten places.

One could almost wish it were possible to make such vile calumniators exchange places with some of these veterans, and let them discover how they would themselves enjoy dragging on an old age of suffering with the renewed pain of some shattered limb at every change of weather, or the often-recurring torture of a musket-ball shifting about among the sensitive nerves and muscles of an exhausted frame. And, for the most part, the sort of men who occupy the subordinate grades of the garrison appointments are sufferers of this description, while the

principal posts are chiefly filled by those general officers, who (to use the Committee's own words), "during a period of unparalleled exertion on the part of the army, and of unexampled glory acquired to the country by the achievements of that army," have been the men to rally and cheer the British soldier in the hour of need, and lead him when rushing to victory.

But to what conclusion have the Committee arrived? They say, "After fully considering the question, and also a paper of the Duke of Wellington, which brings briefly but powerfully into view the whole constitution of the army, with the opinions of other high military authorities in favour of the continuance of these garrison appointments, they are still of opinion that, upon the principle so repeatedly laid down by Parliament, that all sinecure appointments should be abolished, no garrison appointments should be made where no efficient military duty is performed." And they conclude this part of their report by advising that 18,000*l.* a-year shall be placed at the King's disposal, to be distributed by his Majesty among the officers who may hereafter distinguish themselves, and would have been proper persons for those situations which they now recommend to be abolished as sinecures.

In one respect, as regards the garrison appointments, the Committee appear to have acted with consideration and justice: they have recommended the discontinuance of those civilians who had got into some of these situations, and thus undoubtedly diverted the salaries to other channels than those of military reward, for which they were intended. A circumstance was elucidated in the examination of Major Ebrington, of the Tower, in reference to garrison appointments, which, though lately noticed in some of the newspapers, cannot be made too public both to the army and to the country. After Major E. had previously stated that there were forty warders upon the establishment, the interrogatories and replies proceeded thus:—

"No. 2974. Who makes the appointment of warder? The Constable of the Tower, the Duke of Wellington.

"Were not these appointments formerly sold? They were.

"What was usually given for the situation of warder? I think about 300*l.*

"When was that practice abolished? Since the Duke of Wellington became Constable.

"Then his income as Constable is diminished accordingly by the abolition of this practice? No doubt of it.

"What description of persons have lately been appointed to these situations? Discharged non-commissioned officers and deserving old soldiers of the Guards and other regiments."

Here we have a fact truly characteristic of the Duke of Wellington; for not only had he from his own emolument made this sacrifice, in order to establish a reward for the old soldier, but he had done it so quietly, and so entirely without ostentation or parade, that the fact was unknown except to the few whose department it concerned and the men themselves who benefited by this considerate act of liberality. Not many men would have made the sacrifice; but still fewer would have made it without claiming the applause and popularity which would naturally attach to such conduct.

The second division of the labours of the Committee comprises all

that has reference to the system of clothing and equipment of the army; and after examining half the clothiers in London, and endeavouring by every means to detect some want of economy in the present plan of the General Officers being the undertakers of the equipment, it seems they came to the conclusion, as stated fairly in their Report, that "they are not prepared to suggest any change in this long-established system, which, although it may at first sight appear anomalous, and to involve the objectionable principle of giving profit to the colonels out of monies ostensibly voted for another purpose, secures the responsibility of those officers for the just and punctual distribution of the clothing to the different regiments, dispersed as they are throughout various and distant colonies, and which at the same time protects the public from the losses to which they would be exposed by the accumulation of stores of this description supplied under the management of public boards," &c.

The reasoning is true and correct; but still, notwithstanding the mass of evidence they have called upon this matter, the Committee by no means arrived at all the reasons that might have been well adduced in support of their conclusions. For instance, can there be a more essentially good reason for avoiding public contract than the probability of less durable equipment and clothing being issued in war time? With troops on service it is not a mere question of *cheap dress*, or whether three suits of clothing may not be purchased by public contract for the same amount as two by private contract, but the *duration* of whatever is put upon the soldiers' backs, when they disembark on a foreign shore to commence a campaign, has often proved a question, not of mere pounds and shillings, and good or bad cloth, but of life and death to men exposed to wet and cold for days and nights, and who may be many weeks or months without once getting into a bed. As a matter of mere calculation, and without any consideration of humanity, or the better prospect of success in a foreign contest, it must not be forgotten that the efficiency of one well-trained soldier in the middle of a campaign is often beyond all conjectural value; and therefore even on this ground, nothing that art or care can contribute towards preserving his comfort, health, and constitution, should be withheld or economized. The fastidiousness of the lieutenant-colonels and the diligence of the inspecting generals as to every point of dress and accoutrement, does not also appear to have sufficiently struck the Committee as a very strong and constantly active check upon any improper management in the supply of clothing. There are some who, captivated by the swagger of the French *militaire*, maintain that he is a better-dressed soldier than ours; but, putting his conceit and military carriage on one side, and fairly examining the quality, comfort, and make of the British soldier's clothing, it will be found, for the uses and hardships of actual service, superior to that of any soldier of the continental armies, as indeed we find very judiciously stated in Sir H. Vivian's letter in the Appendix of the Report. It would be strange indeed if it were not so; for every one conversant with our system of clothing is aware of the extraordinary care, zeal, and management exercised, by the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, inspectors, and all who are in any degree concerned in superintending the outfit of a British regiment.

The Committee conclude this branch of their labours with a proposal of certain reductions, trivial in extent and paltry enough in contrivance,

though they admit, with some degree of justice and candour, that the system, on which such frequent attacks have been made, has proved itself to work admirably well, and to answer every end and purpose of its establishment. It is satisfactory to observe that they have also paid the only tribute in their power to the services of the Duke of Wellington, in giving him, as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, an entire exemption from the operation of the small measures of economy and reduction they have suggested to Parliament in all other cases of regimental colonelcies,—measures which, one is sorry to perceive, have the semblance of originating rather in deference to popular clamour, than any well-founded and reasonable conclusions arising out of the evidence they have had before them.

We now come to the third head of the Report. The Committee, after observing upon the remarkable fact, that the *staff-pay is no higher for those who fought at Waterloo than for those who fought at Blenheim*, and after stating that a great reduction in their number has been made since 1829, proceed to say, in reference to the staff at headquarters, that, “although the Committee do not feel competent to lay down any specific plan of reduction, and though it would appear from the evidence of those who have had *considerable experience* of its duties, that the existing establishment is *not* more than sufficient for their execution, they cannot avoid adverting to the opinions of the two last Secretaries at War, Sir H. Parnell and Sir J. Hobhouse on that head; and calling on the Government to consider whether a diminution may not be effected without detriment to the public service in the rank, numbers, and emoluments of this large and expensive portion of the home staff.

Now, how are we to interpret this involved and inconsistent paragraph, and how indeed can its authors make it out to their own satisfaction? They begin by announcing that they are incompetent of themselves to form an opinion, and further that they have learned from the evidence of those whom they look upon as competent, that the establishment could not be reduced without detriment. Some cogent reason is naturally expected to follow and account for the seeming anomaly of this announcement; and accordingly find that the opinions of the two last Secretaries at War are the authority for a recommendation equally ill-supported by either evidence or experience. A foreigner reading this would naturally imagine that the two functionaries who are quoted as paramount authority, must be persons who had very long served the State in the capacity of Secretaries at War, and were on all hands acknowledged to be exceedingly conversant with all the details of the army,—its constitution, its expenditure, and its discipline. But how stands the fact? One of them (Sir John Hobhouse) was in office thirteen months, the other (Sir H. Parnell) only *ten*. The former gives his opinion, as he himself honestly expresses it, “with much diffidence,” and a consciousness that he had not, during that short period, been able to arrive at anything like an intimate knowledge of the intricate business of the War-office; and indeed we find him (Qu. 2671), in a rather manly way, admitting that, as regards the detail, many of the interrogatories put to him “are questions which *any* military man, who had been Secretary at War, could answer much more easily than one who had not been a military man.” It may be well to quote some of his evidence verbatim:—

" 2689. Do you consider that any reduction could be made with respect to the Quartermaster-General's office? Here, again, I would repeat that I do not feel myself quite competent to give an opinion with respect to that officer; the details of his duty do not come at all under the revision of the Secretary at War. It is very true that the Secretary at War has occasional communication with him, when he is framing the estimates for example; and he may consult with him upon the ordinary business of his office; but I do not think that a Secretary at War, who is a civilian, is likely to know enough of that department to give full information upon it.

" 2690. Is it not the duty of the Secretary at War to consider in what way any possible expense may be reduced, and thereby does it not come under his consideration whether the Quartermaster-General is overpaid, or whether his establishment is too large? It certainly does.

" 2691. In furtherance of that duty which you owed to the public, did you, during the time you were in office, consider that department as overpaid, or as too large? When first I entered upon the office of Secretary at War, I did think that some reductions might be made in the establishments now under inquiry; I did intend to propose such reductions as then appeared to me advisable; *but on looking further into those departments, I did not think that my first impressions were altogether borne out; I might have reduced a few hundred pounds, and I believe there would have been no great complaints made; but it would be extremely invidious for me to particularize any one public officer as being in the receipt of emoluments more than commensurate with the duties he performs. On the whole, I beg to repeat that, although a few hundred pounds might be saved in these departments, yet, upon examination, I certainly did not think that my first impression upon the subject was warranted.*"

Very different indeed is this from the easy self-satisfaction and happy confidence with which the other Secretary at War, the authority of *ten months'* experience, comes forward with his evidence upon military reduction. He begins by pompously declaring that the moment he was appointed to his office he set himself hard to work, not to make himself acquainted with the real business of his office, and those branches of it which, being of necessity dependent on military information, could not but be somewhat strange and unknown to him, but to reduce, at all hazards and at all rates, the expenditure rashly placed under his control, or, in other words, to strive hard for popular favour at the price of a sacrifice of the efficiency of the service, and to endeavour to bear out all the wild, ignorant, and ill-considered assertions he had ever made in the House of Commons respecting the economy of the army.

Porters, housekeepers, and messengers appear, by Q. 2767, to have been the point of attack he thought proper to begin with. He supposed, no doubt, that, as his department was half-military, he must besiege in due form, and first drive in the pickets before he attempted to break ground against the place itself.

It would be vain to follow Sir Henry through most of his inconsistent, perverse, and ill-supported evidence. He proposes a total remodelling of the whole frame of government of the British army; yet of the separate functions of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General he plainly has no conception, nor has he ever attempted to

inform himself, but boldly proposes to throw the whole into one incongruous mass of office, without arrangement, order, or distinction. Having begun by this preliminary step, he says he should afterwards lay it open to revision, and indeed to every kind and degree of modification.

—Each opinion with the next at strife;
One ebb and flow of follies all my life.
I plant, root up; I build, and then confound;
Turn round to square, and square again to round.

The Committee appear to have listened with much patience to Sir Henry, and to have given him free scope and encouragement for expounding his idle theories, or, in other words, to have lent him rope enough to hang himself; and, sure enough, the unlucky gentleman, while trying to explain the half-digested schemes which were the results of his ten months' experience, fell into a pitfall of his own making, from which he never was able to extricate himself. Carried away by his subject, and delighted at finding himself attentively listened to, he made a hasty assertion that there existed in the Commander-in-Chief's office a certain unnecessary *interference* with the financial province of the Secretary at War. Interference! The word sounded strange enough to such members of the Committee as knew anything of the relative duties of the two departments. How came it to have been so long concealed? A curious sort of *ten-months* child this to be brought before the Committee! However, they presently pricked up their ears, and commenced an able and close interrogatory, during which these singular facts were elicited:—first, that Sir Henry had nothing whatever to do with the baby himself, and indeed had never seen it (Q. 2772), but he said he thought it belonged to Mr. Wynn; next, that he did not doubt it was playing about the office all the while he was there, but that he still could not say he had ever set eyes on it (Q. 2773). Next he said (Q. 2774) that, although he did not recollect having seen this child of his imagination on any one particular occasion, yet that he was fully convinced there were a vast number of unnecessary nurses employed in tending and looking after it. He was asked (Q. 2775) if he thought he had heard of this singular bantling in as many as six instances? He answered, he did *not recollect any particular instance whatever*; and yet, in his very next reply, he asserts, "I still entertain the opinion I have stated, that interference does exist in the office." The question No. 2780 is very much to the point, and must have been very distressing to Sir Henry Parnell, after he had gone on maintaining the fact of *interference*, although driven repeatedly to admit that he could neither quote nor recollect an individual instance of it, except one which he had *heard of* in Mr. Wynn's time, and which he had actually taken for granted without making himself the least acquainted with the details or particulars of the case. In the question alluded to, he is asked if he is not aware that it is a positive and recognized provision in the War-Office warrants, "that, if any doubt shall arise as to their interpretation, the Secretary at War shall be the authority to decide the difficulty?" He answers that he *believes* it is!! Another chance is given him by an inquiry "whether he does not think the interference he has imagined may have been casual, or through inadvertence?" and—wonderful to say!—he again boldly declares that his

opinion remains unchanged as to its being a *general practice*!!! Thus did he flounder about, only involving himself deeper in the mire by every plunge to extricate himself.

Entellus vires in ventum effudit, et ultro

Ipsæ gravis graviterque ad terram pondere vasto

Concitat

After fairly giving him scope for this no very gentle or easy fall, the Committee appear to have gladly closed this examination of Sir Henry Parnell, to avoid any further waste of time.

In their investigation of the possibility of reducing the numbers, and, above all the rank, of the Head-Quarter-Staff, a very material consideration as regards the Adjutant-General's office—seems to have been overlooked by the Committee, namely, the importance of giving it authority in the eyes of the army. Every one acquainted with the mode of carrying on the business of that office need not be reminded that there is scarcely an hour of the day without some officer, besides all those who attend the weekly levees, desiring interviews with the Adjutant-General and Deputy Adjutant-General upon various matters of business connected with regimental economy, discipline, or arrangement; and it is evident how much time and correspondence must be saved by these personal communications. But if the Deputy Adjutant-General had any lower rank than a general-officer, a considerable change would soon be discovered in this point, because many regimental field-officers, who will readily bow to the opinion or advice of an official person of a rank much superior to his own, would by no means be equally disposed to resort to this kind of reference to an officer of his own class or standing; and a great deal of additional work would thus be created, which is at present managed by the Deputy in the way above explained. The advantage of the time thus gained for attention to other urgent and important affairs by the Adjutant-General himself must not be omitted in the argument. A yet stronger reason—though at first less obvious in theory—for placing general-officers in these situations, and for making the situation itself worth the acceptance of officers of distinction and high respectability, is the better chance of their being above the influence of rank or family connexion. Much of the discipline of the army, as regards officers, is maintained by letters of injunction, rather than actual reprimand, from the Adjutant-General's office, and not infrequently by mild, though firm, personal remonstrance and advice—a system peculiar to our army, and admirably suited to the habits and feelings of the British gentleman, which, diffusing itself into regimental government, makes the bringing an officer to trial, and even the placing him in temporary arrest, as rare and as much dreaded in our service, as it is common and lightly regarded in the armies of the continent. Indeed, to this mild but judicious and influential manner of preserving the British officer in the strict path of his duty may, in a great measure, be attributed the honourable and conscientious zeal with which all regimental duties are discharged, and which neither Russian severity nor French *esprit militaire*, as they are pleased to call it, ever has approached, or ever will effect.

Almost all this "officer's discipline," it may be so called, is carried on through the Adjutant-General and his deputy, and if those situations be not filled by men who can and will as firmly and strongly reprimand

a Nobleman in command of a regiment as an Adjutant who has risen from its ranks, there is great risk of the present feeling of the army being degraded from its high and excellent tone, and much of the confidence as well as content of the officers being destroyed. The system of purchasing promotion, the only means ever found for maintaining the efficiency of the upper ranks of the army with least dissatisfaction to those who are passed over, makes the description of influence just mentioned doubly necessary and important.

It was very sensibly asked of Sir J. Hobhouse (Q. 2683), whether it was not necessary, among other qualifications, that the Military Secretary should not only possess the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief, but must, to carry on the business, have the respect and confidence of the army?—With great propriety Sir J. fully agreed in the truth of this. Now is not the same observation applicable to every head or principal person in a military or naval department? But, above all, to a department presiding peculiarly over discipline? In some of the questions of the members of this Committee there is one pervading principle, so false and ill considered, though specious at first sight, that it requires peculiar notice. Much of the investigation has actually been grounded upon a sort of mechanical measurement of labour, such as is employed by those trades of which the journeymen work by the piece; and we find the inquiry frequently recurring of “how many hours in a day such and such persons high in military office are usually employed?”—“how often they are sent on special missions or temporary commands?” and similar questions, conveying inapplicable and incongruous tests. It would really be quite as much to the purpose to ask how many hours the captain of a man-of-war walked his quarter-deck, how many orders he usually gave during the day, how often he was called out of bed in the night, how often he got wet through, and what was the average wear and tear of his hat and coat in a gale of wind, and declare him an unnecessary appendage to the ship, when it came out that he superintended others more than he worked in person, or that he passed occasionally whole days without issuing an order, or losing an hour of his night’s rest.

Not only is this principle unjust and mistaken, as applied to the military offices under consideration, but it is nearly as much so in every liberal walk of life, from the highest to the lowest. To consider the duties of the heads of military departments by the same standard as the industry of a counting-house clerk, could only originate from the disciples of the school of Hume, who would desire no better than to see the army and navy commanded by the clerks of the Admiralty and War-Office, a class as valuable in their own line as they would be unfit for military chiefs.

Those who are observant of such matters cannot have forgotten the singular effect produced upon the army when, during a short kind of interregnum in the year 1827, they were placed under the temporary command of the Secretary at War for the time being, which passing experiment must have satisfied any one conversant with the subject, of the mischievous consequences that would have resulted from any protracted attempt to govern the army, as at present constituted, by such anomalous authority.

The appearance of the Commander-in-Chief in the Park, at a field-

day of the Foot-guards, habited in a militia uniform, a kind of centaur, half civil, half military, made almost as much sensation as if the fabulous animal had actually trotted up and down and inspected the ranks of those distinguished battalions.

One of the questions put to the Adjutant-General, in his examination, was, whether he was aware that, in the year 1792, the whole of his office consisted in an Adjutant-General at £4 a day and a Deputy-Adjutant-General at 10s. ? To which he replied, that he did know this ; but desired to observe, that the establishment of the army was then not half what it is now ; that it was governed by a different system, and also with less comparative efficiency. But in this answer the Adjutant-General no means stated his full case ; for he might, without the least exaggeration, have gone much farther, and explained, that so greatly has the system of regimental discipline been altered, that for one reference made to the Adjutant-General of the year 1792, every regiment makes at least twenty in the present day. Matters of discipline, which were formerly settled in three words by the Captains of companies, often without referring to the regimental Commandant, are now the subject of long correspondences between the latter and the Adjutant-General's Office ; and it is within the mark to say, that a Lieutenant-Colonel has but little more power in these times, as to the infliction of minor punishment, than was intrusted to the subaltern in the year 1792. For one court-martial in those days there are now thirty, and, in fact, the Adjutant-General's Office is now almost as much in contact with the discipline of a corps as their own regimental orderly-room was at the period alluded to ; and if great pains and ability had not been constantly applied to the simplifying of returns and the other routine, which was formerly allowed to accumulate till gross neglect was the inevitable and natural consequence, there would now be more business to get through in the Adjutant-General's Office than twice the number of persons that are now there employed could possibly accomplish.

The British officer is no mercenary. Although a jealous protector of the rights and claims of the soldier under his command, he is often neglectful and careless in asserting his own. Whatever erroneous and exaggerated opinions may have been mischievously put forth and disseminated as to his emolument, the facts elicited in the close and lengthy examination of one of the clerks of the War-Office sufficiently prove to demonstration the smallness of his pecuniary advantages, and that the expectation of a present competence, or the hope of anything like a liberal provision when grown old in the service, are the very last inducements by which an English gentleman can be led to embrace the army as his profession.

The Committee have closed their observations upon the pay and emoluments of the Staff and General Officers with a suggestion which does credit to their sense of justice, and leads the candid reader to regret that they should not have acted up to the same spirit in some other parts of this Report. They represent the extreme hardship of permitting an officer, promoted from being a regimental field-officer to the rank of Major-General, to be a serious loser, instead of deriving any advantage in a pecuniary light by this professional advancement, in consequence of the singular arrangement, by which he only receives the half-pay of that regimental rank he has just quitted, and of which he was

receiving the full pay and allowances; and they advise that a provision shall be made for securing officers of this class an income of 400*l.* a-year;—no very extravagant emolument for a person liable to fill the situation of commanding officer of a district at home, or a brigade on service, especially when it is considered how much of his private fortune has, in most instances, been expended in purchasing his various commissions, a point so luminously exposed in the Duke of Wellington's statement to the Committee.

We now come to the 4th and last branch of their important investigation,—namely, the honorary rewards of the navy, under the titles of Admiral of the Fleet, Generals and Colonels of Marines, &c., to the number of only *nine* altogether. Among these nine officers all highly distinguished persons, a sum *less than 5000*l.* a-year* is distributed; and—will it be believed?—invidiously grudged them of late years, and made a subject of popular complaint and remonstrance greedily received by a large party in the House of Commons!

If the clear and strong evidence of Mr. Barrow, the Secretary to the Admiralty, were not enough, the list of names handed in by him of the officers who have held these commands in the Marines which have attracted the popular clamour, might surely have warranted the Committee in leaving to the Navy the advantage of the few emoluments in his Majesty's gift for men who have richly deserved their country's thanks and rewards. Such a list of names as this is, too, of Mr. Barrow's! Why there is not one of them, from the earliest appointments, whose deeds are not recorded in the brightest pages of our history; nor could all the ingenious and close questioning of the Committee make out a single instance of these honorary emoluments having been bestowed on any but the most meritorious and distinguished men who have adorned the service!

If within a year, nay, within ten years, after the battle of Trafalgar, any member of the House of Commons had proposed so miserable an act of parsimony (for of economy it does not deserve the name), he would have been hooted in his place, and silenced in an instant by the united impulse of the House. But those times and those feelings are gone. Like comedians performing before a riotous and ill-humoured audience, our legislators are obliged to bow low to the unmanageable power which they have voluntarily strengthened and fostered for the temporary purposes of ambition. They have raised the ghost, but they cannot lay it; and have not discovered, till too late, "the pernicious consequence of destroying all docility in the minds of those who are not formed for finding their own way in the labyrinths of political theory, and are taught to reject the clue and to disdain the guide." It is now time to conclude.

There are many names among the Committee whose proceedings we have thus commented upon (at perhaps too great length for our readers' patience) who cannot have permitted this Report to go forth without vexation and regret; but, unhappily, this is only the greater proof of the preponderance of those who are yet to learn that *to innovate is not to reform.*

SKETCHES OF A YEAR'S SERVICE IN THE EGYPTIAN MARINE, IN
1832 AND 1833.

(No. II.)

“ O happiness : portion of the truly blest !
Calm, sheltered haven of eternal rest,
Thy sons ne'er madden in the fierce extremes
Of Fortune's polar frost or torrid beams.”—BURNS.

IF our forefathers could rise from their graves, and see us, their successors, not only teaching the art of war to, but also fighting by the side of, the infidels, and under the banner of the crescent and star, what would be their emotions, or what words would express their resentment and contempt? But I really think, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that it may be considered as allowable, when it is remembered that we are teaching them to fight one another, and that, if we defend one infidel, we do our utmost to assist in exterminating the others. It has often occurred to my recollection that our ancestors, in their zeal for recovering Jerusalem, left a few of their companions to repose till the day of resurrection somewhere in my present neighbourhood; and I must in truth confess, that in some of my peregrinations this idea strikes me so forcibly that I feel a degree of apprehension lest some of these old gentlemen should take it into their heads to make their appearance again, and kick up a dust about what they would call my degeneracy and apostacy. Such an interview would be anything but agreeable, and I don't know how I should stand it; but it is possible a discussion of a very edifying nature might take place. If such a thing should happen, you shall have the particulars.

I promised in my last to give you an introduction to his excellency Osman Pacha, and Muttus Bey, our second in command. I have no doubt you have been impatient for this treat, and I therefore hasten to fulfil my pledge, always premising, however, that it is necessary to get rid of all the ideas of these people which you have previously conceived from the books of such travellers as have written upon the subject, and who, generally speaking, have had but few opportunities of seeing the Turks as they really are, in consequence of not having lived personally among them for any long period of time. I have, however, eaten of their bread and drunk of their cup; I have been with them when gay, and have sympathized with them in grief; I have enjoyed with them the festive board, and I have mingled in their danger when under the guns of the enemy.

Osman Nureddin Pacha, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Navy, and Egyptian Minister of Marine, is a man who, with a large share of good fortune and the exercise of great cunning and duplicity, has raised himself from one of the very lowest stations in the Turkish community, to the exalted station which he at present holds. Without friends, without talents, without even prepossessing manners or an agreeable person, he has risen to and maintained himself in this elevated post; and although he has often been shaken in his seat, he has always succeeded in fixing himself again with as much security as ever. Notwithstanding this, it is generally thought that his career will be a short

one, and that he will fall as rapidly as he has risen : his mind is debased, and his actions are degrading; and although it is possible he may once more blaze out, yet the stamp of Cain is upon him, and his infamy cannot be much longer concealed from his master.

The island of Mitylene in the Archipelago had the honour of being the birth-place of this *great* man, about forty years ago. His father was one of the lowest of the labouring class of Turks, earning a scanty subsistence for himself and his family by supplying the public with water, which he hawked about in a skin. Osman, when he came to this country, was one of those fortunate young men whom the Pacha determined to send to Europe for education, and he accordingly passed several years in Italy and France, and acquired the language of those countries in tolerable perfection. Upon his return to Egypt, he was created a Bey by the Pacha, and was subsequently sent to Candia to superintend the organization of the island, when it was ceded to the Pacha at the termination of the Greek War. Upon his return from Candia, he was created Minister of Marine and Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, although he was totally ignorant of nautical affairs, and even to this day knows nothing whatever about them. When the Pacha sent out his fleet last year, he created Osman a Pacha, as an inducement to him to exert himself in the capture of the Turkish squadron; and, as we shall show hereafter, he proved himself unworthy of the confidence placed in him.

It may appear a very strange circumstance, that a man should be placed at the head of the marine who is absolutely so ignorant of every thing connected with his duty that he is quite incompetent to act without another at his elbow to tell him what to do. This, however, is the case here. The Turks are by no means particular in these trifles; and it is no uncommon thing for a man to be placed to superintend a manufactory, or any other department, who knows nothing whatever about it. It is strange how they get on at all in this jumble; but somehow or other they contrive to struggle through it. Everything appears to work pretty well; and the marine would do so also if Osman Pacha could contrive to keep sober and attend to the counsel of those who know better, and accompany him as advisers by order of the Pacha. But, unfortunately, he has, when at sea, the most thirsty propensities that ever distinguished a coal-heaver in England, and consequently is *non-compos* during two-thirds of his time. A French officer, who was on board at Suda, remarked, that the ship of Osman Pacha bore a far greater resemblance to a tavern than a ship of war, and that he was greatly surprised and disgusted. During the sacrifices to Bacchus and Momus, the most absurd orders are given and obeyed: no one dares dispute the order, even if the *general*, as the French call him, was off his legs. All remonstrance is totally vain; and by this extraordinary folly, stores are often wantonly and carelessly lost.

Mehemet Ali, our great and good master, aware of the great importance of teaching his people the European tactics, has at different periods sent to England and France for officers. But these schemes have always failed from the jealousy and chicanery of those about him. The Pacha is most anxious to preserve unanimity and friendship between his own people and his European officers; but is, I believe, almost worn out with the repeated complaints of both parties. Osman

Pacha is the principal cause of all this mischief. He has received a sufficiently good education in Europe to make him superior in general knowledge to the majority of his own countrymen, and is anxious, if possible, to prevent any other star from eclipsing him in his own firmament. This is all natural enough; but it is very much against his master's interest, inasmuch as there are few men who can tolerate, even for a few years, the system of annoyance which is adopted.

However, I must protest against being considered as one of the croakers;—no such thing: I am of a very different temperament, and can enjoy life with all the philosophy of Goldsmith's "Poor Soldier."

We will leave Osman Pacha for the present. Muttus Bey requires our attention; and to him we turn with pleasure, as he is as opposite a character to the other as it is possible to imagine, and is in many respects a very excellent old fellow, although he has, unfortunately, the same propensity for liquor as our friend before-mentioned.

Muttus Bey was (as Win Jenkins says) a gentleman born; his father being a Mameluke Bey, and was one of those who were sacrificed by the Pacha in the general massacre of that body. Mehemet Ali, it is said, had in his younger days received considerable benefits from the family of this Bey; and, although he put him to death as a matter of policy, he still retained a great respect for his memory, and has repeatedly conferred signal marks of favour upon his son. Muttus Bey is, perhaps, the only thoroughly good sailor in the service, that is to say, with the exception of the Franks, and is a perfect character in himself. He would do for a personification of the whole Turkish nation, as he combines in himself all the requisites for a genuine Turk, according to the authorities and descriptions of the latest travellers. He is generally popular; equally so among foreigners as with his own countrymen. He is beloved rather for the little ill that he commits than for any great good that he does. He is a man of quiet and sedate deportment; he envies none, and is envied by none; if not interfered with, he does not interfere with any one. He is now, perhaps, upwards of sixty years old, and has been, from his boyhood, in the marine, if the management of sundry fishing-boats can be so considered, which was all the marine the Pacha at one period possessed. Even now the old man is not ashamed of his former employment; and it was only the other day he was observed busily engaged in teaching one of the sailors how to repair a net.

If our readers can imagine an old-looking man, or (to be very polite) an elderly gentleman, exceedingly corpulent, with a motion, when he walks, combining the actions of the lobster and the tortoise, being overpowered with his own obesity, with a head of enormous dimensions, a grizzly visage, just of the colour of newly-broken steel, two little grey dots for eyes, and a long white beard, they will have in their imagination an exact portrait of our hero.

Nothing can exceed the imperturbable gravity of our vice-admiral: he is a perfect prototype of *Æsop's* man without curiosity; nothing can excite, and nothing seems to depress him. If applied to on business, he answers in monosyllables, and gets rid of the affair as speedily as possible. He seems to have an equal dislike to being disturbed himself or to disturb other people. He never commits a joke and never laughs at one. Some years ago he was sent to England with a frigate by the

Pacha, and the only remark we have ever heard him make upon the country was, that there was no tobacco, but abundance of port, which, in his opinion, greatly contributed to make people fat. When at sea, he sits on the poop, with the pipe in his mouth, nearly all day, and at sunset he has his dinner; and afterwards smokes and drinks spirits till he is sleepy, and then lays himself down for the night, without taking off his clothes.

But, notwithstanding these oddities, Muttus Bey is really a good man, and takes no part in the disgusting litigations of the rest of the community. He is also a brave man; or perhaps I ought rather to say, a man who is totally indifferent to anything that may happen to-morrow. He turns up his eyes and exclaims, upon all occasions, "God is great!" and whether we are preparing for an action or for a salute seems to be to him a matter of no sort of consequence. He has done his duty bravely and well in two general actions that were anything but trifling affairs; namely, at the battle of Navarin and at the bombardment of St. John d'Acre.

Everybody knows that by the law of the Prophet, the use of wine and spirits is forbidden to all true believers; but the forbidden fruit is so sweet when once tasted, that we find very few among them who have fortitude to resist the temptation. The Admiral appears to treat the decrees of the Prophet in the usual style of indifference for which he is so remarkable. In this country they manufacture a spirit from dates, which the Turks call arrackee, and which they drink in immense quantities, the Admiral swallowing a pint or two every night. To the taste of an Englishman, this is the most detestable stuff imaginable; and in fact the people who drink it swallow it as if it was physic, that is to say, taking first a wineglass full of the spirit, and then washing it down with water. But, notwithstanding their predilection for this spirit, nothing comes amiss to them; wine, rum, brandy, and porter, are all acceptable upon occasion.

But now that I am upon the subject of their bacchanalian orgies, I must beg to introduce you to the Captain Mahmoud, commander of the fire-ships, who figures upon all these occasions in a most conspicuous manner, and is the friend, associate, and constant companion of Osman Pacha, who

"Loved him like a very brother,
They had been drunk for weeks together."

When the Pacha resolved upon fighting the Ottoman power by sea, he determined to employ some fire-ships to burn, if possible, the Turkish fleet, or at least a part of it; and for this purpose selected some Greeks who had taken a very active part in the war with Turkey, and had repeatedly performed the same enterprise with success. The men thus selected consisted of six captains and about a hundred sailors; and most rascally-looking fellows they are. A description of this batch of nautical salamanders is quite beyond the powers of my pen. The appearance of Mahmoud himself is that of the quintessence of ruffianism; strong and vigorously formed, inured to danger and fatigue, an excellent sailor, a brave and daring man,—in a word, a *bona-fide* Dirk Hatterick. Possessing an accurate knowledge of every part of the Archipelago, and with men devoted to him, he had no hesitation in asserting that if he was properly supported by the squadron, he would

burn the whole of the Ottoman fleet, and would answer with his head for his success. Indeed the Pacha himself took pretty good care to make it the interest of these people to destroy as many of the enemy's ships as possible, as the pay he gave them was trifling, but they were to receive a certain sum for every ship they burnt. This premium was enormous; and its payment was guaranteed to them by a wealthy Greek merchant at Alexandria.

Mahmoud, however, in spite of his ruffianly looks, is a tolerably decent fellow, and is so jolly a companion, that he always finds a welcome in every ship. For days and nights together he and Osman Pacha have kept up the carouse, and have drunk and sung long after they were capable of seeing each other.

Of all nations, the Turkish is that in which luxury and sensuality are carried to the highest pitch, and where the main aim of every one's life appears to consist in endeavouring to find out new means of enjoyment. The grossest immoralities are practised without restraint; every passion and every folly is gratified; and crimes which in England would be punished with death are here regarded with the coolest indifference. This state of society can never be amended as long as the example of those high in power, like Osman Pacha, is held out to the gaze of the public. But it cannot continue long; for as soon as the Pacha has settled himself firmly after the war, it is expected he will revise these abominations with an unsparing hand. Already he has issued an order, forbidding the use of spirits on board ship; and if he finds these orders not attended to, he understands the method of enforcing them by a very summary process.

You will now, I suppose, be able to form some idea of our Commanders, and I will proceed to give you a sketch of the manner in which the fleet is officered and organized, presuming upon your indulgence for the favourable consideration of this somewhat dry subject.

The highest rank in the Egyptian Navy is that of the Captain Pasha, or Commander-in-Chief;—the next in command is a Vice-Admiral, and the only one in the service. The first rank below the Admiral is that of Kima Khan, which corresponds with our rank of Commodore; the next inferior officer to him is a Bym Bashé, being of a correspondent rank with the Captains of Flag Ships in our service; the next grade is that of Sahr Colass, or a junior Post Captain; and beneath him is a Sol Colass, or what we would call a Commander, these officers being generally intrusted with the command of corvettes. After these come a numerous class of lieutenants, who are here intitled Use Bashé, and finally, the Effendis, or Midshipmen.

These different ranks are all distinguished from one another by an order which is worn on the left breast, and as there is no undress uniform, and every one is at liberty to wear what he pleases, it is the only distinction.—This order is an anchor, and as the rank varies, so does the make and ornament of the anchor. A Use Bashé wears a silver anchor; a Sol Colass has a silver one with a gold stock; a Sahr Colass has one made entirely of gold; the anchor which adorns the strutting Bym Bashé is of gold with a diamond in the centre of the stock; a Kima Khan has five diamonds upon a gold anchor, and the Admiral has one completely studded with diamonds.

There is also a full dress regulation uniform, which the Pacha is

liberal enough to give to his officers according to their ranks; and it is not the least amusing part of the service to see the extraordinary figure a man cuts in this dress. The colour of the clothes, trowsers, and all, is flaming scarlet, like the uniform of our life-guards, and the dress is covered nearly all over with gold-lace. It is gaudy in the extreme, and has such a mountebank appearance, that it is difficult for an Englishman, at first sight of it, to avoid laughing. These dresses are enormously expensive, and are all paid for by the Pacha. An officer of as low a rank as a boatswain is entitled to one. Thus equipped, an officer of the Egyptian marine looks like the showman of a menagerie in London.

Every officer on board, above the rank of a midshipman, goes by the name of Captain, and as promotion here, as well as in England, does not always reward merit, we frequently have midshipmen well advanced in life, and Captains without a hair on their chin. Still, justice is very often shown, and every midshipman is obliged to pass his examination for promotion, as in England, and is often instantly promoted. The Turks have a curious method of making officers, which would surprise our aristocratic friends, if they have not a thorough contempt for these people already:—the Bey, or any Captain, perhaps, buys a slave, no matter of what country, makes him a Mussulman by the usual process, and he then serves as a domestic and pipe-bearer, standing behind his master when eating, and at other times keeping constantly at his heels with the pipe and tobacco. They look upon these slaves as part of their family, and would resent an affront offered to them with as much indignation as one offered to themselves. When on board ship they have them taught to read and write, and they pick up as they can some little navigation, and, in process of time, you find the fellow who, a short time before, was waiting at table and filling your pipe, squatted down by your side with the title of Captain.

The Turks have no idea of anything in the shape of rank, excepting the military, and the ratings of all the officers are exactly the same as those in the army; so that when the Pacha wishes to mark his approbation of the conduct of any individual, he gives him military rank, although, perhaps, he may be in some other department of service, and know nothing whatever of military affairs: thus the principal ship-builder and the chief doctor are both Beys, although they have nothing to do with the army.

Upon first mingling with the officers of the squadron, I was greatly amused by the variety of nations from which they have been selected. Here are European Turks, Asiatics, native Egyptians, Turks, Greeks, Nubians, and Abyssinians—of all climes and complexions, some being quite black, and others only genteelly tanned. It may appear strange how we can get on among so many different languages; but I can assure you there is no difficulty whatever, as, from long use and custom, they are quite familiar with speaking through the medium of a dragoman.—The men being all Arabs, and the officers of various nations, it is quite a common occurrence to be compelled to use an interpreter, and, after some time, the inconvenience is no longer felt. They have also adopted a plan for giving the words of command which prevents much confusion, namely, by always making use of the Italian terms, and by constant practice, these terms have almost been adopted into the language.

When people are living on board ship together, it is naturally to be expected that they must occasionally eat and drink with each other, but here we have not anything in the shape of a mess, and it would prove a most uncomfortable affair if there were, for the Turks do not at all understand the refined politeness of Europeans:—for instance, in England it would not be considered quite the thing to put out your hand and help yourself from the dish, yet in this country it is considered by no means a breach of good manners; on the contrary, a well-bred Turk will often, as a piece of politeness, take some food with his fingers and present it to his guest. I must confess it was some time before I could relish this kind of compliment, but having made up my mind to endure it, I now get on very well. Another plan which a Turk often adopts to show his attention is to present you with the pipe from his own mouth, and I have often experienced the civility of being presented with a cigar which my host has done me the honour of lighting and smoking half through in order to ascertain its quality.

In order to give you some idea of a feast *à la Turque*, I will just give you a sketch of a scene I have been present at, and which is of very frequent occurrence, especially on board the ships of the Admirals. We were invited to dinner with a number of Captains, Effendis, and others, and in consequence of the presence of the Franks, it was served up somewhat in the European style. I got seated at table between two old Turks, neither of whom I had ever seen before, and who exerted themselves to the utmost to show me attention. The first viands served at table were cheese, nuts, almonds, water-melons, &c., with a superabundant supply of arrackee, rum, brandy, and wine, and the feast commenced by our making an attack upon these with great vigour. We sat thus for upwards of an hour, I being, during the whole time, persecuted by the polite old gentlemen on each side of me, and being obliged to eat a prodigious quantity of cheese and water-melon. I returned their attention by liberally supplying their glasses, intending to bring my friends into such a condition that they could not continue their politeness, and I might escape suffocation; but a Turk has a harder head than I gave him credit for, and it was some hours ere I could attain my object.

When the dinner was served up I was surprised to see with what voracity they ate, considering what a quantity of raw spirits they had despatched previously. An almost endless succession of dishes followed each other, and it was several hours before the eating part of the affair was concluded. We then began to drink and smoke, and had dancing and singing. Now, I trust, such of our friends as are lovers of good living will not suppose that we ourselves danced in *propriâ personâ*,—no such thing,—we had people to dance and sing to us: the Turks know better than to be guilty of any such foolery as dancing after dinner;—moreover, the Turks take pretty good care we shall not be encumbered with the society of the ladies.

To return, however, to the singing and dancing.—If a combination of all the detestable noises, which Hogarth intended us to conceive in his picture of the *enraged musician*, could be imagined, some idea might then be formed of the din which was here got up for our amusement. Two fellows squatted down upon the floor, bawled to the full pitch of their voices, and, as if they did not make noise enough of themselves,

two most illegitimate looking fiddles were scraped by way of an accompaniment. It required all my philosophy to stand this,—there was not the slightest pretension to harmony in the whole affair—it was all noise. During the continuance of this uproar, the Turks manifested no sort of feeling upon the occasion, looking as grave and solemn as if they were at a funeral, and not taking the least notice of our splendid singers and dancers. What made the whole look most ridiculous was, that some of our friends began to squint, in consequence of their copious potations, and their solemn faces looked ten times more ludicrous than ordinary.

Our next entertainment was an exhibition of dancing. A wretched, unearthly-looking rascal, dressed in the clothes of a woman, made its appearance and commenced dancing, somewhat in the style of a hornpipe, keeping time with castanets, and being accompanied by the music aforesaid. It appears to me that the greatest beauty or rather the perfection of the dance was considered by the Turks to consist in the performer wriggling his body round and round in quick succession for as long a time as possible. So, in England, one sees a “crowded house” bestow the most rapturous applause on a poor panting girl of a ballet-dancer, whose principal accomplishment consists in standing longer on one leg at a time than any of her competitors. A goose would excel her in this. Thus dancing, and singing, and smoking, and drinking, were kept up without intermission till after midnight, and then, the Bey having waddled away, we broke up: those who could stand took themselves off, and those who could not, were content to lie down, and pass the rest of the night as they were.

From this sketch you can easily imagine the state of society here:—when this bad example is thus openly shown, it is really astonishing how we contrive to preserve order and discipline. But although the Turks commit these follies and vices themselves, still they would despise us if we were to act in the same manner. From England we send out missionaries to convert the heathen all over the world, but they appear to make only a sorry job of it here. If ever there was a wide field for the exercise of their converting talents, here it is. This must be the precise spot our forefathers had in their eye when they ordained that we should pray for “Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics;” here there are lots of all sorts. Besides this we have numbers of societies in England which would here find an endless scope for their labours and benevolence:—the Indigent Blind Society, for instance; here almost a third of the people are blind, and the whole of them are indigent. Then what a field there would be for the Society for Suppressing Cruelty to Animals! It was only the other day, a Frenchman made a bet that he would take a jackass to the top of one of the pyramids, and did so accordingly; but not having made any bargain to bring him down again, the poor animal was killed in descending. The honourable ex-member for Galway would have shone here in all his proper brilliancy, and he might, perhaps, have seized an opportunity of giving the Pacha a hint that sticking up bullocks and shooting at them, for the purpose of proving the destructive nature of his rockets and shells, was anything but a humane practice.

We, however, trouble ourselves very little about these sort of things, and I do not know that we have any right to do so, and therefore, if you please, we will go on with our campaign.

On the 28th March, 1832, the fleet was ordered to sea, for the purpose of conveying eight thousand recruits to Candia, and to transport to Syria, for the purpose of reinforcing Ibrahim Pacha's army, two other regiments which were in garrison in that island. At this time the siege of St. John d'Acre was going on with vigour, and the besieged held out with such determined resolution, that the Pacha was obliged to send orders to storm the place, cost what it might. We landed the troops, and returned to Alexandria, expecting to be ordered to sail immediately to intercept the Turkish fleet, which, we had been informed, had already left the Dardanelles, and was conveying to Iskenderoon an immense fleet of transports, laden with stores and provisions for the use of their army which was marching to the relief of St. John d'Acre. The accounts we received of the strength of the Turkish squadron led us to believe they were very formidable, being double our number, and having two three-deckers, each carrying one hundred and forty guns. It was at first supposed we should attack them, if possible, when at anchor at Rhodes, and burn as many as we could with our rockets and fire-ships; but procrastination is the ruling folly of these people, and without having any ostensible motive, we were detained cruising off the port of Alexandria through the whole of the months of May and June. On the 29th May the news of the taking of Acre by storm arrived,—it was effected in the most gallant style, Ibrahim Pacha heading the troops in person through the breach, and clearing, sword in hand, everything before him. Abdallah Pasha was made prisoner, and treated by Ibrahim in a manner worthy of an ancient Roman. He was sent to Alexandria in a sloop, and, on his arrival, was received with a salute of twenty-one guns from the forts. Mehemet Ali broke through the quarantine regulations, and received him into his palace the same night, rather as a guest than a prisoner, and gave him his liberty either to go to Constantinople, or to remain in Egypt upon a pension:—he chose to remain with his generous conqueror.

It was now time to make head against the Porte, which had published a firman declaring Mehemet Ali a rebel and a traitor, announcing that the port of Alexandria was in a state of blockade, and appointing another Pacha to Egypt.

On the 15th of July the news arrived that Ibrahim Pacha had pushed forward with his army to Iskenderoon, and had fallen in with the advanced division of the Turks. Like Charles of Sweden with the Muscovites, he hesitated not to attack them, the rout and tremendous slaughter of the Ottomans ensued;—every thing was captured, guns, tents, ammunition, treasure, and the above-mentioned firman itself.

This victory, so soon after the storming of Acre, completely turned the tide of opinion with respect to the Pacha's prospects of success, and nothing but rejoicings, fireworks, and illuminations were talked of in Alexandria. The Pacha, aware of the importance of preventing the Turkish fleet being of any service to the scattered remains of the enemy's army, instantly ordered his own fleet to go in search of them, and we accordingly sailed the next day, full of determination to do mischief.

I shall pursue our cruise in the next paper.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR OF THE FRENCH IN SPAIN IN
THE YEAR 1823 *.

BY A ROYALIST.

THE transports of joy with which the intelligence of the liberation of King Ferdinand was received at Madrid, seemed equally to animate all classes of the inhabitants.

At Paris, Te Deum was celebrated at the church of 'Notre Dame, at which the King and royal family attended in state,—the archbishop of Paris receiving his Majesty at the gates of the cathedral with a congratulatory address upon the occasion.

In the evening appropriate performances took place at all the theatres, at which couplets were sung, containing allusions to the members of the royal family, which the audience received with vehement shouts of "Vive le Roi, vivent les Bourbons, vive le Libérateur !" At the same time the city was spontaneously and splendidly illuminated.

The King of Spain, in the mean time, commenced his journey to his capital by easy stages, attended by the French Swiss guards. He had previously issued a decree, ordering that no person who, during the existence of the constitutional system, had been a deputy to the Cortes in the two last legislative sittings, should present himself within five leagues of Madrid; nor should the ministers, councillors of state, members of the supreme tribunal of justice, the commandants-general, political chiefs, employés in the public offices, nor the chiefs and officers of the ci-devant national militia. Entrance to the capital, or to approach within fifteen leagues of wherever the royal residence might be established, was also interdicted to those persons for ever. From this list were, however, excepted all persons who could bring proof that, since the entrance of the allied army into Spain, they had obtained from the Provisional Junta, or the Regency of the kingdom, a new nomination or confirmation of the offices which they had held by his Majesty's appointment, previously to the 7th of March, 1820.

If any thing had been wanting to satisfy the world of the falsehood of the assertions which had been so boldly advanced, that the King was a free agent during the constitutional system, this decree and the one of the 1st of October, which preceded it, must surely be considered to set the matter at rest.

A decree of the 22d of October, which followed, also reiterates the assertions as to the constraint to which the King had been subjected during the whole period of the continuance of the constitutional system; although this document manifests symptoms of the natural leniency of disposition for which Ferdinand is so much known, having so early as the date of its publication entertained intentions of modifying the severer features of the preceding decrees.

There is no doubt that the King felt himself obliged, in some measure, to yield to the wishes of the royalist party in the steps which he took upon his restoration, in regard to the constitutionalists:—this was natural, nor was it more than just, that men who had deliberately

placed themselves in the position of rebels should experience different treatment from those who had jeopardied their lives and property in defence of the throne.

But it must strike all persons as an extraordinary feature in the history of this rebellion, that the only delinquent who suffered death for his treason was Riego. That he deserved another fate, upon any principle of law or equity, is one of those bold paradoxes which it is not worth while to waste time in attempting to refute; that mercy might have been extended to him becomes another question,—but was he, when in power and prosperity, merciful? Did his adherents and disciples show mercy to Elio,—to Venuesa,—to the Bishop of Vique,—to the ecclesiastics butchered at Mannesa,—at Corunna,—at Vigo,—at St. Sebastiano, at Tuz?—whose crime was their loyalty, and not, as in the case of Riego and his accomplices, treason, to their King.

But let us compare the fate of the Spanish rebels with that of those whose end is recorded in the history of other states. What was the single instance of the severity shown to Riego compared with the slaughter at Culloden, or the executions at Carlisle?—In short, the only argument which can be used against the execution of Riego, was its being a solitary instance; and whether, in a political point of view, it might not have been more advisable to have let this great criminal escape, after sentence had been passed upon him, to have ended his days in exile and obscurity in a foreign land.

A good deal has likewise been urged, with respect to the non-interference of the Duke d'Angoulême in his favour. But, in reality, with what grace could his Royal Highness have so interfered?—was not the whole aim and object of the invasion of Spain to restore uncontrolled freedom of action and government to the King; in succeeding in doing so, how could his Royal Highness have consistently interfered between the laws of Spain and this arch traitor? Besides, with what degree of grace can complaints of this description be urged by that party, who, till the last moment, refused to listen to the interference or remonstrance of the Duke d'Angoulême, upon any subject connected with the direction of the government of Spain, on the pretence that he was a foreigner at the head of a foreign and invading army?

If Ferdinand knew in this instance how to assert a proper degree of firmness in awarding punishment to a man who had heaped such misfortunes upon his country as Riego had done, he knew also how to reward with gratitude those who had espoused and defended his cause. Thus at Carmona, on the 23d of October, he issued the following decree:—

“Although it is for history to immortalize the great deeds of the illustrious warrior who crossed the Pyrenees to deliver a friendly nation from enslavement and all the horrors of civil war, yet desiring to manifest my gratitude in every possible manner, and to transmit to posterity the knowledge of facts worthy of admiration and respect, I have therefore resolved, that in Madrid there be erected a magnificent monument to the revered memory of my brother and cousin, the august Duke d'Angoulême, and of his valiant army. Take care that the academy of St. Ferdinand propose a design worthy of so great an object.

“THE KING.

“(Signed by the royal hand,)

“DON VICTOR SAEZ.”

Liberal rewards were also conferred by Ferdinand upon the French Marshals, and the officers of different grades who distinguished themselves in the campaign, and orders were issued, that the Duke d'Angoulême and the Prince de Cambray should be treated in all respects with the same ceremonies and honours as the infantas of Spain.

The following decree ought here also to find a place.

DECREE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

"Wishing to give to Don Francisco Xavier Elio, my Captain-General of the kingdom of Valencia, marks of my satisfaction for his distinguished services, and to prove how much my heart has been affected at the unfortunate fate which his constant fidelity to my person has brought down upon him, I declare the following:—

"1st.—I approve and confirm the decrees of the 12th May and the 7th July, ordered by the Provisional Junta and by the Regency in favour of the said General.

"2d.—His eldest son shall take the title of Marquiss of Fidelity, and he and his successors shall be freed from all rights and contributions now established, or which shall be established upon the titles of Castile.

"3d.—The entire pay of the late General Elio, granted to Donna Laurence de Leizaro, shall pass in equal shares between his children, and Don Jesus Elio at the death of Donna Laurence.

"4th.—It is my wish that a royal crown be placed in the centre of the escutcheon of their family arms, and under it the letters, F. L. H., the initials of fidelity, loyalty and honour.

"THE KING.

"At the Palace, Nov. 20th, 1823."

It would, however, be unjust to omit to mention, that circumstances did attend the execution of Riego, calculated to awaken the suspicion that the Spanish government was upon this occasion guilty of a greater fault than a mere political error. It has been remarked that this solitary example of severity was so obviously calculated in itself to injure the restored government in the eyes of civilized Europe, that particular reasons to account for its necessity were looked for with a searching eye. Neither did it escape notice, as a fact calculated to excite surprise, that the Spanish authorities, knowing how anxious the Duke d'Angoulême was that the life of this culprit should be spared,—although, after the result of his interference at Andujar in behalf of those persons imprisoned for political offences, he was aware that a second attempt of the kind must place him in a false position, and therefore did not directly take part in the transaction,—aware of these circumstances, we repeat, it seemed astonishing that the authorities of Spain did not desire to acquire credit for an act of grace and mercy, in sparing the life of the impotent and fallen criminal now at their mercy. When all this was called to mind, and when it was observed that Riego, when brought to execution, was emaciated and enfeebled in body, that he required the support of two friars to keep him upright in the hurdle in which he was placed, that he was so lame as to be unable to mount the scaffold, up the ladder of which he had to be carried,—there seemed reason for more than suspecting that the practice of torture had, in this instance, been had recourse to in prison; and that to spare the life of Riego, and to have permitted him to seek an

exile in a foreign land, would have been attended with disclosures, the publication of which would have fixed an indelible stigma upon the character of the restored government. When it is considered that such deeds were not new in the history of modern Europe, and when the fate of Pichegru and Wright, murdered by order of Buonaparte, to prevent their revealing the secrets of their prison-house, flashed on the mind,—in the present case, the conviction became almost conclusive that the jailers of Riego had taken a lesson from the practice of the Corsican, and immolated their victim solely to prevent disclosures from which they shrunk with guilty apprehension. It ought also to have been mentioned, that from the time of his condemnation till he met his death, no one was suffered to approach him but priests and the lawyers who had been engaged in conducting the process against him; that, in consequence of the discoveries which he made, many powerful individuals, hitherto not suspected of constitutional principles, were compromised; and that the services rendered to the restored dynasty by Morillo and Ballasteros did not save them from disgrace. The conviction of the revolting practice of torture having in this case been had recourse to, in order to extract the confessions, which it is certain that Riego made, becomes quite irresistible.

Another circumstance which adds some weight to these suspicions, remains still to be mentioned. In Spain, as in Scotland, and other countries on the continent of Europe, governed by the principles of the Roman law, it is enacted* that the bodies of those convicted of treason should be dismembered and exposed in different situations. In the case of Riego, under a show of mercy, this practice was abstained from, and his body was delivered to the members of a charitable society who defray the expenses of the funerals of malefactors and paupers, and which bears the name of the “*Hermandad de Cavidad y Paz*.” By these persons it was interred in the burying-place of the Campo Santo. It never has been alleged that any marks were detected by them upon the corpse; but perhaps government could calculate upon their silence. Had the body been gibbeted, like that of the ill-fated Montrose, such concealment could not have been effected*.

Having said thus much, it is proper to add, that there is not the most distant intention of insinuating that Ferdinand was himself privy to the torturing of Riego. The personal character of the King of Spain renders such a supposition wholly improbable; whilst, at the same time, his indolence, and the confidence which he was at the time in the habit of reposing in those about him, give weight to the idea of its having been possible that they made in this instance the worst use of their authority.

* It would be an insult alike to good sense and good feeling to call to mind, as any extenuation of the treatment of Riego, the fact of the Protestant government of England having avowedly administered the torture in the case of Guy Fawkes and the other conspirators in the gunpowder plot; and this circumstance is only here adverted to for the purpose of calling attention to the fact, that up to the present moment no author, either liberal or the reverse, has noticed the occurrence with censure, although the infliction of torture was, in England, at the time prohibited by law; whereas in Spain, and it is believed even in Scotland, the infliction of torture is permitted by the laws of these countries at the present day.—R.

It was at noon of the 7th of November, 1823, that Riego was executed, in the Plaza de Cavada, whither the ill-fated man was dragged upon a hurdle drawn by an ass. Considerable crowds had assembled in the morning round his prison, and the windows and balconies of the houses in the streets through which he passed were for the most part crowded with spectators. He had requested that Spanish troops should alone be present when he died; and with this wish the French military authorities very willingly complied. He was attired in a white linen *robe de chambre*, tied round the waist with a cord, and made his confession seated upon the under step of the scaffold; he held a small print of the crucifixion before him, and seemed to derive comfort from the presence of the ecclesiastics. Whilst the executioners fastened the rope round his neck, one of the priests addressed the spectators, saying that he forgave his enemies, and desired the forgiveness of those whom he might have offended; he was then thrown from the scaffold, and his sufferings abridged by the custom, barbarous to appearance, of the executioner and his assistants laying hold of the body and pulling it forcibly downwards. At this moment a shout of triumph burst from the ferocious multitude, who, not many months before, had hailed him as a patriot and a deity. One savage rushed from the crowd, and violently struck the body. Such are the populace!

His brother, Miguel Riego, canon of the church of Oviedo, and his wife, who was also his niece*, had sought refuge in England, where they exerted themselves with becoming energy to procure a remission of his sentence through the interference of the British and French governments. At that time the Prince de Polignac was the French ambassador in London, and, upon the entreaty of Riego's relatives, forwarded to Paris their earnest applications for the interference of the King of France in his favour. His Excellency knew that these applications must be fruitless, but was unconscious at how near a period he was doomed to afford an example in his own person of the mutability of all human prosperity, and of the fearful instability which in particular attends the fortunes of politicians and statesmen.

From this dismal spectacle we turn to one of a different character,—the return to France of the illustrious Prince who had led her armies to victory.

The Duke d'Angoulême declined to enter Cadiz: a city whose reputation was sullied as the cradle of rebellion and the prison of a king, deserved not the honour of receiving the Liberator within its walls. Neither would the Duke consent to divide the triumphant re-entrance of the capital of Spain with his august relative, whom he had rescued from thralldom; but, impelled by the inherent modesty and simplicity of his character, he hastened from the scene of his military renown to France.

On the 29th of October he arrived at Madrid, escorted only by a single troop of horse; and, having visited and inspected the whole of the French positions between the Spanish capital and the Bidassoa, he arrived at Bayonne on the 24th of the succeeding month. It was remarked, with respect to the activity and hardihood of the Prince, that

* In Catholic countries such marriages are not uncommon, although the dispensation of the Pope is requisite to enable them to be contracted.

he performed the whole journey from Port St. Mary's to the bridge over the Bidassoa on horseback.

On the 30th of November, his Royal Highness arrived at Versailles, where he was received by his august father*. On the 1st of December he proceeded to St. Cloud, where the Duchess de Berri and her interesting children joined the party. His Royal Highness tenderly embraced them; and about noon the whole of the royal family left the palace in carriages for Paris.

At the gate of Maillot, the Prince having descended from his carriage, mounted on horseback, and proceeded onwards to the Barrière de l'Etoile, attended by the Dukes of Reggio, Ragusa, and de Guiche, Marshal Lauriston, Generals Bordesoult and de Bethesy, and a numerous suite.

At the triumphal arch erected at the Barrière de l'Etoile, he was met by the civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities of Paris, and an immense crowd of the inhabitants. The Marquis de Rochmere, the master of the ceremonies, here presented the municipality of Paris, headed by the Count de Cabrol, the Prefect of the Seine.

The Prince having passed the barrier, the thunder of artillery announced his presence within the walls of the capital. The whole city now hurried out to meet and to welcome him; and there seemed no reason to doubt the demonstrations of joy and affection manifested upon the occasion. As for the speech of M. de Cabrol, there is no reason why it should not be ranked amongst the effusions of the commonplace of the day, although subsequent events have fatally demonstrated how little persons of sense or understanding ought to value the prophetic sentiments of such compositions.

At ten o'clock next forenoon, the Duke proceeded to the metropolitan church, to render thanks to God for the success of the French arms in the Peninsula. The Archbishop of Paris received him at the head of his clergy at the entrance of the church, and addressed his Royal Highness in a congratulatory and laudatory oration.

On the 13th of November, Ferdinand VII. re-entered Madrid, hailed with more cordial, sincere, and unbounded rejoicings on the part of his subjects, than perhaps any monarch had ever before been greeted with.

By this time the whole of the advocates of the constitutional system had, as it were, withered from the Spanish soil, and the attention of the paternal King was directed, after his return to Madrid, as it had been some time previously, to mitigating those parts of the enactments which he had issued, after being restored to freedom, which seemed to bear with most severity against such known advocates of constitutional principles as had restrained their sentiments and conduct somewhat within the bounds of humanity and reason during the time that their faction had reigned paramount in Spain.

The King, however, could not reconcile himself to tolerate the monstrous dishonesty of Abisbal, who continued doomed to exile with the personal persecutors of royalty. Ballasteros's conduct had, in the early stages of the great rebellion, been such as to render it impossible

* The Duchess d'Angoulême had passed greater part of the summer in the south of France, from a natural anxiety to be near the scene of the important events which were passing. She then returned to Paris; but, upon the conclusion of the war, she went to Chartres, where she met the Generalissimo, and remained with him to Paris.

for any after-act on his part to re-establish him in the confidence of the monarch, the more particularly as his final adherence to the royal cause was evidently the necessary result of his military position, in which he was threatened with destruction simultaneously by the movements and position of the 2d corps, under Count Molitor, and of the corps of the Generalissimo. It was also surmised that the confessions of Riego had irremediably compromised him, so that he was interdicted the royal presence, and continued in disgrace.

A fate very nearly similar awaited Morillo, the cause of which was not, however, so apparent. His adherence at any time to such a system as the misnamed constitutional system of Spain, and to such men as the constitutional rulers, was no doubt a heinous crime; but he had done good service to the royal cause even whilst the constitutional system was paramount, and he had taken an earlier opportunity than Ballasteros to abandon it. Morillo soon afterwards came to reside in France*.

The annihilation of the loans made with foreign capitalists during the constitutional régime, was a necessary consequence of the restoration of Ferdinand. As a point of principle, it was necessary to demonstrate the risk which even foreigners run in countenancing or participating in rebellion, and to exhibit to the people of Spain the complicated evils which the recent rebellion had entailed upon the country, in the difficulty or rather impossibility—(attendant, in consequence of the King's rejection of the loans of the Cortes)—which was found to result in raising a royalist loan, by which the heavy financial embarrassments of the country might at this moment have been lightened.

That the King and his government felt the pressure of this difficulty will not be denied; but that it bore heavier upon all other classes of the subjects of Spain is equally certain.

It was during the constitutional régime that Spain may also be said irrecoverably to have been bereft of the Indies. The civil war which raged from the first establishment of the constitution of the Cortes till the restoration of Ferdinand, prevented a single soldier from being sent to America; and Mr. Canning took occasion, in spite of his love of liberalism, to assist in severing the last links which connected the colonies with Spain, in procuring their recognition as independent states by the King of England; or, as he himself phrased it in Parliament, by "calling this new world into existence."

The immediate disbanding of the whole of the Spanish army was also an indispensable step on the part of the restored government; and the scrutiny and purification, as it was termed, in reofficering and reorganizing it, was no less indispensable. It is to be remarked, as a very extraordinary fact, that the ideas which had been termed liberal had become fashionable amongst the Spanish officers during the reigns of the two monarchs who had preceded Ferdinand VII. upon the throne; and woful proofs of their prevalence had been afforded during the continuance of the war of independence: every thing like courage and honesty seemed, indeed, to be banished from the army of Spain during the continuance of that contest; so that the subsequent exhi-

* He has, it is stated, been recently restored to favour, and is believed to be at present (1833) in command of a division of the Spanish army.—R.

bition of the want of honourable or lofty feeling, in the case of the constitutional rebellion, was calculated to excite but little surprise.

That this reorganization of the Spanish army would be a work of some time was obvious; and it was chiefly on this account that a convention was entered into between the government of France and that of Spain, by the terms of which "French troops were to continue to garrison the capital and some of the principal fortresses." These troops were commanded by Lieut.-General de Bourmont, the future conqueror of Algiers, and were gradually withdrawn as the new Spanish army revived from the ashes of its unworthy predecessor.

Ever since, Spain has continued to enjoy a state of uninterrupted tranquillity; as the silly attempts made in 1830 and 1831, by Mina and Torrijos, which ended in the discomfiture of the first and the death of the latter, to disturb the peace of their country, seem scarcely worthy of being mentioned.

In bringing his labours to a conclusion, the author of the foregoing Sketches cannot avoid congratulating himself that, in an era when the falsehood and misrepresentations of a licentious press threaten to render the transmission of historical truth to after ages more difficult than did the ignorance and superstition of barbarous and bygone times, his feeble efforts in the cause of truth and justice should have met the public eye through the channel of a periodical which ranks so high for candour and impartiality, and which possesses such deserved authority with military readers, as does the *United Service Journal*. It is an additional source of satisfaction to him, that, with one exception which he regrets, his statements are as yet uncontroverted. But, in making this allusion, he lays no claim to infallibility; and in other instances he may have been led into error, and is open to conviction. Extraordinary sensibility to animadversion comes, however, with but an ill grace from a party whose very existence, it may be affirmed, is founded and maintained upon the licentiousness of the press, and who, whilst wielding this mendacious instrument without mercy or remorse, in order to effect their purposes, are so apt to assume the blusterer and the bully, to intimidate from any statements calculated to combat their selfish and mischievous designs;—nay, so far is this system carried by the liberals of the present day, that, like the government of Venice in its worst times, their jealous malevolence seems to render them incapable of tolerating even the praise of their opponents; and the imposition of a profound and undeviating silence would seem to be the only effectual mode of deprecating their resentment. Pity it were that such a system should prove successful in checking the dissemination of truth.

Finally, the author hopes that, in another point of view, his labours may not be altogether in vain. In the contrast presented between the exploits of the Bourbon soldiers and the Spanish constitutional troops, in the year 1823, the result attendant upon serving a monarchical government and a mock liberal one is in itself sufficiently conspicuous. In the one case, conquest, success, and honour, crowned the exertions of the soldier; in the other, defeat, humiliation, disgrace, and ridicule, invariably awaited them. That such may in future continue to be the case, and that the lesson may prove an efficacious one, is his humble and earnest prayer.

VOYAGES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN PHILIP PIPON, R.N.

FROM THE UNPUBLISHED JOURNAL OF THAT OFFICER.*

WHILST cruising in the South Seas, and in our route to the northward; we sailed between the islands called Lobos di Mer and Lobos di Tierra and the main land. The latter island is close to the great continent. We found a very good passage between it and the main, keeping the island pretty close on board. Our soundings were tolerably regular, from thirteen to eleven fathoms. These islands appear to be very barren, and are the resort of seals, with which they abound.

On the 2d of July, 1814, we anchored in the harbour of Payta, in thirteen fathoms, soft bottom, the town bearing S. by E. half E.; the western point of the bay, S.W. by W.; off shore, two miles. This anchorage is chiefly visited by English whalers, who are allowed to touch here for refreshments and water. The former are procured from the town of Piura, (which we were told was considerable,) thirty miles from Payta; and the latter, which is not plentiful, is brought, even for the use of the inhabitants of the town, from a distance of ten miles.

After running along the coast, we anchored in the bay of Tumbes on the 4th of July, in six and a half fathoms, soft clay, and good holding ground; Point Malpelo bearing S.W.; a reef extending without the point, S.W. by W.; the island of Clara, N. half W.

From this anchorage it was impossible to discover the entrance of the river Tumbes. We sounded from the ship to the shore in every direction, and found the soundings very regular, from six to two fathoms, within two cables' length of the beach, which is a fine sand, with considerable surf on it. We found here a very commodious inlet for wooding; the entrance, about one cable's length wide, and only five feet water; this was at the beginning of flood-tide. There is a bar across it; indeed it is dry at low water in many places, so that we could only pass it with the boats during the flood. This, however, was not attended with any material delay or inconvenience; for, having once got the boats into the inlet before low water, the people were employed filling them with fuel during the time the bar was not passable.

This inlet is extremely well calculated to admit boats, anytime before low water; it is, however, best to enter it with a flowing tide. Here wood may be procured in great abundance; and it being very spacious, any number of boats may wood at the same time. The boats lay close to the beach, at the different little islands scattered within the inlet, without the least surf or swell, so that they load with great facility. There were no inhabitants about this inlet. Swarms of musquitoes were extremely troublesome, and numberless alligators all around us. The tide rose about six feet.

We caught a great quantity of very fine fish with our seine; and in prosecuting our search along the beach, we at length discovered the entrance into the river Tumbes; a bar, with a violent and dangerous surf over it, lies at its mouth, so that the utmost caution must be used in entering it. It lies very near to Malpelo point, where we first

* Continued from p. 334.

discovered a reef with breakers on it. In this river *only* is fresh water to be found; and I would recommend boats employed on this service to enter it together, and to keep a good look out, steering tolerably close to the point on the larboard hand *entering*, keeping wide of the breakers.

On this point you discover huts, the residences of pilots and fishermen, who will not only point out the course you should pursue, but will willingly embark in your boats, and direct you how to avoid all dangers. After proceeding about a mile up the river, you find the water perfectly sweet and fresh; and as you take it from alongside your boat, watering is here very expeditiously effected; but the inlet is much to be preferred for wooding.

The weather during our stay here was very fine; and it is pleasing to remark, that although the duty the people were employed upon was uncommonly severe, from the extreme heat, and the swampiness of the ground on which the wood was cut, yet none of the men felt any ill effects from it, owing perhaps to the precautions taken, as recommended by the surgeon, to serve out a small quantity of bark in wine previous to their leaving the ship.

There are no forts of any description here; wooding and watering might easily be effected at all times. The country round appears an almost impenetrable wood, though we discovered many cultivated spots in our excursion up Tumbéz river, consisting of plantains, bananas, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c. To these plantations the workmen repair in canoes along the river, for I do not imagine the woods in this neighbourhood are passable even to the Indians or slaves.

Sir Thomas Staines and myself visited the town of Tumbéz, which does not even merit the appellation of a village. It lies about seven miles up the river, and is situated on a fine level plain, surrounded by wood; it is composed of a few miserable huts, and the inhabitants appear to exist in a very wretched state. A governor resides here, who was extremely polite, and offered to procure us any refreshment the place afforded. A letter, of which we were the bearers, from the viceroy of Lima, would have ensured us a good reception in any part of this country. The river is very beautiful and picturesque, being very rich in trees, the branches of which hang down even to the water; it is therefore impossible in many places to approach the banks, the branches and bushes being so thickly interwoven together as to be impenetrable.

Having completed our wood and taken in some water, we left the anchorage of Tumbéz, and proceeded on our route to the northward. The weather was hazy and the winds variable; but the following day the Briton and Tagus anchored in the bay of St. Helena, in 6½ fathoms, sandy bottom, about two miles off shore. This is a miserable spot, although the anchorage is good. We found, on examining, that ships might be provided here with firewood, but no fresh water; and from what intelligence we could obtain from the inhabitants of the miserable village at the bottom of the bay, there is no fresh water within five miles of the anchorage, all they have to make use of being brought on rafts from that distance. No refreshment is to be procured here; the poor inhabitants chiefly live on fish caught in the bay. They have some salt-pans in the neighbourhood.

The following day we weighed, and made sail for the island La

Plata, which we reached after a delightful sail of nineteen hours. On approaching it, we found the soundings very irregular; having only sixteen fathoms as we sounded the southern point at a good distance, and then deepening to thirty-four and thirty-five, as we hauled in for the little sandy bay. We anchored in thirty-five fathoms abreast of this bay, about one mile off shore. The marks when at anchor were—the south point (off which is a reef), S.S.W.; the north extreme point, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.; the sandy beach, S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; Cape St. Lorenzo, N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E. It is, however, advisable to anchor nearer within the bay, in nineteen and twenty fathoms; you will then be not more than two or three cables' length off shore.

Wood may be procured here, but it is not very abundant; water was not to be found. By report from a fisherman, whose vessel was hauled up in the little sandy bay opposite the anchorage, a small quantity might be obtained after rain; but whilst we were here, we found every thing completely dried up. Fish may be caught here in great abundance; but turtle are not plentiful. It was at this island that Sir Francis Drake divided his spoil, after having plundered and ransacked all the neighbouring coast.

Considering that no water is to be procured here, it is by no means a desirable place to touch at. I would, in preference, recommend anchoring off the island of Salango, where abundance of firewood may be cut, and fresh water procured from a considerable rivulet that empties itself into the sea from the main land.

Having obtained this information from the master of the fishing-vessel at La Plata, we weighed, and proceeded to Salango. Having remained but a very short period here, and the island proving uninteresting, no opportunity occurred of making further remarks on it. On the 12th of July we anchored off Salango island, opposite a fine sandy beach, in twenty-five fathoms water, about one mile off shore, and began our operations of wooding. Finding, however, that we were rather too distant from the rivulet, we shifted our berth, and anchored nearer the main land, for the convenience of watering, in nineteen fathoms, blue mud. The bearings when at anchor were—the island of La Plata, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., seven or eight leagues; the N.W. point of a small island, N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; and a rocky point on the main, N.E. The channel between the island and the main consists of a ledge of rocks across, many of them above water. We also found that in this anchorage wood was procured with greater facility and plenty than at Salango island; and by penetrating a little into the woods, spar of large dimensions and various sizes were found. You may anchor here in between fifteen and twenty fathoms' water, and you will not then be more than half-a-mile off shore. Bamboos of large dimensions were also found here; and with our seine we caught such an abundance of excellent fish as is almost incredible,—one in particular, whose name we did not know, of a reddish hue and large scales, resembling much in flavour the red mullet, though considerably larger.

Here our ships' companies were fully and very pleasantly occupied; and although, in all our operations of wooding, watering, and hauling the seine, we had to toil in general against a heavy surf, yet our labours were invariably well repaid. The greatest surf prevailed with a rising tide; but at low water we were always enabled to raft off our casks with tolerable facility.

There are two huts erected by the rivulet, the residence of a few poor fishermen. These people had little to dispose of, though they were very civil and willing to supply our wants, as far as their ability would permit; and had we been inclined to remain here a few days longer, offered to furnish us with live cattle and vegetables. Plantains, of which there were several plantations in the neighbourhood, with a few lemons and Seville oranges, were the only productions we saw here. The country around is an entire forest.

After having completed ourselves with those necessary articles, fuel and water, we weighed from this anchorage on the 15th of July. On the 20th, we made the Gallapagos islands, meeting with very rapid currents, which set to the westward, and greatly retarded our progress. The weather also was extremely foggy, and rains very frequent and prevailing at this time of the year. As we approached Charles's island, we did not find the current so strong as when close to Albemarle island. On the 25th of July we anchored in Charles's bay, Charles's island, in thirteen fathoms, sandy bottom. The marks when at anchor were—Barrington island, N.E. by N. ; Duncan and Jarvis island, N. by W. ; Cape Rose, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. ; the extreme point of the bay, from N. 63 E. to S. 60 W. ; the middle and highest mount, S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. The bearings are all taken by compass. The latitude, as observed in the anchorage of Charles's bay, Charles's island, was $1^{\circ} 14' S.$; longitude, by lunar observation, $91^{\circ} 20' W.$

There is no fresh water to be procured here, though a seaman on board, who had before visited this island, affirmed that occasionally a few *breakers* might be obtained daily from a very small rivulet in the interior of the island. We dispatched him and other parties in search of it, but in vain : we could find no traces of it ; I am therefore of opinion it was rain water left in some of the cavities of rocks on the island. Wood might be procured, though with some difficulty, the island being overgrown with bushes, that renders it almost impracticable.

This bay (Charles's bay) is a very snug one indeed ; the bottom a fine sand, and the soundings are gradual, from thirteen to six fathoms. The best anchorage is about the middle of the bay, towards the east part of it ; it is rather rocky. Turtle and fish were caught here in great abundance, and seals also were numerous. The land tortoise or turpin was not met with.

The tides in this bay rise and fall considerably, from seven to eight feet, and flow full and change at two o'clock. The anchorage is on the N.E. side of the island, and is indeed the *only anchorage in the island*. Birds were so tame, that they suffered themselves to be taken by the hand, and were of various kinds and beautiful plumage.

When at anchor in Charles's bay, our longitudes by chronometers gave us $90^{\circ} 41' 45'' W.$; $90^{\circ} 41' W.$; $\odot - \odot 91^{\circ} 20' W.$; variation $8^{\circ} 35' E.$ This bay and many of the Gallapagos islands appear to be laid down very incorrectly. The Kicker rock, remarkable for its singular appearance, is situated off the anchorage in Stephen's bay, Chatham island, with one of the Rodondo rocks, off the N.W. point of Albemarle island. This latter is erroneously

From observations made on board, and from cross-bearings taken from many of the headlands, it should be placed in the latitude of $22' N.$,

whereas it is laid down in Colnet's chart in 15' N. Considering that these islands are the resort of our South Sea whalers, and certainly where refreshments of various kinds are to be procured, and such an abundance of fine fish, turtle, and the land-tortoise, they, in my opinion, deserve a better knowledge of them than we at present possess: besides, they are of infinite importance for their fuel; and although the want of water among them is general, yet I cannot but think that they have advantages that merit our consideration.

After having made such remarks and observations as the time would permit in Charles's bay, we weighed and left the anchorage on the 26th of July. On the 27th, we anchored in Stephen's bay, Chatham island, in seven and a half fathoms, coarse white sand. The marks when at anchor were—the Kicker rock, W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; the north point, N.E. by N.; Barrington island, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; the south point of the bay, S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. In sailing to this anchorage we passed by Barrington island. Notwithstanding the most diligent search, no fresh water was to be found in Stephen's bay, nor in any of the bays to the eastward of the anchorage. Turtle and fish were caught in great abundance, and we also found very large turpin or land-tortoises; guanas too were plentiful, which we understood were excellent eating; having, however, very fine turtle, good fish, and land-tortoises, we had no occasion to have recourse to that animal, whose appearance is anything but tempting.

We were much deceived here, as well as in all the Gallapagos islands, in not finding fresh water, as mentioned by Colnet, and as it is generally understood. During two days we remained here, parties were constantly employed in search of that necessary article in different directions, but in vain; none was found. In these excursions, turpin or the land-tortoise were frequently met with, of very large size, not however so numerous as at some of the other islands. Of the sea-turtle, the Briton and Tagus took on board one hundred each from the different coves in this island. Enderby cove, as mentioned in the charts, is a very snug one, and best adapted for wooding, from the extreme smooth sea in it and the convenient little beaches. Seals were plentiful, and, as they are not often disturbed, are easily killed.

The best anchorage, on examining this bay, we found on the east side of it; you may anchor in from twenty to seven fathoms, in general a hard white sand. Towards the centre of the bay, as you approach the shore, it becomes more rocky and stony. The latitude of our anchorage, as observed, was 45° 43' S.

After having supplied ourselves with such articles as the place afforded, we weighed and stood to the W.N.W., sounding continually, which indeed was our constant practice, the benefits of which we frequently experienced. The latitude this day, the 29th of July, at noon, was 30° 45' S.; the Kicker rock, S. 61 E., distance 74 miles. Longitude by chronometer, 89° 53' W.

In our route we observed that many small islands were very erroneously laid down in all the charts we had of this part of the world. Jarvis's island and Duncan's island appear to be one island only: we sailed between it and James's island; we had an opportunity of reconnoitring Cape Nepean, which, instead of rocks surrounding it, as laid down in Colnet's chart, is formed by a number of small islands.

Night coming on, we anchored under an island about four miles from

the cape, somewhat considerable, though not laid down in any of our charts. There are two other small isles near it. This island bore from us, when at anchor, the extremes from S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to S.E. by E., and the Cape Napean W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. by compass. We anchored in 32 fathoms, fine hard sand. In running between these islands, we had the following soundings; viz. 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14, 16, and 17 fathoms, which deepened in the anchorage mentioned above, to 32 and 33 fathoms.

The following morning we weighed, and proceeded to the anchorage in James's island. It is a very snug bay; and I imagine, from the appearance of much wood having been cut in the neighbourhood, that it is frequented by the English whalers. We found afterwards, by documents left here, that the late American frigate *Essex* had anchored at this place, and had buried many of her crew and one of her officers, who we afterwards learnt had been killed in a duel.

Abundance of turpin were found here, chiefly at the foot of the hill, which we named Mount Turpin. At the foot of this hill a very small run of water was perceptible, and it was to this spot that these animals chiefly resorted. In the sandy bay opposite to our anchorage the finest grey mullets were caught with a seine, and in such extraordinary quantities as almost exceeds belief; it is a fact that more were caught than the officers and crew of both the Briton and the Tagus could consume. The best anchorage in this bay is in twelve fathoms; the Tagus was in six, but was rather too near the shore. The bearings were as follows: Albanie island, N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Mount Turpin, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; the south extreme point of the bay, S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. We were then within three-quarters of a mile of the beach, in six fathoms, a fine sandy bottom. Wood may easily be procured here; guanias were also very plentiful; and some goats were seen on the island, left, it is supposed, by the late American frigate *Essex*.

At the foot of Mount Turpin, where a very small rivulet was discovered, I do not think it practicable that, with every possible care, more than a few breakers of water could be collected daily, though perhaps in the rainy season one might be more successful, as the rivulet bore evident marks of an occasional rush of water, the rock on each side being much worn away. The land in the neighbourhood had every appearance of a late volcanic eruption, the earth bearing marks of having been convulsed, and streams of lava to have flowed in many directions. The access, however, to the little rivulet is tolerably easy, and is about one mile and a half from the landing place, fine grass and trees only occupying the space between it and the cove in which we landed. Here we also procured a quantity of grass for the stock, which proved of great advantage to us during our route to the Marquesas islands. By a very good observation taken between Albanie island and the eastern part of James's isle, immediately opposite, we found the latitude to be 10° 52' S.

On the 1st of August we weighed from the anchorage in James's island, and proceeded to the northward. After sounding Cape Albemarle, we soon came in sight of the Rodondo rock, and crossing and recrossing the equator, in mild and very fine weather, worked to windward between Albemarle and Narborough islands. Having discovered a very snug cove in the former of these islands, reported to have been visited by the late American frigate *Essex*, we bore up and anchored in it. It is situated in the narrowest part of the passage between the two

islands, and is not easily seen from the narrowness of its entrance; it is indeed altogether, in point of size, inconsiderable, and lies between two high lands; it is steep all round, having no less than six fathoms water close to the shore. The soundings as you enter decrease from 24 to 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, and 6 fathoms. There are no dangers whatever in entering it; and if the breeze fails, you may tow in with your boats, and anchor in any part of it. The shore round it is so steep as to be almost inaccessible. No fresh water was to be found in any part of this island that we visited; and I have every reason to believe there are no springs of fresh water in any one of the Gallapagos islands; it being probable the little rivulet that was discovered in James's island was a deposit of rain that was oozing from the upper part of the land. Fish is plentiful everywhere; and the beaches to the northward and southward of the cove are filled with the finest turtle.

In working to windward between Albemarle and Narborough islands, we were much baffled with light and variable winds, and frequently calms succeeded. We found here that the anchoring places were also erroneously marked. There is no anchorage, for example, in the bay immediately to the northward of the little cove where we lay, on the west side of Albemarle island, although an anchor is placed there in Colnet's chart, to point out anchorage-ground. I can affirm this with certainty, having myself sounded there, and found no bottom with a line of seventy fathoms. In the cove above-mentioned it is best to steady the ship with a hawser fast to the shore, having first come-to with a bower-anchor. You certainly may ride in this cove with the greatest safety; and I imagine it is capable of containing at least six frigates. It is not more than three cables' length wide, and not quite a mile in length.

Whales' teeth are to be found in Narborough island, from the carcasses of whales which are frequently washed on shore there. I mention this particularly, because, at the Marquesas islands, it is one of the chief articles of barter amongst the Indians, and, being used as an ornament, it is in great esteem amongst them.

We weighed from the cove at daylight on the morning of the 5th of August, and found no difficulty in warping and towing out of this anchorage. As we passed Narborough island we observed two craters burning, and the lava running even to the water's edge. The channel, in the narrowest part, between Albemarle and Narborough islands, is not more than three miles wide; and the shores to the southward, on both sides, generally rugged, though I apprehend there are no dangers but what show themselves above water.

On the 20th of August we came in sight of the Marquesas islands; one bearing S.W. by W. At eight A.M. we had approached Roaheogah considerably; and whilst the *Tagus* reconnoitred the south part of the island, the *Briton* steered round the northern point for the same purpose. To the southward, several beautiful spots appeared; and soon after some of the natives were discovered in canoes, some fishing, and others standing by their boats hauled up on the beach. Nothing particular appearing to detain us at this island, we continued our route to Noaheevah, or Sir Henry Martin's island.

On the 21st of August we anchored in Port Anna Maria. It is impossible to conceive a more snug anchorage than this port afforded.

We moored with the best bowers to the southward, in $10\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, and the small bower to the northward, in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, a soft muddy bottom, and within half a mile of the watering-places. This we found the best and most convenient anchorage. It is close to the white sandy beach on the starboard side of the bay as you enter. I mention this particularly, for, besides its proximity to the watering-places, it is also the most convenient for wooding. The moment the natives were apprised we were British, we found them most friendly and without any appearance of distrust. On sounding and surveying this bay, we found the anchorage good in every part of it, and the weather so mild that you need be in no apprehension of driving. Rains, indeed, were frequent, and sometimes heavy, but never attended with gales of wind. The water here is most abundant, and of an excellent quality. It is best to raft off your casks, on account of the surf, which occasionally is rather high, but never attended with danger or much inconvenience. It was pleasing to remark with what cheerfulness the Indians, of their own accord, assisted in this duty. You may water at three different places. The Tagus, from a rivulet, which, by the by, is a fine running stream, completed her water, that is about fifty tons, in one day. Wood is also plentiful, and can be procured and embarked with great facility from the little white sandy beach. The watering-places are at the next blackish beach, as will be easily perceived on referring to the chart.

Refreshments, to be procured at Port Anna Maria, are not very plentiful, consisting only of a few hogs, cocoa-nuts, and the bread-fruit: this latter, however, was not in season: it is not ripe before the end of September. A few fowls were seen; and the only other domestic animals in possession of the natives were dogs and a few cats.

It is impossible to imagine a race of men more docile, tractable, and inoffensive than the Indians bordering on this bay and the neighbourhood. In their shape they are very beautiful, exceeding in general the usual height, and very athletic; no deformity of any kind was observed in any one of them: many were completely naked; others, the chief in particular, wore a kind of band round the waist, which was tied in a knot in front, and hung about half-way down to the knees. The women in general were short in comparison to the men, but very finely formed. Like them, they are nearly in the same state of nature, wearing only a band round the waist, though some were completely naked. No instance, however, of indelicacy was manifested by any of them. The better class, that is, the king's and chiefs' daughters, had frequently a mantle made of the rind of the cocoa-nut tree, thrown loosely over their shoulders, but this was more to guard them from the effects of the sun than from any idea or purpose of modesty. Their hair in general was very well dressed, being tastefully tied in two knots on the upper part of the head, and always particularly clean.

These harmless and inoffensive beings were astonished at the difference in the conduct between the British and Americans: the latter plundered them of almost everything they possessed; whereas the English paid them liberally for whatever articles were spared them.

The chief commodities in estimation among the natives were whales' teeth, of which we had fortunately procured a tolerable supply at the Gallapagos islands, and which is a very favourite ornament among them: also cloth. linen. biscuit. knives, razors, hatchets, and small

files; these latter were in great demand, for the polishing and pointing their fish-hooks. Red cloth was in particular estimation. In return for presents made by the king, of hogs, &c., to the ship's company, two muskets, thirty-six pounds of powder, with a few flints and musket-balls were presented to his majesty, according to his request, with a few other little private articles, with which he was highly delighted.

At this port we found an Englishman of the name of William Wilson, who had been eleven years a resident on the island: he perfectly understood the language, and served at all times as an interpreter; he was extremely attentive and indefatigable in his endeavours to be useful, and is much beloved by the natives. He has acquired some property in collecting sandal-wood, which he sends to Canton by American ships that occasionally touch here for that article. Sir Thomas Staines and myself left with him such poultry as our coops afforded; such as turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and pigeons, by pairs; which we earnestly hope may be of use to future navigators; and from the excellent situation in which they were placed, and under the protection of the king, who had *tabooed* the place, we have every reason to hope they will speedily multiply. We also left with him some turpin or land-tortoise; and my servant, Joe Henry, a good Jersey farmer, planted him a fine field of potatoes, the seed for which I fortunately was able to spare him, and which, under the favour of Divine Providence, may be invaluable to the natives.

During our visit here, we also went in our boats to Comptroller's bay, inhabited by a tribe of Indians called Typees, reported very war-like; and, from the magnitude of their war-canoes, we had reason to believe they did not confine their excursions to the coast of Nooa-heevah only, but frequently visited other islands with hostile intentions. Some of these canoes were capable of containing from sixty to eighty men, and are put together with a degree of skill and art which would do credit to more enlightened people. They were then not on good terms with the natives of Port Anna Maria; we had, however, the good fortune to establish a friendly understanding between these two tribes before we left them.

Comptroller's bay, although extensive, is not so good as Port Anna Maria, the water being deep, from 27 to 30 fathoms, even close to the shore, and fresh water not easily procured. Here we were received by the chiefs and natives in a most friendly manner, a hog being immediately killed and dressed for our dinners. The inhabitants of this port, although large in stature, are not so fine a race of men as those of the harbours of Anna Maria; it may perhaps be accounted for from a disease of a horrid nature making a great havoc among them, and which, from their naked state, was but too visible.

After having purchased a few hogs and cocoa-nuts from the natives, we returned to our ships highly gratified with the novel scenes that had come under our view. On Sunday, the 28th of this month, at the request of the king and chiefs, the officers and crew of the Briton and Tagus were assembled on a rising hill opposite the ships, where Captain Porter, late captain of the United States' frigate Essex, had erected a flag-staff, and hoisted the American colours, burying a bottle with a document enclosed, similar to that found on board the Essex when that ship was captured by the Phœbe, and purporting that he had taken

possession of the island upon the absurd claim of priority of *discovery*. This bottle having been dug up, and the contents explained to the king and chiefs, and particularly that part which mentioned that Captain Porter had taken this step in consequence and at the entreaty of the king and the various tribes of the island; they, that is the king, chiefs, and an old priest, declared unanimously, in the most positive terms, that they never had consented to it. The chief priest then, in the name of the king, the chiefs, himself, and the people assembled, declared that they gave up the island to his Britannic Majesty for ever, and promised to become his subjects. On this declaration, three cheers were given by the officers and crews of the Briton and Tagus assembled on the hill, a flag-staff immediately erected, and a salute fired to consummate the event.

Having thus settled all our affairs here, and taken as good a survey of the bay as our time would admit, we left it on the morning of the 30th of August, 1814. During the time of our stay in this port, we were frequently visited by the king and chiefs, and in the evenings by a numerous assortment of nymphs more fair than pure. It must be remarked, to their credit, they were in general extremely clean; many of them possessing great beauty; particularly honest in their dealings; no act of dishonesty having been discovered either among the men or women during our stay here. I have dwelt long on this island, the port being one of the best in the world, and certainly highly deserving the attention of our Government. A few European commodities, with some of the South American fruits and grain, sent here, would be of incalculable advantage to the natives, as well as to strangers visiting these islands.

On the following day we anchored in a little cove in the island of St. Christina, two or three miles to the eastward of Resolution bay; as it had no name on any of our charts, we called it Briton's cove. We came to in $10\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; the Briton, being nearer in shore, had only $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The water in this little cove is so extremely clear, that the anchor may be seen very distinctly. This anchorage, to all appearance, is preferable to Resolution bay, being free from those violent gusts of wind which are there so frequent, and which constantly occasion the driving of ships; besides, the water in Resolution bay is deep, from 40 to 30 fathoms, except close in shore. Should a ship, however, be in want of water, it would be advisable to come here, where it is plentiful, and of a very fine quality. The stream issuing from a rock is the best, though two other runs exist in the bay, which are also extremely good.

The natives appeared much addicted to thieving, very wild, and uncivilized. Poultry and hogs were plentiful; but the former, being allowed to run wild in the woods, are with difficulty caught, and the natives are not inclined to part with their best hogs. Whales' teeth and files, with knives, hatchets, razors, &c., are the best articles for trade; but files in general had the preference.

On the 2d of September we weighed, and finally bid adieu to this group of islands.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NOTES ON HYDERABAD AND THE ARMY OF THE NIZAM.

IN July, 1830, the Nizam paid his first visit of ceremony to the President, on which occasion part of the force was ordered out to receive him. The native corps formed a lane on each side of the avenue leading to the residency; his Majesty's 46th regiment lined the circular area in front of that splendid building, and its flank companies were drawn up under the noble portico which forms the entrance: it was truly a magnificent sight, and the city appeared to have poured forth the whole of its inhabitants to witness it. On the Nizam's dismounting from his elephant, he was received on the steps by the Resident; the flank companies presented arms as he and his suite passed, and immediately wheeled up, to prevent the entrance of the crowd, which endeavoured to force its way into the residency. Nor was this an easy matter, for the rabble finding their passage closed, from abuse proceeded to blows, nor was their courage cooled until several of them had felt the weight of the butt-ends of our men's muskets, to the use of which they confined themselves in the defence of this second pass of the Thermopylæ. In the midst of all this confusion, Chundoo-Lall, who from some cause had been delayed, whilst endeavouring to make his way up the steps, was knocked down and rolled to the bottom of them before it was discovered who he was; he was, however, more alarmed than hurt, and, on making himself known, was of course admitted.

The Nizam's visit to the residency gave us an opportunity of witnessing much of the forms of ceremony and etiquette which are still kept up at Hyderabad; in which respect it bears more resemblance to the court of the old Moghul emperors than any other state in India. But, although that outward show of magnificence is still retained which characterized the durbars of Shah Jehan and Aurungzebe, with it all similitude must cease; and the Nizam is far from resembling his predecessors, the enterprising Soubadars of the Deccan, who so boldly wrested the provinces under their charge from the Emperors of Delhi, and established an independent and powerful state, now rapidly falling to decay, as much from weakness and misrule as from the great increase of power obtained of late years by the Company, and of which it has so well known how to avail itself.

The Oomrahs or nobles have already been mentioned: they live in a state of feudal magnificence, blended with a truly Asiatic spirit of luxury and indolence; the height of their ambition being to maintain a numerous *souparee* or retinue, and to have fine women in their genanahs, in which they spend most of their time; nearly their sole occupation, if occupation it can be called, is smoking the hookah, to the use of which they are much addicted; and they thus pass their lives in all the delights of the most perfect inactivity. To rouse them from this state there are no public amusements, no social intercourse, nor have they ever any mental recreation, as they are mostly extremely ignorant and unlettered.

Shums-al-Oomreh, one of the most powerful noblemen in the city, may, however, be mentioned as an exception, and is, as his name, im-

plies, "the sun of the nobles" of Hyderabad. He is said to possess considerable acquirements—to be a good mechanic, a mathematician, an English scholar, and to have a perfect knowledge of Persian literature. This last is considered indispensable to any one having the slightest pretensions to literary attainments; and is in the East what French and Latin are in Europe—Persian being the language of the prince and the philosopher, of the court and the study.

The Hindoostanee is in a great measure derived from the Persian; and the *Durdoo*, or court dialect, is a rich, sonorous, and expressive language; it is therefore the more surprising that it should possess so few literary works, the only ones extant being translated from the Persian, and very few in number. This is only to be accounted for by the force of custom and their ignorance of the use of the press, that general disseminator of knowledge. All their books being in manuscript, renders them scarce and difficult to be procured; it is, however, to be hoped, that in a short time the Hindoostanee will become better known as a *written* language, and the system of printing it, established at the Presidencies, will probably be a step towards the accomplishment of this object.

It is only on occasions of marriages, festivals, or public rejoicings, that the Oomrahs show themselves to the astonished multitude in all their blaze of splendour: they then issue from their "*khulwat*," or seclusion, with their suite of retainers and armed followers, and mounted on stately elephants, are accompanied by palankeens, chobdars, and a numerous cavalcade; the prancing and well-managed steeds of which show off to advantage the horsemanship of the riders, whose bright-coloured dresses and burnished arms and appointments have really a dazzling effect.

The finest thing of the kind I ever beheld was at the marriage of Shums-al-Oomrah's son to one of the Nizam's sisters; the procession took place in Hyderabad, the whole population of which must have been present. The bridegroom, mounted on a superb charger covered with cloth of gold, rode by the palankeen containing his bride; they were preceded by a great number of elephants, bodies of men bearing platforms of artificial trees and flowers, innumerable torch-bearers, and closed with all the troops in the city, amongst which might be remarked the "camel corps," each camel carrying a small field-piece and a man to direct it. The crowd was so dense that the procession lasted several hours; we were stationed on the terraced roof of one of the houses overlooking the street through which it passed, and had a complete view of the whole scene, which, from the numerous torches, and constant play of fireworks, was as clearly distinct as at noon-day. I must, however, confess, that I should have been more alive to what was going forward, and should probably have been able better to describe it, had my attention not been greatly taken off by an occasional glimpse at sundry fine eyes and handsome countenances indistinctly seen through the gloom at the latticed work of a window on the opposite side of the narrow street, which the flash of a rocket, or the sudden glare of a torch, rendered too conspicuous not to be admired. I was not, however, sufficiently dazzled by these "lights of the harem" to scale the walls of their prison, and, like Don Juan, run the risk of being sewed up in a sack and deposited in the rocky bed of the river Moussah, which flows past the city, but contented myself with dreaming that

night of their large gazelle eyes and "moon" faces, and of transmitting to posterity through these pages an account of their unrivalled beauty.

The zenanah of the Nizam is said to contain no less than three hundred women, many of whom are reported to be extremely beautiful, and to have been brought from the remote provinces of Georgia and Circassia. It is difficult for an European to form an opinion of the women of India, as none but those of the lowest classes, particularly amongst the Mahomedans, are to be seen in public; and although some of the *nautch* girls, employed at the frequent parties given by the ministers to the Resident and officers of the cantonment were certainly handsome, they were more generally selected for excelling in the voluptuous movements of the *nautch* than for personal attractions; though some, by uniting in a high degree both these qualifications, have attained both fame and riches. The celebrated Chundah had, during her life, the grant of a jaghire from government to the annual amount of a lac of rupees; and at her death a splendid mausoleum was erected over her remains at the foot of the sacred hill of Mowlh-Ali, which still bears testimony to the admiration she inspired.

At these parties of the minister's, the *nautch*, the performance of buffoons, and the exhibition of fireworks constituted the whole amusement of the evening. After taking off our shoes, (in the East it is considered an insult to enter a house without this preliminary,) we were ushered into and seated cross-legged in an open verandah, in front of which, in an area brilliantly lighted up, these performances took place; and we were generally very glad when the distribution of attar of roses, and the placing of garlands of flowers round the necks of the guests, gave the signal of departure, and relieved us from the cramped position we had been obliged to maintain for several hours.

The first mention made of a British subsidiary force at Hyderabad was that under Colonel Smith, in 1766, who co-operated with Nizam Ali against Hyder; but in consequence of some difference which subsequently occurred it was withdrawn, hostilities commenced, and the Nizam's army was defeated by Colonel Smith at Trincomalee.

In 1788, a treaty was concluded with the Nizam by Lord Cornwallis, in consequence of which a subsidiary force was again placed at his disposal; and in the campaign against Tippoo, in 1791, the British were joined by a body of troops under Secunder Jah, the late Nizam. This alliance was again broken off on Sir John Shore refusing to assist his Highness when attacked by the Mahrattas, on which occasion, as has been already mentioned, he had recourse to General Raymond.

The British force at Hyderabad was established on nearly its present footing in 1798, when the Resident, Captain Kirkpatrick, by the instructions of Marquis Wellesley, laid before the Nizam the plan of an alliance offensive and defensive, by which he was to be guaranteed from the attacks of all his enemies, and a subsidiary force established near his capital, on the condition, however, of the immediate disbanding of the corps under French command. A force, consisting of six battalions, and a body of artillery, under Colonel Roberts, accordingly arrived at Hyderabad, when, seeing that the Nizam still hesitated to fulfil that part of the treaty relating to the disbanding of the troops, Colonel Roberts cut short all discussion by marching up to the French canton-

ment, which he surrounded, when 14,000 men of which it was composed, dreading at once an encounter with the English, and dissatisfied on account of the arrears due to them, mutinied against their officers and laid down their arms.

Since this time a British force has always been maintained at Hyderabad: at present it consists of a regiment of cavalry, one King's corps, four regiments of native infantry, a troop of horse, and a battalion of foot-artillery. To this may be added the light field division stationed at Jaulnah, about 250 miles from Hyderabad: this is composed of a regiment of cavalry, three regiments of native infantry, and a body of artillery. Although this force is in immediate charge of the officer in command at Hyderabad, it is under the control of the Resident, who can order it out when he deems fit.

The office of Resident is considered one of great responsibility, and is only intrusted to men of known character and abilities. It has been filled indiscriminately by both civilians and military men; and on Mr. Martin's departure from Hyderabad, he was succeeded by Major Stewart, who had long been resident at Gualior, where, in 1818, he distinguished himself by the decisive measures he had recourse to, in causing the celebrated Pindarry chief, Wasil Mahommed, (who had taken refuge at Scindia's court,) to be apprehended and delivered up to the British government.

Shortly after the arrival of Major Stewart, the Nizam paid a visit to the cantonment; the troops were drawn out to receive him, and he passed down the line on his elephant apparently much pleased with their appearance. He was much struck with his Majesty's 46th regiment, and the grenadier company of that fine corps particularly attracted his attention: he expressed his astonishment at the great size and height of the men, which far exceeded anything he had been accustomed to behold.

His Highness had ordered a breakfast to be prepared for the officers, which was laid out in a long line of tents pitched for the purpose on the race-course, previous to partaking of which he was considerably alarmed and his suspicions excited by seeing the grenadiers of the 46th, which he had been a short time before admiring, drawn out in front of his own encampment; they were intended as a guard of honour, the meaning of which he could not be made to comprehend: he requested Chundoo Lall to say that nothing of the kind was mentioned in the treaty, and begged they might be ordered away, which was accordingly done, much to the disappointment of the officers on that duty, who expected each, at least, a Cachmere shawl or a horse from his Highness for the service they were about to perform.

They were at this time enlarging the parade-ground of the cantonment, in doing which it became necessary to blow up the bund or embankment of an old tank, and the Nizam was asked whether he would like to witness the proceeding: this appeared to please him still less than the guard of honour; he requested it might not take place whilst he was there, and took his departure as soon as possible after breakfast. Some of his followers appeared, however, to entertain less dread of the *Fetringhees**; amongst them were two fine young men, named Mahomed Ali

* Meaning Franks or Christians.

and Alum Ali, the sons of the minister Mounier-al-Moolk; they gave us a nautch at their tent, afterwards visited the theatre and several houses in the cantonment, and finished by inviting us to spend the evening at their encampment, which was at a short distance from Secunderabad. We accordingly repaired thither; and it was late, or rather early on the following morning, before we found our way back to our quarters, rather the worse for the hospitality of our new acquaintances, who, in their convivial moments, did not appear to adhere very strictly to the laws of the prophet on the subject of temperance.—In fact, they were so assiduous in their worship of the rosy god, that a short time after, Mahomed Ali, the elder of the brothers, brought on by his dissipation an attack of the liver, from which he did not recover.—After being given over by all the learned hagueems of the city, Dr. V——, the medical gentleman before alluded to, was called in; immense sums were promised to him in the event of his saving the patient; but it was too late—an abscess had formed; and the soul of Mahomed Ali Siraj-al-Dowlah, (the sun of prosperity,) was no doubt wafted to the seventh heaven of his namesake, there to revel in the charms, and bask in the melting glances of the black-eyed houris.

Although the natives are not much subject to liver complaints, they are extremely prevalent with Europeans; most of the fatal cases arising either from dysentery, fever, or liver, which annually carry off great numbers: this is to be attributed to intemperance, and to the sudden changes to which the otherwise delightful climate of Hyderabad is subject; in fact, it may be said to enjoy eight or nine months of cool weather in the year, offering, in this respect, no slight contrast to the Carnatic. The rains generally commence about the 6th of June, and end in the beginning of October, when the cold weather sets in and lasts till March, from which period until the rainy season it is certainly grilling, the hot winds usually setting in about the middle of the latter month, and blowing during the whole day. I have frequently seen the thermometer in the shade, when exposed to their influence, as high as 103° of Fahrenheit, and I can compare a puff of the *real* land-wind to nothing but a blast from a furnace. Yet as long as there is wind, however hot it may be, coolness is always to be obtained by shutting up the doors and windows, with the exception of one or two which are closed with mats, kept constantly watered; the breeze in making its way through them, becomes so cool, that, when the glass to windward of the tatties or mats is at 102° or 103° degrees, the temperature of the room within may be kept at 87°.

Though only three degrees to the north of Madras, the seasons are entirely different, and the climate infinitely superior; this is partly owing to its situation on a high table-land, but principally to being subject to the influence of the south-west monsoon, which, as before stated, commences in June; whereas, in the Carnatic, scarcely any rain falls till the middle of October, at which period the cool season is already set in, in the Deccan, when in the months of December and January it is positively cold, particularly in the mornings and evenings.

Under all these favourable circumstances, it is strangely fatal to Europeans, as the following copy of an inscription in the burial-ground of the cantonment will abundantly testify:—"To the memory of 17 officers, 61 non-commissioned officers, 562 privates, 39 European women,

and 55 children of his Majesty's 30th regiment, who died in the dominions of H. H. the Nizam, between the 8th October, 1818, and the 1st March, 1827," making in all a total of 734.

The 30th regiment was relieved by the 46th, who will, no doubt, have left behind them equally convincing proofs that, even with a good climate, Hyderabad is anything but favourable to the European constitution*; and yet the greatest care was always taken with the latter corps to keep the men from intemperance and unnecessary exposure to the sun; they were kept all day in their barracks, only allowed to go out in the mornings and evenings, when they were encouraged to take all kinds of manly exercise, and the strictest orders were in force to prevent them from obtaining spirituous liquors: still, with all their precautions, there was generally a great deal of sickness and many casualties in the corps, and it was no unusual thing for them to have from 150 to 170 men in the hospital.

As, however, the number of deaths amongst the men far exceeded in proportion that of officers in the cantonment, it is probable that the greater mortality arose from some local cause, and to the bad situation of the barracks I think it may be fairly attributed. In India, where health depends so much on situation, the greatest care should be taken to select a high and dry one for buildings of this description. At Secunderabad, the spot chosen for the European barracks is noted for the very reverse of these necessary qualifications. Although within a quarter of a mile of a fine rising ground, particularly adapted for the purpose, they are buried in a hollow, where, in the hot weather, not a breath of air is felt to waft away the noxious exhalations arising from the accumulated filth, which the lowness of the ground renders it impossible to drain off; whilst in the monsoon, from the same cause, the spot on which they stand is a complete swamp, probably not a little impregnated with the mouldering remains of humanity, as the crowded burial-ground is within a stone's-throw of the barracks, which it completely commands; and as if it were purposely intended that the living should derive every benefit from their vicinity to the dead, a nullah, or water-course, taking its rise in the former, debouches, during the rains, on the favoured spot occupied by the latter.

The writer of these pages is glad of the opportunity of making known a circumstance by which the evils arising from a naturally bad climate are thus wantonly aggravated, and the lives of so many hundred gallant fellows so uselessly exposed in that distant land, where every comfort should contribute to soften their exile.

E. N.

* The writer, not being at Hyderabad at the time the 46th left the station, has not been able to ascertain the number of men that corps left behind; the following is, however, a list of the casualties which occurred amongst the officers, from August, 1826, to October, 1832, when it quitted the Nizam's territories:—1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quarter-Master, 1 Surgeon, 2 Assist.-Surgeons: Total, 19 officers.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE AND REPRESSION OF CRIME.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNITED SERVICE*.

WE resume our translation of M. Quetelet's Letter :—

"I have remarked that the changes introduced in the formation of juries might not be the only cause of modification in the repression of crime; and indeed I think that the events of 1830 had some influence on this element. The repression of crime in general was much less than during the other years; and this conjecture is strengthened when we enter into the details. Thus, in the twelve modifying causes which we have indicated, there are nine minima of repression; and the other three scarcely rise above minima either. In short, it is natural to suppose that to the causes which might predispose to indulgence, should be added fears for one's self and fear of reaction, besides other causes, which develop themselves in the heart of man amidst political agitations. These same observations extend to Belgium. In general, a revolution must occasion a greater or less modification in each of the elements of the social system, and especially in what refers to crime. This naturally leads me to some observations more or less connected with my subject, and which appertain to my method of examining the social system. Even those revolutions which have good subsequent results, never can be effected without present sacrifices; in the same manner as sudden changes in the animal body can never be effected without a temporary loss of strength. Besides the real losses which do good to no one, there occur transmutations of property more or less sensible; much the same as at cards; the moral hopes are not the same; that is to say, what is lost on one side is not compensated by what is gained on the other. The principal aim of the leaders of a revolution should be to effect the transition with the least violence possible; and therefore it is the governments themselves, or those persons who are the most closely connected with it, who are best able to accomplish reforms in the most advantageous manner. For my own part, I think that *the degree of civilization to which a nation has attained is indicated by the manner in which it effects its revolutions*. This principle presupposes another, which is equally well founded wherever motion and a state of equilibrium are possible, in physical phenomena as well as in political events,—that the action is equal to the reaction.

"This requires some explanation. It may be asked how I apply this principle to morals and to politics? An example taken from the material world may render the fact more evident. When a force acts against a flexible body which cedes or bends, each particle of that body abandons its former state and assumes a new one; whilst the compressive force extinguishes itself in successive and partial reactions, so that the action may have been very energetic, without there having been any apparent reaction, the only effect being a proportional change in the body. But if the force, on the contrary, acts on an elastic body, then, although its particles change their primitive state for the moment, they tend to reassume it directly after, and the reaction being general and instantaneous, it is also very visibly equal to the action. These examples are applicable to the social body. If every one is fully imbued with his rights and his duties; if he is invariably desirous of justice; if he energetically strives to resume the line of conduct he has laid down for himself whenever they wish him to swerve from it; and if the reaction can show itself immediately after the action, both will be evidently equal. But this state of irritability, if I may so express myself, varies much in its degree of energy in different nations; but we may say

* Concluded from p. 350.

that the reaction, in visible results, is generally inferior to the action. It is remarkable that the principle of the action and reaction being equal is also applicable in morals. Unless we are entirely devoid of feeling, we cannot relieve ourselves from the consequences of this principle. The most calm and moderate man, who had resolved not to abandon his beaten track, would forget all his resolutions when he saw the weak unjustly and brutally oppressed by the strong. According to his degree of sensibility will his reaction be energetic, if the oppressor proceeds to extremities. Yet he would have protected the oppressor against the oppressed, in similar circumstances, had they mutually changed places.

"Revolutions are only *reactions* exerted by the people, or a part of the people, against real or supposed abuses. They cannot have any weight unless the apparent provocation had some. Now among an enlightened people, which implies a wise government endowed with foresight, abuses are not likely to accumulate so as to assume an alarming character; the more they do accumulate, the more may the government be accused of wickedness and imprudence, and the people who tolerate them of vileness and apathy: had they felt their own dignity, they would have struggled against every abuse as soon as it arose; but, deficient in irritability, reaction is deferred until the load becomes insupportable; the explosion is then more terrible because there is an accumulation of force. Now it is this accumulation which, as I have said before, indicates the degree of a nation's civilization.

"Sometimes reaction manifests itself with apparently more serious symptoms than correspond to the action; but this is owing to the extraneous circumstances which in revolutions unite with the real reaction, because there are always turbulent and interested men, delighting in disorder, who intermix themselves with those actuated by a deep sense of real abuses. Such a state of things places the government in a very difficult position, and requires so much the more prudence as there is less good faith in the opposite party. The number of enlightened and conscientious men capable of thoroughly tracing effects to their causes, who might endeavour by their authority to support the government, is always very small; and in a general conflict such auxiliaries are generally of little use, for they seldom act personally, and only on very important occasions; they confine themselves to developing moral causes, which have a remote influence upon action, so that the effects are apparent rather towards the close of a revolution, and tend only to render the moral part better appreciated, and to lead insensibly back to a state of equilibrium.

"This is what occurred in the first French revolution, when abuses of all sorts had accumulated to a deplorable extent, and when the reaction was perhaps still more deplorable. The subsequent revolutions have been less serious, because the governments, being more enlightened and endowed with more foresight, were more careful to counteract the causes of reaction, and to disperse them as soon as they assumed an alarming character. England, in this respect, is most happily situated: its reforms are successively achieved, without sudden overturns, and yet some dread is felt of the reaction which might arise from the unequal distribution of property, and the state of the public finances in that kingdom.

"Despotism must be very powerful, and well able to calculate its resources, in order to maintain its influence amongst an irritable people, prompt in reaction. It could not long subsist, whatever might be its strength, in countries like ours, where movements of any tolerable importance are now transmitted with the greatest celerity. In this respect the liberty of the press has rendered an eminent service; and one service which has not yet perhaps been sufficiently appreciated, is that of having singularly contributed to facilitate reaction, and consequently rendered great revolutions almost impossible; it occasions the immense advantage of not

allowing strength to accumulate to an alarming degree; but on the contrary renders reaction manifest immediately after the action, and sometimes even before it has had time for its full propagation. This is what occurred during the last revolution in France, which was purely local, and its effects confined within the walls of Paris. Amongst a people easily actuated, and amongst whom action is freely transmitted, the greatest revolutions are effected in detail, and reaction is progressively extinguished, or it upsets without any violent shock the cause which gave rise to it.

"Governments, like other things, have their state of equilibrium, which may be permanent or unstable. This is an important distinction, and may be easily perceived. Permanent or stable equilibrium takes place when, after whatever action or reaction the government regularly returns to its original state. But if, on the other hand, influenced by the lightest circumstances, it diverges farther and farther from its original course, *and if, without sufficient motives, it is seen yearly to change its form and its institutions, its fall is near, and fall it must*, unless supported by the surrounding governments, nor even then can its ruin be long retarded. Examples would not be wanting, were any required, to maintain the distinction which I have been asserting.

Without following up any further the preceding observations, I shall revert to the effects which the events of 1830 appear to have had in France; and I shall remark that similar effects were observed in Belgium, where a revolution was occurring at the same time. The results of repression in that country are sufficiently curious to deserve insertion here.

Years.	Crimes in general.		
	Accused	Condemned	Repression.
1826	725	611	0·843
1827	800	682	0·852
1828	814	677	0·832
1829	753	612	0·811
1830	643	483	0·759
Mean	747.	613	0·821

This table shows us also that the repression was weaker in 1830 than the other years; the differences are even greater, for the measure of its importance is 0·075, whilst in France it was 0·034; but our revolution was also less local than in France, and the provisional state continued longer. Another striking feature in this table is, that repression has been generally stronger in Belgium than in France; the mean of the respective value of the repression in the two countries was 0·821 and 0·614—nearly 4 to 3. This great disproportion is owing to our not having then had the juries established in Belgium, although we were ruled by the same laws. These numbers may show, in some degree, the difference of effect on the accused, whether they are tried by a judge or a jury. Now, that juries are re-established amongst us, their influence can be better appreciated by the modifications which repression will exhibit.

"I have detailed with some minuteness what refers to repression, in order the better to explain how I deem it possible to measure the influence of causes. I am going now to give the results of the calculations which I have obtained respecting other elements of the social system, and their correspondence will lead us to very remarkable conclusions. I have taken care to point out those years in which the maxima and minima of the differences from the mean have occurred, in a line with the degree of importance of those extremes.

BELGIUM.	Importance of the Extremes.		Epochs.	
	Above.	Below.	Of the max.	Of the min.
Height of the Militia in the towns	0·003	0·005	1825	1827
Ditto in the country	0·003	0·003	1826	1827
Repression of crime in general	0·038	0·075	1827	1830
Condemnations in general *	0·112	0·212	1827	1830
Births in the towns	0·084	0·120	1825	1817
Ditto in the country	0·084	0·139	1826	1817
Deaths in the towns	0·158	0·047	1826	1816
Ditto in the country	0·170	0·071	1826	1824
Marriages †	0·135	0·212	1815	1817
Receipts of the Treasury	0·188	0·0·6	1826	1820
Expenses of the Treasury	0·143	0·133	1826	1820
Price of wheat	1·134	0·447	1816	1824
Price of rye	1·374	0·500	1816	1824
FRANCE ‡.				
Repression of crime in general	0·034	0·034	1825	1830
Condemnations in general	0·047	0·057	1825	1830
Condemnations for crime against property	0·056	0·056	1828	1827
Ditto ditto against persons	0·153	0·144	1825	1830
Births	0·021	0·054	1819	1818
Deaths	0·071	0·049	1828	1823
Marriages	0·117	0·125	1823	1817

The preceding table proves several facts which I shall examine successively. First, considering the facts only in themselves, and without regard to the individual influence of causes, we shall perceive that among the elements observed the least variable are men's height and the repression of crime, or the severity exercised by the courts in punishing it; we then see, nearly on the same line, the facility which man shows to commit crime, and the facility with which he reproduces himself or dies. Thus, whatever be the motives which determine his actions, they do not actually modify the number of deaths any more than the number of births, or even the number of crimes which afflict society. Marriages also occur regularly, but their number varies between wider limits than the preceding elements. The same was observed respecting the receipts and expenditures of the treasury in Belgium: but no element has undergone greater variations than the price of rye and wheat.

* The importance of the maximum extreme below the mean is sensibly greater in Belgium than in France. This arises from the year 1830 having produced much fewer condemnations than the preceding years owing to the courts having been shut for a considerable time. That year, indeed, forms an anomaly; and perhaps we ought not to have let it weigh in our calculation, but in proportion to the time that the courts were open.

† This article includes the returns from the whole of the former kingdom of the Low Countries.

‡ See the Comptes Généraux, &c. and the Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes de France. 1832, for what regards the population from 1817 to 1820.

§ It may be objected, perhaps, that the observations on crimes are confined to five years, whilst those on births and deaths extend to twelve years, and that for this reason alone we might expect to find less difference between the values and limits of the effects produced by the variable causes; but I shall answer that, on the other hand, the births and deaths being much more numerous annually than crimes, whatever is eventual leaves slighter traces, and must alter in a less sensible manner the influence of the regular causes.

"We shall cursorily remark that the prices of grain have a close connection with all that belongs to the other elements of society. Thus, in the years 1816 and 1817, the price of grain was very high, and marriages were less numerous; and again, it was the same with regard to births. It would seem that there would ensue a maximum of deaths in that year, instead of the minimum observable in the towns for 1816. In carefully examining the numbers for 1817, indeed, we find that they would form maxima in the towns, if we attend to the increase of population, which is another influential cause easy to record. The minimum would then be removed to the year 1824, at which epoch grain was at its lowest price, and was followed by a year of greater female fecundity, both in the towns and in the country.

"Paying attention to the annual increase of population, which has been very considerable in Belgium, values will be found very nearly equal to those produced by France; we find moreover that the year 1817 yields the minimum of marriages and births, both in the towns and in the country, as well as the maximum of deaths both in the towns and in the country.

"It is remarkable that the maximum of marriages occurred in 1815, notwithstanding the increase of population that took place in the subsequent years. The year following the series of wars and disasters of the empire, enabled a great many young people to return to their homes and in bringing back peace, gave rise to many new families.

"By the foregoing numbers we may also perceive that a residence in town or country has not exhibited much influence in varying the elements which we have considered.

"I have not hitherto shown the influence of the seasons and of the hours of the day; yet it may be interesting to know the respective influence of the annual and diurnal periods, which I have eliminated from my calculations, by founding my observations on the mean annual results.

"To discover the influence of season, I shall compare the mean monthly results, and I shall estimate, as I have done before, the maximum extreme both above and below the mean. This calculation gives the following results: those on the births and marriages regard Belgium, but the others regard France.

	Epochs.		Extremes from the Means.	
	Of the min.	Of the max.	Min.	Max.
Births in the towns*	July	February	0·107	0·122
Ditto country ...	—	—	0·162	0·177
Deaths in the towns	—	January	0·126	0·158
Ditto country	—	—	0·191	0·212
Crimes against property.	—	December	0·113	0·233
Ditto persons...	January	June	0·121	0·289
Mental alienation	—	—	0·288	0·346

"It is worthy of notice, that the influence of the seasons has more effect in varying the social elements relative to man, at least those which I have considered, than all the united influences which nature and man have had in varying the mean annual results during the same periods. These monthly variations, as I have elsewhere shown, occur in the most regular order. To form an idea of the influence of the seasons, compared

* Counsellor Guerry has given, in the *Annales d'Hygiène* for April, 1829, some drawings representing the influence of the seasons on physiological phenomena; it is much to be regretted that these drawings are not accompanied by the numbers on which they are framed.

with the combined influence of all the causes which modify the annual results, I will compare, respecting the same elements, the greatest extremes both above and below the means: taking as unity the amount of the extremes from each annual mean; it will be observed that the conclusions are here deduced from the same observations, grouped annually and monthly.

	Amount of the greatest and least Extremes.		Relative Proportion.
	Annual.	Monthly.	
Births in the towns	0.204	0.229	1.13
Ditto country.....	0.222	0.339	1.53
Deaths in the towns	0.205	0.284	1.39
Ditto country.....	0.241	0.403	1.67
Crimes against property.	0.112	0.346	3.09
Ditto persons....	0.297	0.410	1.38
Mental alienation	?	0.634	?

" Thus the annual results have been less dissimilar among themselves than those derived from the seasons; and the respective influences of the causes which give rise to them, in what regards the movement of the population, are more dissimilar in the country than in the towns. It may be observed, in general, that the country is physically more open to impressions than the towns, and that the extremes from the mean have there been greater, undoubtedly because the various modifying causes have more weight there.

" The epochs at which the maxima and minima occur have also some very curious relations. Thus the deaths and the crimes against property are more numerous in winter, in consequence of the severity of the season, and the privations to which man is exposed. Crimes against persons are more frequent during those epochs when the passions are most excited, and when mental alienation prevails most intensely.

" As to the diurnal period, unfortunately the numbers are still too few for us to appreciate its influence on the human species. According to the numbers which I have obtained from Brussels, the births by night would be more numerous than those by day. The extreme from the mean, both above and below, is of the value of 0.114: M. Buck has since obtained the same result from the town of Hamburgh, and he has found the relative correspondence 0.136. You, yourself, Sir, at the Hospice de la Maternité, at Paris, deduced similar results. The extremes are greater, if we compare separately among themselves the different hours of the day. M. Guerry, in the *Annales d'Hygiène*, for January, 1831, presented some researches on the influence of different parts of the day on suicide by hanging, and he has found, from a period of fourteen years, that the greatest number of suicides occur between six and eight A.M., and the least number between noon and two P.M. The differences above and below the mean have weighed as 0.626 to 0.614, these differences are great compared to those which we have hitherto considered.

" It would seem sufficiently evident that the shortest period, the daily, has more influence than the monthly, which depends on the succession of the seasons, and, consequently, more influence than the total of the causes which occasion the mean results of one year to vary from those of another; it being understood that those mean results be not deduced from too great a number of years, during which; the men under observation may have entirely changed, and exhibited, as it were, another state of society.

" If we compare the preceding matter, however, we may deduce the following conclusions:—

" 1. The regular and *periodical* causes, which depend on the annual or
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diurnal period, produce stronger effects on society, and such as vary between wider limits than the *non-periodical* combined effects annually produced by the concurrence of all the other causes which affect society; in other words, the social system is more dissimilar to itself during a year, or even during the space of one day, than during two successive years, or even than during several successive years, if we pay attention to the increase of population.

" 2. The time of day seems to possess more influence than the time of the year, with regard to births at least.

" 3. Seasons produce more sensible effects in the *country* than in *towns*; and this is generally the case with those causes which tend to modify facts relative to man.

" 4. The prices of grain have a very marked influence on the elements of the social system, and although we do not yet possess sufficient data to estimate the comparative importance of this influence, yet we may very safely class it amongst the most energetic causes.

" 5. In arranging, according to our observation, the elements relative to man, so as to show the degree of variation of which they are susceptible, the following would be the order, beginning with the least variable:—the height of man,—the repression of crime or the severity with which it is punished,—births,—the tendency to crime or the facility with which it is committed,—deaths,—marriages—the receipts and expenditure of the treasury,—and lastly, the price of grain.

" Thus the tendency of man to commit crime is at least as regular as the number of births, or deaths, or marriages; and more regular than the transactions of the treasury. But none of the elements respecting man, which have been calculated in our table, vary between wider limits than the price of grain.

HEIGHT OF THE MILITIA IN BRABANT.

Years.	Towns.	Country.
1823	1.6514	1.6295
1824	1.6478	1.6269
1825	1.6537	1.6280
1826	1.6497	1.6309
1827	1.6398	1.6225
Mean	1.6485	1.6275

PROGRESS OF POPULATION AND PRICE OF GRAIN IN BELGIUM.

Years.	Births in the		Deaths in the		Price in Florins of the Demi-Hect.	
	Towns.	Country.	Towns.	Country.	Wheat.	Rye.
1815	59737	135625	49007	88592	4.90	3.50
1816	58095	138507	47327	88796	9.56	7.17
1817	55207	122348	55240	97368	6.79	4.28
1818	55665	128041	49169	91247	5.18	3.82
1819	61788	143504	49738	98659	3.72	2.52
1820	61263	133685	50681	94496	3.74	2.08
1821	65356	145003	49706	88414	3.71	1.87
1822	67794	151747	52078	95475	3.30	2.46
1823	65318	148299	48815	91877	2.95	1.96
1824	67030	151636	47662	87253	2.48	1.51
1825	68078	153813	50689	95449	3.12	2.08
1826	67919	153970	58748	110155	4.02	2.96
Mean	62770	142182	50739	93981	4.48	3.02

Months.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Towns.	Country.	Towns.	Country.
January	7·067	1·102	1·158	1·212
February	1·122	1·177	1·088	1·198
March	1·083	1·137	1·050	1·192
April	1·035	1·014	1·002	1·120
May	0·971	0·927	0·946	0·978
June	0·918	0·862	0·901	0·882
July	0·893	0·838	0·874	0·809
August	0·932	0·908	0·910	0·822
September	0·980	0·996	0·971	0·888
October	0·977	1·009	0·999	0·934
November	1·005	1·009	1·024	0·935
December	1·018	1·022	1·076	1·030
Mean	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000

Years.	Condemned in France for Crimes against		Condemned in Belgium for Crimes against	
	Property.	Persons.	Property.	Persons.
1825	3552	7042		
1826	3381	967	463	148
1827	3288	948	505	177
1828	3600	871	495	182
1829	3641	834	458	154
1830	3364	766	383	100
Mean	3484	903	481	152

"From the foregoing matter, we may deduce these two principal conclusions:—since the price of grain is one of the most influential causes on the mortality of the human species and on its reproduction, and that this price may still vary between very wide limits, it behoves government by foresight to counteract, as much as possible, all those causes which lead to great variations in its price, and, consequently, in the elements of the social body.

"On the other hand, since the crimes committed annually appear to be a necessary result of our social organization, and that the number cannot diminish unless the causes which lead to them are first modified,—it is the duty of legislators to discover those causes, and to annihilate them as much as possible: on them depends the amount of the budget of crimes as well as that of the receipts and expenditures of the treasury. Experience, in short, shows the truth of this opinion with all possible evidence, although it may appear paradoxical at first sight, that *society prepares crime, and that the criminal is only the instrument by which it is perpetrated*. It hence results that the unfortunate wretch who lays his head on the scaffold, or ends his existence in a prison, is, in some measure, an expiatory victim of society. His crime is the result of the circumstances in which he was placed; the severity of his punishment is perhaps only a new result of the same cause. Yet, when things have reached this point, the punishment is not the less a necessary evil, were it but as a means of prevention; only, it is desirable that the other means of prevention should henceforward be rendered sufficiently efficacious, that less frequent recurrence should be had to this.

"For my own part, I am so persuaded of the possibility of submitting to calculation the probable values which will be exhibited in the next *Comptes*

Général de l'Administration de la Justice in France, that I had resolved to sketch your next budget of crimes, by calculating all the chances of the extremes which the presumed numbers are likely to present. This proof, the result of which I should dittle fear, as regards myself, would have the advantage of exhibiting how deserving this subject is of attention. Yet, owing to the abuse which has lately taken place of the statistical results, and the premature deductions drawn from them, I have found it prudent to restrict myself to the character of a simple observer, and to impose on myself a degree of reserve on what regards futurity."

"Brussels, the 27th of December, 1832."

Having thus inserted M. Quetelet's letter, we may proceed to state, that some of his concluding inferences involve consequences so hazardous to the peace of society, that we must repeat our dissent from him, however much we may admire his industry in collecting facts, and his ingenuity in classing them. We are indeed somewhat amused at the burliness which the Belgian revolution exhibits in these pages; but as M. Quetelet is an astronomer, and can split a second of time into ten fractions, we intend to ask him, in our first letter, how many minutes and parts of a minute "les Braves Belges" would have stood before an equal number of Dutch, had they not been mere tools in the hands of a French faction.

In one point of view M. Quetelet defends all *poor* criminals from blame, but in another he would lead us to regard all *poor* people as likely to commit crime. Now, although we are not sanguine enough to join in the theory of the perfectibility of human nature, we are happy in the conviction of there being abundance of honesty and good principle among the lower orders; for indeed, were it otherwise, there would not be rich men enough to furnish jailers for them. But it is not the mere price of bread that engenders crime; it is to be found wherever the human race exists, from the "*triscurria patriciorum*" to the robbing of hen-roosts; and it is restrained only by the conscientious checks of honour and principle, and the salutary fear of fetters and gibbets. Does not every regiment and every ship afford proof that, however well-fed, clothed, and treated, rascals are intermingled with good men, like tares among the seed? Nor are the governments of countries to be scoffed at on this account; crime is too rifully spread by the follies and conceit of the people themselves, for their rulers to be able to counteract all the effects, —otherwise they would never be taken by the nose by the cold-blooded political mongrels who mislead them, and in whose train are found all the graceless lawyers, commission-mongers, "*mendici, mimi, balatrões*," and other hopeful fruits and scions of democratic visions. This is no new position; it is one too painfully proved in the records of our wayward race. Thucydides, one of the greatest historians the world has yet produced, has given his opinion upon this very point; and we hope that M. Quetelet will carefully peruse that able writer's account of the rise and progress of the sedition at Corcyra. He will there perceive that faction generated vices unheard-of before, inasmuch that in palliating offences, the very words of the language had their meanings perverted, —brutality became fortitude, —prudence was termed cowardice, —wisdom was inanity, —deliberation knavery, —and success in roguery wisdom. Some perished through private enmity; some for the sums that they had lent by the hands of the borrowers; —revenge not being limited by justice or the

public welfare. "Seditions thus introduced every species of outrageous wickedness into the Grecian manners. Sincerity, which is most frequently to be found in generous tempers, was laughed out of countenance, and for ever banished. It was become the universal practice to keep up a constant enmity of intention against one another, and never to believe. No promise was strong enough, no oath sufficiently solemn to break such mutual diffidence."

We are the more earnest in dissenting from M. Quetelet's deductions, because we regret to see our best regulations submitted to raw experiment and undigested theory; and we are really apprehensive that our country, though it has more substantial blessings than any other to guard, is not sufficiently alert against the desperate and ever-varying expedients of mere quacks. Let those elated by imaginary reforms chasten their pride in the recollection that it is easier to pull down than to rear; and that no parricide ever proved a good parent himself. We are rather for the essentials than the forms of liberty, and would wish to see every one at the station assigned him, whether on the quarter-deck, at the fore-sheet, or in the galley. Let every man feel the consequences of his good or bad career. There must be a constant attention to the common rules of right and wrong;—steady conduct in all ranks, producing comfort and credit,—while vice and idleness must necessarily induce misery and wretchedness. Virtuous habits as well as principles ought to be equally the preparation of a peasant and a prince; and we trust that our constitution is not to crumble away—our army and navy to be subverted, and our patriotic yeomen to be demoralized according to the market-price of brass—or the absurd calculations and silly blunders of demagogues.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PREVAILING CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN AND THEIR CAUSES.

THERE are few branches of science connected with the phenomena of the surface of the globe, which have hitherto received less consideration than those oceanic currents, which every where prevail more or less in the great body of the waters; and it seems surprising that, in a country situated like our own, and so intimately connected with the element which forms our rampart, as well as the great medium of our wealth and greatness, so little has yet been done to trace this continued circulation to its true and proper source.

Much expectation on this subject was lately excited by the announcement of Major Rennell's work "On the Currents of the Atlantic;" and it was but natural to expect, from the pen of so able and experienced a writer, some elucidation of this hitherto obscure subject. The expectations entertained as to this posthumous work have in many practical points been fully answered; the *existence* and *effects* of many important currents have been explained in a manner that cannot fail to be highly useful to every practical man. But in tracing the *cause* of this mysterious movement, Major Rennell seems merely to have followed the usual track that had before been taken by all former writers on the subject, and has thus been led to attribute to the *winds*, effects which owe their real origin to the main cause of these very winds themselves.

It has long been known that the prevailing currents, both in the air and in the waters, have a regular set within the tropics, from east to west; and

as atmospheric currents in these latitudes, under the name of the *Trade-winds*, have been justly attributed to the rotatory motion of the earth on its axis, it has been incautiously adopted as a principle, that the currents of the ocean arise from the action of the prevailing currents of wind, both in the tropics and in other parts of the earth.

"The winds," says Major Rennell, "are, with very few exceptions, to be regarded as the prime movers of the currents of the ocean; and of this agency, the trade-winds and monsoons have by far the greatest share, not only in operating on the larger half of the whole extent of the circumambient ocean, but by possessing greater power, by their constancy and elevation, to generate and perpetuate currents; and although the monsoons change half yearly, yet the interval during which they continue to blow in each direction is long enough to produce effects *nearly similar to the constant trade-winds*;" that is, although the winds do not always blow from east to west, but are, during one half of the year, *north-easterly*, and for the other half, *south-easterly*, yet the currents in the open ocean, within the tropics, are *constant*, from east to west, and thus do not follow the direction of the winds from which they originate. "The winds, then," concludes Major Rennell, "operating incessantly on the surface of the ocean, cause, in the first instance, a gentle but general motion *to leeward*, (as is proved by ships being always to leeward of their reckoning in the trade-winds;) and the waters so put in motion, form, by accumulation, streams of currents."—*Rennell on the Currents of the Atlantic*, p. 6.

Setting out, then, upon this principle, in his account of the existing currents of the ocean, as far as they are at present known, it cannot excite surprise, especially if this theory of the origin of the currents can be proved to be erroneous, if many facts are stated in the work of Major Rennell, which are utterly at variance with the theory itself; and the consequence naturally is, that, however distinct and instructive information may be with respect to the individual currents, and the best mode of combating their influence, we rise from the perusal of the work more than ever uncertain as to the true cause of those remarkable streams which are known, in numerous instances, to run in the very face of the steady and prevailing winds which are here stated to be the occasion of them.

In these observations upon Major Rennell's work, we must not be understood, however, as detracting in any way from the highly useful tendency of it in a practical point of view, for which it was chiefly intended; but we beg to offer a few remarks as an attempt to elucidate this obscure but interesting subject, which, like other questions relating to an extended system, must first be viewed on a great and general scale, before we can safely venture to account for the minor portions of it, which come within our more immediate and personal observation.

It appears strange that, while the aerial currents of the atmospheric fluids within the tropics have been so long attributed to their proper cause, it should never have occurred that *the same cause* might probably have the same effect upon the aqueous fluids which cover so large a portion of the globe, and that the currents of the ocean might thus be mainly attributed, like the trade winds, to the rotatory motion of the earth upon its axis. The more powerful and constant of the currents of the tropics, having a general tendency from east to west, might be supposed likely to suggest this idea. But if suggested, and put to the proof by actual observation on a limited scale, it is probable that the theory would be rejected as inconsistent with the facts; for while the trade-winds are found to be in a great degree constant, like the cause which produces them, and only varying a few points to the north or south, according to the season, and the position of the earth with regard to the sun, the streams of the ocean are found to set in various directions, and frequently in *opposition* to the supposed cause; we could not, therefore, feel surprised if some other cause was immediately sought for.

In order, however, to set this point in a proper light, we have only to ex-

andine with attention the effects produced by a rapid and rocky descent on the small scale of a river or brook. We here find the general tendency of the stream taking, *as a whole*, a decided course, (say from east to west;) but if we confine our view to the minor parts of this stream, and watch the movements of any small floating substance, as it follows the various eddies and countercurrents occasioned by the rocky impediments in the bed of the river, we shall with difficulty bring ourselves to believe that the general tendency of the whole stream is from east to west, as we frequently find the floating bodies taking a direction from *west to east*, and, at some particular points, even from north to south. This is taking a limited view of what ought to be considered on a wider scale, and may serve as an illustration of what actually takes place when we form a theory for the whole currents of the ocean, by merely observing some particular portions of it.

What takes place in a fluid on a small scale will assuredly occur also on a larger, as both are subjected to the same general laws; and because the trade-winds are not so subject to opposition, and consequently to eddies and countercurrents as the equatorial streams of the ocean, we are not therefore to conclude that both fluids are not originally set in motion by the very same cause, for it is obvious that, though their general tendency may be (as indeed it really is) *from east to west*, the numerous interruptions opposed to a regular movement in that exact direction may often occasion an extensive reaction in a direction to all appearance opposed to it.

Let us, for a moment, suppose the earth to be a body *at rest*, or at least without rotation on an axis; and let us further suppose no dry lands to exist above the surface of the waters, with which latter the sphere would thus be entirely covered. Let us also in idea remove its atmospheric envelope, that all friction or pressure may be removed between the two fluids of air and water—what, then, could we expect to find under such an arrangement? We could not look for any circulation in the watery covering, under such circumstances. Every thing would remain in perfect repose; and unless the waters were preserved in purity by some principle not now in existence, they would soon become corrupted and unsuitable to the nourishment of organic life. But let us now suppose a sudden impulse of rotation to be given to the sphere with its fluid covering; and let us consider what would be the effect of the rapid rotatory movement upon the circumambient waters. If a plate or other shallow vessel containing water be impelled in any direction horizontally, the fluid, participating but little in the impulse, *is left behind* on the spot whence the movement began: it cannot keep pace with the motion of the solid. In the same manner the globe would revolve upon its axis, while the superficial waters would remain nearly stationary, and would have all the appearance of moving in opposite directions, *seeming* to transport floating bodies from east to west, while, in point of fact, the earth *was passing them* from west to east. Thus we perceive that, in the supposed case which we have now put, the steady movement of the solid ball would be imperceptible, while floating bodies on the surface of the water would visibly become more distant in an opposite direction. This apparent movement would naturally be greatest in the equatorial regions, being the outer rim of the revolving wheel; while towards the axis the waters would be little, if at all, affected by the rotation.

Let us now, for a moment, suppose our globe to be surrounded with its atmosphere, or envelope of fluids of a different nature. Without rotatory movement in the solid, there could be no semblance of regular movement in this ærial fluid, and we could therefore have no trade-winds. Other partial winds there would be, it is true, occasioned by heat acting on the elasticity of the air, and by a constant succession of expansion and contraction arising from various degrees of temperature. But if we suppose, as before, a revolving and rapid motion to be given to the sphere thus surrounded with its airy envelope, a similarity of cause would immediately occasion a similarity of effect. The *trade-winds* would be produced in the equatorial

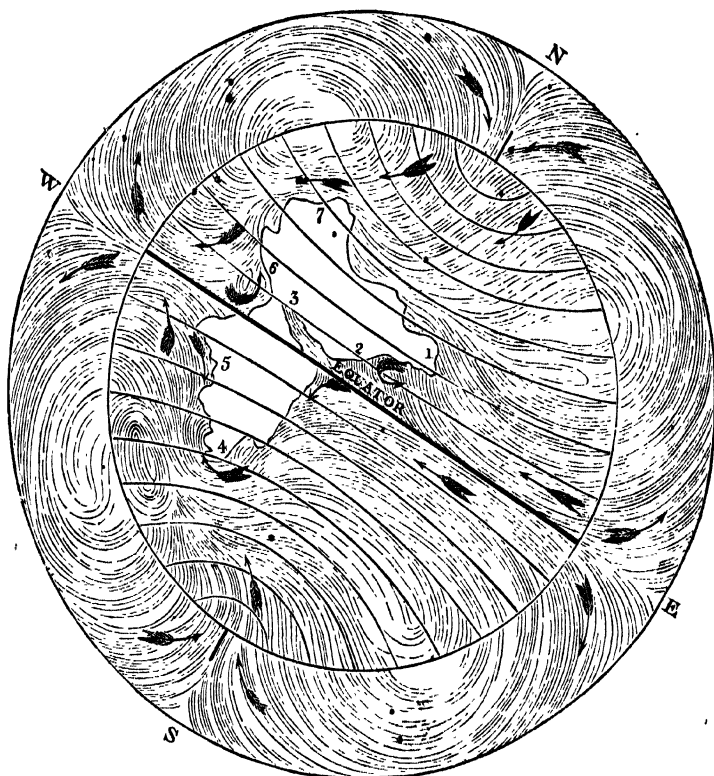
regions, while the circulation of the atmosphere in the more temperate and frigid latitudes would be carried on by the changes of temperature in the same manner, or nearly so, as if there had been no rotatory motion at all.

This effect of the trade-winds, and, by analogy, of the oceanic currents, may be simply illustrated by the example of a well-mounted horseman in a calm day. While he remains still, not a breath of air blows. He moves slowly, but produces little effect in deranging the quiet of the atmosphere. The more rapid his course, however, the more violent will be *the current of air* which *seems* to blow in his face whichever way he goes; and even in the case of a moderate breeze, he may "outstrip the wind," and make it seem to blow in an opposite direction.

It must be obvious then, that the effects of the revolving motion of our globe must be the same, both upon *the fluids of the air*, and upon *the fluids of the ocean*, and consequently, that the regular *trade-winds*, and the regular *equatorial currents*, proceed each separately from this cause, and would equally exist even in the absence of the other. But it may be urged, that the trade-winds are much more constant to their course than the equatorial currents, and it therefore seems difficult to imagine that they can both proceed from the same cause. The reply to this objection is extremely simple, when we look a little deeper into the nature and circumstances of the two fluids. The atmospheric fluid is above the surface of the solid, and is but slightly deranged by the asperities and interruptions it may have to encounter, in the form of the islands, continents, or mountains of the earth. Some derangement actually does take place, however, from these causes, but it bears no comparison to the counter-currents and eddies which are found in the ocean, arising from the numerous and insurmountable obstacles which are thrown in the way of the regular equatorial streams. In the supposed case, which was before put merely for illustration, we considered the globe to be entirely covered with the waters. Such is not, however, the reality now, although this preternatural effect has certainly existed, on one most memorable occasion, the evident traces of which attest the fact, on every part of the surface of the globe. Such is not, however, the usual state of things; on the contrary, the ocean occupies about two-thirds of the whole surface, while the remainder is broken into a thousand dispersed fragments, each opposing its solid form, as the sphere revolves, to the regularity of the oceanic movements. If the smooth and polished wheel of the turner be made to revolve in water, the movement, however rapid, produces little or no commotion in the fluid; but let the polished wheel be changed for one having a toothed or unequal edge, and we shall instantly perceive a very opposite effect. The effects of the paddles of the steam-boat on smooth and tranquil waters will also bring this subject home to the mind of every one. We cannot then look for the same regularity of movement in the equatorial currents of the ocean that is perceptible in the equatorial currents of the atmosphere.

If considering the origin of the currents of the ocean, it must be kept in mind that they proceed from two distinct causes, and thus exhibit one of the most wonderful and provident effects to be seen in the order of the works of the Creator. Water and air, if left stagnant, soon become corrupt and unwholesome; and it is evidently a wise provision of the Almighty, which has furnished the laws by which a constant circulation and movement are kept up in both. In the case of the atmosphere, the circulation occasioned by the *winds* take place, partly by means of the revolutions of the earth on its axis, and partly by the expansive nature of air when affected by the heat of the sun. The lower beds of the atmosphere are elevated into the higher regions by heat; and other portions of the fluid, rushing in to fill up the vacuum, occasion streams of wind of various degrees of force. The seasons of the year, and the duration of the effects of summer and winter in various latitudes, also occasion similar currents of air more or less durable, according to circumstances. But in the case of the currents of the ocean, there are

Fig. 1.



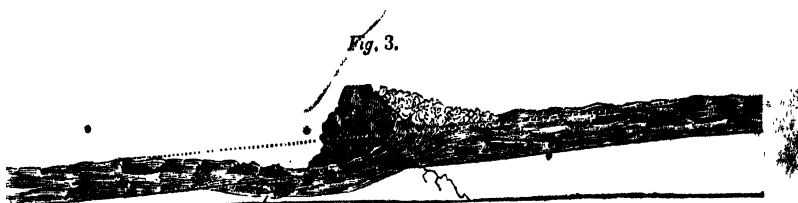
Theory of the general System of the Currents both of aqueous and aerial Fluids.

Fig. 2.



Unopposed Current.

Fig. 3.



The consequence of opposition.

but two causes from which constant currents can primarily arise; one from the rotatory motion of the earth, from *west to east*, which causes an *apparent* current from *east to west* in the open seas near the equator; the other cause arises from the inclined position of the earth with regard to the sun, by which a greater *evaporation* takes place from the waters of the sea within the tropics, than in the more temperate and frigid zones; and on the other hand, a proportioned *condensation* of this vapour (in the form of rain, dew, and snow) takes place in the latter regions, greatly superior in quantity to what falls, during the whole year, in the former. These effects of temperature are so vast, when viewed upon the scale of the whole earth, that the balance of the ocean would be deranged by them, thus *losing* water in one region, and *regaining* it in two others. This want of equilibrium is, however, obviated by constant currents in the ocean, from the poles towards the tropics*. In figure 1. of the preceding plate, (where the outer line denotes a supposed boundary to the atmosphere) we see the vapours rising from the equatorial regions, and passing towards the poles, where they return to their parent deep, in the form of dew, rain, and snow. Thus restored to the ocean, they flow towards the tropics, and there chime in with the prevailing currents, in their course to the westward. In the central part of the same figure an idea may be formed of the effect of an intervening continent, in opposing its solid form to the fluids through which it is rapidly and constantly passing, with greater velocity than those fluids can possibly follow it. At 1, the equatorial current meets an opposing cape which divides it into two parts; one flows pretty freely from the north-west, being kept, however, in its place by the north polar currents pressing towards it. It meets another projection at 7, still farther to the north; and after passing it, the stream is *forced* into its more natural position near the equator, and proceeds in its westerly course, after forming a great counter-current or eddy in the sheltered gulf at 6, where navigators would fall in, for days together, with what would appear, if viewed on a small scale, totally opposed to the theory now under explanation. Returning to the Cape at 1, we find the other half of the northern equatorial stream proceeding to the south-west, where it fills the deep gulf, or sea, at 3, and keeps up the waters there at a high level, on a principle which will immediately be explained. It cannot, however, make its escape in a body or current from this gulf, but, being confined by the southern division of the equatorial stream, a variety of eddies on a considerable scale are produced at 2. It is unnecessary to explain the figure further, by proceeding to the southern hemisphere, where similar effects are produced by nearly similar causes at the points 4 and 5;—we may therefore proceed to explain upon what principle the level of the sea in the gulf at 3 is kept up at a higher level than the same surface in the bay at 6, an effect which is known to exist in several remarkable instances on the globe, and which, according to the theory, ought to exist in every situation similarly situated.

By fair analogy, we find that, in this, as in other parts of nature, what

* It is probable, perhaps even certain, that *heat* has also a very considerable influence in keeping up the movement and circulation of the waters, but it is not likely that currents of great extent are set in motion by this cause. Water, like air, expands by heat, and contracts by a certain degree of cold, not, however, so low as the freezing point, for at that temperature ice is formed, and the formation of ice is always accompanied by violent expansion, so great, indeed, as to burst the strongest vessels, and to cause explosions like cannon, in the lofty glaciers of Alpine regions.

As warm water rises above the colder, (except in the extreme case of ice, which always floats,) and as currents and counter-currents are always acting *horizontally*, and then intermixing the fluids from the poles and from the tropics, it is obvious that an interchange must also be constantly going on *vertically*, in the waters of the ocean, and thus completing the circulation of which the great superficial currents, already described, are the leading cause.

takes place on a small scale may also be looked for on a larger. Proceeding then upon this principle, and considering minutely the rapid and rocky course of a brook or river, we find that, so long as the water flows over a smooth and equal bed, the depth and surface of the stream are in all places alike, as in figure 2 of the plate. But when, on the other hand, a fixed and solid opposition is encountered in the form of a projecting rock, derangement in the level instantly takes place, to a degree proportioned to the bulk of the opposing object. An accumulation or rise in the water takes place on the upper side, until the current finds a vent at one or both extremities, and without this vent, the accumulation increases until the water flows over the top, when the difference of level above and below the object is at once apparent (see fig. 3.). But supposing the impediment to be small, in proportion to the size of the stream, still, in every case, a change of level must be the consequence; and the recovery of tranquillity is only completed at some distance below the object, where it, at length, falls again into the general inclination. Beneath or behind this opposing rock, then, there is a sheltered nook upon which the stream can only act in the form of an eddy; and in such nooks, buoyant objects are often kept, as it were, imprisoned by the force of the stream on each side, and floating round in one continued circle. These eddies of the smaller rivers are equally well known to fish and fishers, as both are there sure to find their wished-for prey. Now, all these effects are to be expected on the great scale of the ocean current, as well as in the smaller instance of an inland brook. The *streamward* side of these mighty rivers will always be found on a higher level than the *eddy side*; and consequently the inland gulf at 3, (fig. 1.) ought to be considerably higher than the waters in the bay at 6, which remains sheltered from the powerful action of the current. Thus the level of the Red Sea, which is filled and kept up by the action of a powerful stream across the Indian ocean, was found, by the French engineers, to be so considerably higher than that of the Mediterranean, that much difficulty and expense would have been incurred in the canal which was once projected across the isthmus of Suez, in order to facilitate the communication with India by this route. A second instance of this effect no doubt exists in the gulf of Mexico, compared with the level of the north Pacific on the western coast of Mexico; but the actual difference of level has not yet been ascertained. A remarkable instance, however, of this difference of level, obviously arising also from the above cause, has been kindly communicated to us by Sir Howard Douglas, who was then governor of New Brunswick, where it was found that, in a proposed canal intended to have been cut from the top of the Bay of Fundy to Bay Verte, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, (a distance by land of only fourteen miles,) the difference of level of the two seas was no less than sixty-three feet,* the rise of the tide in Bay Verte being only seven feet, while that in Cumberland Bay, of the Bay of Fundy, exposed to the full force of the Gulf-stream, was seventy feet. The Bay of Fundy is kept at this high level, in consequence of the projecting peninsula of Nova Scotia impeding the current which rushes along that coast towards the north, and which, from the bend of the coast towards the north-east, is carried in that direction, leaving the gulf of St. Lawrence as a sheltered eddy or nook.

We may now proceed to a cursory view of the whole existing system of the currents, as far as the observations of navigators have made us acquainted with them; but in the rapid sketch which is alone consistent with the limits of a paper of this description, it would be impossible, and even injudicious, to be led from the general outline into any notice of the innumerable minor currents of which seamen have frequently made mention, and which may often be looked upon as eddies and counter-currents, produced by the

* Surveyed by Mr. Francis Hall, and reported upon by Mr. Telford.

main body of the stream *, and, being occasioned by a variety of changing circumstances, may not again be found in the same exact position.

As it is necessary, in this circuitous course, to start from some particular point, which may be considered, as it were, a commencement of the circle, we may adopt, as the most proper, the western line of the continent of America, whereby the circle is more nearly broken, from pole to pole, than by any other of the dry lands of the earth. Setting out then from this point, and viewing, more especially, the equatorial line of currents, we enter the immense expanse of the North and South Pacific, where every account that has touched upon the currents tends to establish the fact of their westerly course; and as the force of these currents must there be more steady and equal than on any other part of the globe, from their being unopposed by any thing more important than clusters of small islands, we should not expect them to assume that dangerous and impetuous power by which they are frequently distinguished in the Chinese sea, and in the Atlantic. Mr. Mariner and other navigators have given us some interesting proofs of the existence of westerly currents, in the adventures of parties of natives, passing from one island to another, being carried to a distance of many hundred miles, and being found on islands from whence they were utterly hopeless of ever being able to regain their native shores. Of this portion of the globe, however, it must be admitted that we as yet know but little with regard to the currents. But if we find in the Indian Ocean, and in the Atlantic, a series of well-established facts, in support of the system now under consideration, we have a full right to extend it, by analogy, to the less-visited parts of the globe, especially when corroborated by the few but striking facts just alluded to. Proceeding, then, in a westerly course, and having reached the western bounds of the Pacific, with the Chinese islands and shores on the one hand, and the continent of New Holland on the other, we hear of a succession of powerful currents from the eastward, forcing their devious courses through the crowded archipelago, and pointing towards the east coasts of Africa. Here the currents of both sides of the equator, being confined in a much smaller space than in the Pacific, and being forced by the form of the land out of that position which is naturally given them by the rotatory motion of the earth, become more violent, and consequently more obvious. In their efforts to retain their position north of the equator, they act with great force against the shores of the seas of Bengal and of Arabia, occasioning, in the former, the well known and formidable surf of Madras. Finding no vent in a northerly direction, the united stream is forced to the southward along the east coast of Africa, and if left at liberty, it would follow the southerly impetus thus given to it, and flow into the southern ocean. In this, however, it is opposed by the south polar currents, and it, therefore, no sooner arrives at the Cape of Good Hope, than it doubles that point, in the well-known Lagullas stream, and, running in a north-westerly direction, hastens to regain its natural position on each side of the equator. The force of this current off the Cape is so great, that nothing but a prevalence of westerly winds at some seasons could enable outward-bound ships to make head against it; and even with these favourable winds, ships are constantly found driven to the westward, in the very face of the wind.

In following out the course of the equatorial stream, across the Atlantic, we find it in part crossing the equator obliquely, and this great moving mass of waters, striking upon the eastern point of Brazil, is divided into two

* Major Rennell's work on the currents is accompanied by a laborious and valuable volume of charts, which, if any objection could be made to them, might be considered so minute as to produce confusion. It appears that the course of the minor eddies have been laid down wherever any naval authority could be produced for their existence, although it is more than probable that a large proportion of them may not again be found in the same position by future navigators.

streams, one driven to the southward by the form of the coast of South America, until it is forced round Cape Horn, as it had before doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and joins in with the waters of the Pacific; the other, taking a north-westerly course towards the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, passing with considerable force amongst the islands of the West Indies. Having reached the Gulf of Mexico, which opens its extended arms, as it were, to receive it, the current is there brought to a full stop, being precluded from advancing to the westward, or northward, by the form of the lands, and the waters being in consequence *accumulated* into a higher level than perhaps in any other known position of the whole globe. This elevation has often been *supposed*, and has even been shown to be demonstrably certain without, however, any good reason having even been assigned for the phenomenon. We here, therefore, find a natural, and even necessary cause, upon the same principle as has been already explained by fig. 3 of the plate. The high level of the sea in the Gulf of Mexico cannot, however, pass a certain boundary, and the swell of waters at length finds relief, by the only possible though tortuous course that is left open for its issue. The stream then rushes with a violence proportioned to its late confinement, round the south point of East Florida, and here, taking the name of the Gulf-stream, it proceeds to the northward, along the coasts of the United States to Newfoundland, where it encounters the Great Bank and becomes again divided, one portion continuing towards the north and east by Iceland and the coast of Greenland, until again stopped by the north polar currents; and the other, bending to the east and south, is terminated in an immense vortex in the centre of the north Atlantic, where it accumulates on the surface prodigious quantities of the *fucus natans*, or Gulf-weed, which is known to flourish in the warm waters of the Gulf, and is carried by the stream into the Atlantic, and there covers the surface for hundreds of miles, together with floating timber and other bodies, washed out by the rivers of America. In this great eddy, then, the famous Gulf-stream may be said to terminate; but not so the other portion of the current which had passed on towards the north; when, met by the north polar currents from the arctic seas, it is headed back towards the south, along the coast of Norway, and into the North Sea. We here feel its effects upon our own coasts, especially of the north of Scotland, and of Ireland, where floating substances from southern latitudes are frequently found. A minor branch passes through our channel, and rejoins the greater stream, across the Bay of Biscay; and the whole at length becomes blended once more in the equatorial current off Cape Verde and the coast of Africa.

In an interesting work which has recently appeared—the Narrative of Capt. Owen's Voyages for the survey of the Coasts of Africa—we have a distinct proof of the great obscurity which still overshadows the subject of the currents. In the observations on the results which have been gained by this long, interesting, and most fatal expedition, we find the greater part of the subject connected with the currents, summed up in the following passages, at the end of the work.

“As in the foregoing narrative but few observations have been introduced respecting the currents, and as it is a subject of much speculation and interest, at least to those connected with navigation, the following remarks from Captain Owen's Journal may be considered worthy of publicity.

“It is a well-known fact, as regards the African seas, that there is a *perennial current which sets into the Atlantic Ocean*, round the entire southern extreme of that continent; this current varies in its velocity in different situations, and at different periods, from five miles to one mile an hour. Some writers have supposed that, with reference to the Great Ocean, the Atlantic may be considered as a kind of mediterranean sea, the evaporation from which, together with winter frosts to the northward, must be supplied from the Southern Ocean, in like manner as the Mediterranean is fed from the Atlantic; and this hypothesis is borne out by the strong perennial currents about the shores of Cape Horn, and through the islands in

its vicinity. But it is remarkable that these currents never appear to extend more than *twenty leagues beyond the common deep-sea soundings*, while their velocity is much decreased when near the shore; from which it may be understood that the depth is much diminished, and the stream broken by projections of bank and sand.

"Ships are frequently carried to the westward, quite round the Cape of Good Hope, *even against the strongest north-west gales* by this current."

Captain Owen then proceeds to state the dangerous nature of the short though *high* waves produced by the currents and wind being in opposition, and the most effectual course by which the danger may be avoided. It is quite clear that everything here stated is strictly in accordance with the theory here advanced. He bears witness to the *constancy* of the current from east to west; and in other parts of his work, when treating of the east-coasts of Africa, and those of Madagascar, he mentions the rapid nature of the currents *passing down from the northward towards the Cape*, by which, in one instance, the *Leven*, in making the point of Mombas, was driven so far to the southward, that it took her *six days* to regain what she had lost by the failure of the wind for about *three hours*.—Vol. ii. p. 150.

It is known also that, off the Cape, ships have been driven to the westward, at the rate of sixty or seventy miles per day, *even against* a strong westerly wind.

The only part of Captain Owen's statement which in any degree stands opposed to what is now advanced, is the allusion to the constant currents at *Cape Horn*. These are not *stated* to run to the eastward, or *into*, instead of *out of* the Atlantic, but that fact is implied by the theory of *evaporation* from the Atlantic, which is counterbalanced by *entering* currents at both capes. This is *proved* by the general reports of the navigation of Cape Horn; it is opposed also most distinctly by the much better attested facts of currents *out of* the South Atlantic towards the north. For if evaporation took place on so great a scale as to produce *entering* currents at the two great capes, we must admit that an *entering* current should also flow from the colder latitudes of the north, which is not the case. As to the fact of the current at the Cape being little felt *close in shore*, and gradually diminishing in force as it extends to the open ocean a hundred miles or more from land, it is in every way consistent with the whole theory of inland rivers. In the case of a projecting bank or rock in a river, the actual point of contact is exposed to great violence, but every other point of the stream exhibits the phenomena described by Captain Owen off the Cape. Under the most projecting rock or point comparatively smooth water is generally found close to the side; while the main body of the stream drives past, with a distinct and rippling outline, diminishing in force, however, as it spreads out into the expanding pool below*.

We have thus passed in review the great and leading course of this wonderful and most admirable system by which the waters of the ocean are kept in that continued movement so necessary to their purity, and by

* Major Rennell gives many interesting instances of bottles and other bodies carried by the currents. In one case a bottle was thrown overboard from the *Osprey*, of Glasgow, on the 17th January, 1822, in $6^{\circ} 13'$ south latitude, and $15^{\circ} 35'$ west longitude, and it was found on the 27th July, of the same year, in Mayard Bay, in the island of Trinidad.

In another case, still more remarkable, a bottle was thrown from the American ship *Lady Montague*, on the 15th October, 1820, two leagues north-east of the island of Ascension, and was picked up on the *west coast of Guernsey*, the 6th August, 1821, and notice of it sent to the Admiralty. It is certain that this bottle must have passed, in ten months, over the whole course of the Gulf-stream, and from thence been carried (probably by the coasts of Iceland) into the North Sea, and through the English Channel. We cannot, however, decide from this, or almost any instance of floating bodies, as to the *rapidity* of the current; for we cannot tell how long it may have been detained at various points, nor how long it may have remained on the spot where it was eventually discovered.

which also it is highly probable that many important ends are effected, in regard to the amelioration of the climates of various parts of the earth. The land and sea-breezes of the hotter climates are now well known and also their causes; we may naturally suppose this wholesome interchange to be powerfully affected by streams of current from the cooler latitudes; and we also may be assured that the heated waters of the Gulf-stream must carry along with them into the Frozen Ocean a degree of warmth which cannot but materially affect the rigidity of those latitudes. Even in our own country we are well aware, from continued experience, of the mild effects of a westerly wind. We have no particular warmth to look for from the *lands* to the westward of us; on the contrary, the winters of Labrador and of Canada are well known to be unusually severe. But when we find that a vast reservoir of heated water, and consequently of *warm vapours*, exists in the Atlantic, we can no longer find a difficulty in naturally accounting for the mild and humid effects of our westerly winds, which, even in winter, produce on Ireland, and the west coast of Britain, the verdant growth of a milder season.

It is scarcely necessary, in conclusion, again to revert to the theory of the winds being the prime movers of the currents; for besides the arguments already adduced, by which, we trust, it has been shown that ocean-currents could not but exist, even if there were no winds whatever, we have only to examine the numerous instances mentioned even by Major Rennell, of ships being drifted far to *windward*, in the very teeth, not of transient breezes alone, but of settled and heavy gales. "One ship," says he, "was carried 10° of longitude (*equal to 570 miles*) to the westward, between Cape Verde and the Cape of Good Hope, and yet had been subjected to the south-east trade-wind. Another was driven 220 miles, between the Canaries and the coast of Brazil: Another, in the equatorial current, in June and July, was set 297 miles to the westward, *in five following days*, between 3° north and $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south, and yet had entered the south-east trade-wind." Such, and numerous other instances, well known to all seamen, are sufficient to show that the currents must be set in motion by some much more powerful and less *superficial* cause than the mere *friction* of the winds, however fixed or severe. That the winds agitate the *surface* of the waters no one will attempt to question; but that this agitation can extend to the vast depths, at which the law of fluids above explained must operate, we have not the slightest reason to suppose. Major Rennell brings forward, in proof of his theory, the well-known fact, that the surface of a canal, or of a lake, is always *higher* at the *leeward* than at the *windward* side. This fact is at once admitted, but it is one of very small effect, and merely *superficial*, being occasioned by *waves*, and instantly subsiding with these waves. But in order to prove the point, it must be shown, that in a straight canal of several miles in length, with a strong breeze right on end, the force of the winds, near the middle of the distance, (where they must have acquired their full force,) can affect an object of no great weight at the *bottom of the canal*, and at a *depth of four or five feet*. If this effect takes place in canals, or in large inland lakes, such as those of North America, and also at considerable depths, the theory might be supposed to derive some support from it. But this is not the case; and in inland lakes, of whatever extent, although the surface may be raised on the leeward side, in violent winds, objects deposited at a few feet of depth lie perfectly secure and unmoved.

The winds would not, therefore, effect the end for which the great circulation of the waters of the ocean is obviously intended; and any theory of the currents, which is mainly founded on so false a ground, however able, it may be treated, cannot but mislead the mind, and in many instances prove injurious, not only in a scientific, but also in a practical point of view.

RANGES OF ORDNANCE.

A PERFECT knowledge of the power of projection, peculiar to each variety of ordnance, is much required; for it cannot reasonably be expected that gunnery will ever arrive at the precision it should attain, unless practical gunners are aided by correct experimental ranges of the different pieces they may be appointed to serve.

This want of information may be ascribed to the difficulty of obtaining it; since, for the purpose of determining the ranges of large ordnance, a horizontal plane of considerable extent, and of easy access, is necessary. There is not, probably, any place inland that is so available, or that affords so good a means to obtain the object in question, as some parts of the sea-coast; for at low water, an extensive horizontal plane can be readily found; and should there be any obliquity in the plane, it can be easily detected by the level of the sea; which also furnishes the best guide in adjusting the elevation of the piece under trial. These matters considered, the following method is proposed for the determining of ranges of ordnance:—

Let a vessel of large scantling be strongly-built, of a tonnage sufficiently great to float with the heaviest description of ordnance; the floor to be flat, upon which let a platform be fairly laid; breadth of beam and length adapted to a draft of water at $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet.

Make choice of a part of the sea-coast that is suited to the purpose, (taking care to choose such as will afford a soft bed for the vessel to ground upon,) measure the plane at low water, and mark it at every hundred yards, or any convenient distance, by driving in iron rods, each with a distinguishing mark, so that they can be easily discerned. In some following tide, at slack water and at the same instant of time, mark the level of the sea at the extreme and middle stations, by which the obliquity of the plane, should there be any, can be ascertained*. Thus prepared, let the vessel, with the piece for trial, be brought, at a convenient time of tide, to the spot chosen for her position; and when she grounds, bed her so as to bring the platform horizontal. The trial may then commence, and be continued till interrupted by the rising water.

If the piece be correctly bored and perfectly symmetrical, having the same thickness of metal between the bore and outer surface throughout any section directly across its axis, the correct method of ascertaining the direction of the axis would perhaps be, to erect, perpendicularly, a graduated scale before the piece. The difference of the semi-diameters at the base and muzzle-rings of the piece being known, and the distance of the scale from the notch on the base-ring being also known, it will be an easy matter to point the piece horizontally, or at any angle of elevation that may be required; since it will be necessary only to compute the height on the scale at which the aim should be directed†. Horizontal lines having been already determined by the level of the sea, to which the necessary adjustments can be referred.

The assistance of several persons, besides those who serve the piece, will be required to note the grazes of the projectile, time of flight, and any other incident.

I. H.

* Perhaps there is not any coast more convenient than that lying between Deal and Ramsgate, known by the name of the Sandwich Flats or Pegwell Bay.

† When the piece is pointed, the scale may be taken down till the piece be discharged and ready again to be pointed.

NEW INFANTRY EXERCISE—COMMANDING GROUND, &c.

As the Infantry Exercise Regulations, just published, have with much propriety directed commanding officers to practise their young officers and non-commissioned officers in the important duties of selecting ground or positions on which they and their detachments are to defend themselves; as well as the most prudent and expeditious methods of attacking posts so chosen, &c., it may not be amiss to give young officers some idea of what, in a military point of view, may be considered as properly falling under the denomination of *commanding ground*.

It must be very obvious, that to have our works or position overlooked from any point in possession of an enemy, however distant it may be, is a positive evil. It enables him, by seeing our measures, of either attack or defence, to shape his counter-operations accordingly. It is a maxim in war, to keep the enemy at all times in the dark.

The operations carried on for our reception within the castle of Badajoz, were, during our second attack, seen from Fort La Lippe, at Elvas, by means of a powerful glass. Elvas is twelve or fourteen miles from Badajoz. Had we continued our attack of this front to completion, there cannot be a doubt that our knowledge of what we had to encounter within the place, in the shape of retrenchments, &c., would have been of the greatest advantage to us. If it be bad to be overlooked, therefore, it is evidently much more so to be both overlooked and *commanded* at the same time. The distinction is this:—in the former case we are merely *seen into*; but, in the latter, we are not only seen into, but we are also posted *within the range of the enemy's shot*. This is a very critical situation to be placed in. The castle of Badajoz was seen into, but it was not commanded, from Fort La Lippe. It was, however, both seen into and *commanded* from Fort Christoval, which was within 500 yards of it, on the other side of the Guadiana. There is not, it should be kept in mind, in any fortress or position, a point so weak as that which is overlooked *within the reach of shot*.

"Since the time of Vauban, the battering artillery," says Sir T. May, "has been improved fourfold, and the gunpowder fully double." We have been hitherto in the habit of allowing from 250 to 300 yards as the range of a soldier's common musket in action; and 600 yards to the point-blank range of a 24-pounder, with a full charge of powder.—It has been found that a 24-pounder will not *batter*, with effect, at a greater distance than 800 or 1000 yards.

After this, therefore, in so far as regards battering, all *command*, from whatever quarter, may almost be considered harmless. It is stated by Colonel Jones, however, (in his Journal of Sieges, vol. i. p. 481,) that the fire of the iron 24-pounders, in No. 11 battery, placed on a commanding height against the castle of St. Sebastian, and which took the high curtain of the land front, *en écharpe*, at the distance of 1500 yards, repeatedly struck the terreplein with effect. From this, then, it would appear that 1500 yards should be regarded as the *maximum* of the effect of shot.

There exists, in fact, but little or no difference between the force of shot fired from a practicable elevation, and that fired from a field-piece on a dead level. It is well known to military men, that *artillery*, firing from an elevated situation on bodies of troops, is less destructive than when firing on the same level. In the former case, the shot can hardly hit more than one or two men; whereas it has been ascertained, that one single horizontal or *rezant* shot has killed *forty-two men* in a close column.

Height of situation, we must not often afford great facilities to the operations of the miners, where the ground cannot be sufficiently depressed to see their base, and there is not any contiguous point to establish flanking works:—otherwise a fortress or position so situated is desirable, as not being liable to surprise. If not too precipitous, the enemy's movements and operations may be seen from it; and it invariably gives a most destructive

effect to the fire of *musketry* on the "*approaches*" of an enemy. Works constructed on heights have, in a peculiar degree, also the excellent defensive property of having their scarps, palisades, and defenders more effectually covered than works that are on a plain; and when the rise of the height is rapid, it precludes the application of *ricochet* firing.

Command is far more prejudicial to the defence of those works or positions whose prolongation it intersects than to those to which it is parallel.—Whoever is master of Mont Feron, for example, may be considered as in possession of *Ath*.

The effects of being commanded from high ground in our immediate vicinity, however, may be greatly counteracted by a judicious disposition of field-works, &c., and their defilement. But this cannot well be explained without a diagram. Young gentlemen should therefore TAKE ADVICE in regard to these very essential matters.

WM. TAIT,

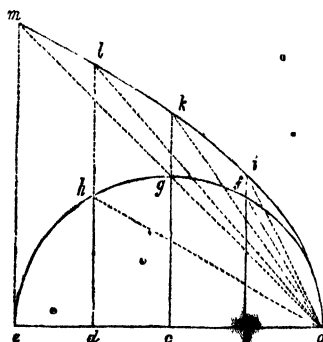
Late Royal Staff Corps, and Teacher of Fortification.
Egerton's Library, Charing Cross.

PARABOLA FROM A CIRCLE.

MR. EDITOR,—The following simple method of producing a parabola from a circle, may perhaps amuse some of your readers.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c.

ALFRED BURTON, Captain R. M.



On any diameter *ae*, describe a semicircle; and draw at any distance from each other, any number of ordinates *bf*, *cg*, *dh*, &c. In the present instance they may be supposed equidistant.

Produce *bf* to *i*, making *bi* = *af*.

In like manner produce *cg* to *h*, making *ch* = *ag*. &c.

Then will *a*, *i*, *h*, *l*, *m*, be points in the curve of a parabola. Because as $a b : a c :: a f^2 : a g^2$, &c., by the circle. And as

$$a b : a c :: b i^2 : c h^2, \&c.,$$

by the parabola.

And *b*, is the focus, because $a b = \frac{1}{2} b i$.

This circle and parabola are both sections of an equilateral cone: their common vertex *a*, being in the centre of its side.

The triangles *afb*, *agc*, &c., are to the triangles *aib*, *ahc*, &c., respectively, in the sub-duplicate ratio of their corresponding exterior abscissae *be*, *ce*, &c., to the entire axis *ae*.

That is to say, as

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{be} : \sqrt{ae} :: \Delta afb : \Delta aib. \\ \text{And as } \sqrt{ce} : \sqrt{ae} :: \Delta agc : \Delta ahc. \\ \&c. \&c. \&c. \&c. \end{aligned}$$

ANECDOTES OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF HORSE.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

(FROM AN UNPUBLISHED MS.)

His Majesty's 4th Regiment of Horse, commanded by Sir John Ligonier, continued upon the Irish establishment from the conclusion of Queen Anne's war to the year 1742.

This long period of thirty years naturally brought the corps to be composed almost entirely of Irish; as I do not recollect at any time more than two or three private men in it of any other country. A regiment eminently distinguished at the revolution, and in the queen's wars under Marlborough, found no difficulty in recruiting: it was, in general, composed of the younger branches of ancient and respectable families; nor was it uncommon to give from twenty to thirty guineas to become a trooper. In the summer of 1742 the regiment was ordered on foreign service, and so very unexpectedly, that the troop-horses were taken up from grass; and the clothing of the men in the last month of its being worn. Under these disadvantages was the regiment embarked for England; and upon their march for embarkation for Flanders, was reviewed, without respite or preparation, at Hounslow, by the King, in the centre between the Oxford Blues and Pembroke's Horse, of nine troops each, newly and completely appointed, and which had only marched from the neighbouring cantonments for that purpose. No wonder that there was a manifest disparity in the appearance of the corps,—the meagre horses of the Blacks scarcely able to crawl under the rawboned, half-naked Hibernians. The old King, however, had judgment to discern and generosity to make the proper allowances; and wishing to afford their dejected Colonel some consolation, (who, no doubt, found not a little uneasiness upon the occasion,) said, "Ligonier! your men have the air of soldiers; their horses, indeed, look poorly—how is it?" "Sire," replied he, "the men are Irish and gentlemen, the horses are English."

The regiment shortly after embarked for Germany, and in the ensuing campaign in June, 1743, were of the brigade of English cavalry at the battle of Dettingen. The army being surprised into action, and not having an opportunity of calling in their outposts, was but 180 strong in the field; after having sustained a very heavy cannonade from three batteries for an hour and forty minutes, they charged the French gendarmerie drawn up six deep, to sustain the weight of British horse. From a failure in one of the flank regiments of the brigade, (the Oxford Blues,) of which the enemy had taken the advantage, the regiment was surrounded and overpowered, and forced to fight their way back through the enemy, as the only means of preventing their being totally cut off. In this charge the regiment had fifty-six men and six officers killed and wounded, (Colonel Ligonier, Captains Stewart and Robinson, Lieut. Cholmondeley, Cornet Richardson, and Quartermaster Jackson; Robinson and Jackson died of their wounds; making nearly one-third of the whole. For the remainder of the campaign the regiment did duty but as one squadron.

Many had hitherto been the taunts and snatches which the two English regiments had thrown upon the Virgin Mary's Guards, for so the Blacks were termed; but from this period the tables were changed, and St. Patrick protected the honour of his countrymen. Having served in that engagement in the 33d regiment of foot (Johnston's), I had, fortunately, an opportunity of preserving the life of a French nobleman; and having occasion to fall into the rear of the line to protect my prisoner, I came immediately behind the Blacks, and I then saw an old veteran corporal and half a dozen comrades who had fought through the enemy, and covered

with wounds: he addressed his companions with observing their present wretched condition,—that they had begun the day well, and hoped they would end it so; and collecting this small squadron of heroes, they recharged the thickest of the enemy, and in a second of time not a man survived! Cornet Richardson, who carried a standard, received seven-and-thirty cuts and shots upon his body and through his clothes, besides many on the shaft of the standard; and being questioned how he contrived to save the colours, he observed, like a true Hibernian, “that if the wood of the standard had been made of iron, it would have been cut off.” The regiment being provided with new standards the ensuing winter, each cornet was presented with the standard he had carried; as an honourable testimony of his good behaviour.

In 1745 the regiment was at the battle of Fontenoy, and upon that field there was not a man or horse wanting of their full complement. One man, indeed, had been left behind in Brussels, wounded in a duel; but there having been brought up to the regiment with a number of recruits one man more than was wanting, the general ordered him to be kept at his own expense till a vacancy should happen, so that in reality the regiment was, by one man, more than complete. In this action there was a trooper in the regiment named Stevenson, whose horse had been shot early in the morning: the regiment saw no more of him till next evening that he joined them at Ath: the men of his troop insisted upon it that he should give an account of himself,—that he was unworthy of being a Ligonier,—and that he should not attempt to stay in the lines. Stevenson demanded a court-martial,—next day it sat,—and being questioned what he had to say in his justification, he produced Lieut Izod, of the Welsh Fusiliers, who declared, that in the morning of the action the prisoner addressed him, told him that his horse was killed, and requested to have the honour of carrying a firelock under his command in the grenadiers; which was complied with:—that through the whole of that day's action he kept close by him, and behaved with uncommon intrepidity and conduct, and was one of nine grenadiers that he brought out of the field. Stevenson was restored to his troop with honour; and next day the Duke presented him to a Lieutenantancy in the regiment wherein he had behaved so well.

Quartermaster Jackson was the son of a quartermaster in the regiment. His father not having the means of providing for him, the young fellow went on board a man-of-war in a fleet going to the Mediterranean. A party of the crew made a descent on the coast of Spain—this was in 1734; the party was surprised, and Jackson made prisoner by the Spaniards. In order to obtain his liberty from a gaol, after twelve months' captivity, he enlisted in the Spanish army; and the year following, being on command on the coast of Spain, his party was surprised by the Moors, he was made prisoner carried to Oran in Barbary, and exhibited as a slave for sale. The English Consul seeing something in his appearance that made him suspect that he was his countryman, spoke to him, and finding him a British subject, purchased him, brought him home to his house, and made him superintendent of his family. After some years he obtained his discharge, returned to Ireland, and found his old father living. Lord Ligonier permitted him to resign his warrant to his son. Some time after, the regiment being upon Dublin duty, Jackson, passing through the Castle yard, observed a soldier standing sentinel at the gate, and perceived, as he passed him by, the soldier turned his face from him. Jackson, returning to the barrack, found himself unusually distressed; he could not banish the idea of this same sentinel out of his mind,—he had an anxiety (that he could not suppress) to know who he was; and going next morning to the Castle, he waited the relief of the guard; he found the man that he wanted. Jackson addressed him, told him that his face was familiar to him, and begged to be informed where he had seen him; in short, in this soldier he

found his protector, the Consul of Oran, who had redeemed him from slavery. The account that he gave of this extraordinary reverse of fortune was, that "shortly after they had parted, his affairs run into confusion,—he had outrun his allowance, had overdrawn, was recalled, and obliged to return to England; where, upon his arrival, he enlisted with the first recruiting party that he met, and now was a soldier with his fortune in his knapsack." Jackson made every return in his power to his benefactor; obtained his discharge, and had him taken in a trooper in the Blacks, where Jackson shared his pay with him. In the course of six months, the unfortunate Consul died of brandy and a broken heart.

I returned with the regiment to Ireland, in March, 1747. From the time of their leaving Ireland, there never was an instance of a man's having deserted; there never was a man or horse taken by the enemy; nor a man tried by a general court-martial; there were but six men died of a natural death, (I had this from the Surgeon's Diary;) and there were thirty-seven private men promoted to commissions.

H. W.

N.B.—Sir John Ligonier kept an additional surgeon for the regiment at his own expense.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

THE STAFF.

In 1829, the number of general officers was 450, and their cost to the public treasury was 235,200*l.*; in 1830, their numbers were 441, and their cost, 228,800*l.*; in 1832, their numbers amounted to 427, and their cost to 259,400*l.*; and in the present year, though the number has been reduced to 412, their cost is not less than 220,400*l.* The princes of the blood-royal become entitled to the rank of major-generals after their first campaign, and of lieutenant-generals after their second. A very different usage obtains in the Prussian service, where the scions of royalty must pass regularly through every grade. As an instance, we may adduce the king's own brother, Prince Augustus, whom we fell in with as a prisoner of war many years ago: he held no higher commission at that time than that of a lieutenant or captain; but he has since sorely earned his lieutenant-generalship by serving in every subsequent campaign.

THE PARISIAN NATIONAL GUARDS.

The expense of their maintenance for the present year is fixed at the subsequent amount, and falls under two heads; viz.

	£.
Such items of cost as are under the control of administrative boards and the military intendant	29,457
And such others as are under the special control of the mayors of districts	4473
	<hr/> £33,930

THE NATIONAL GUARDS OF FRANCE.

According to the latest returns, the effective strength of the *mobilary* National Guards is 1,945 men.

THE ARTILLERY.

Each regiment will hereafter consist of an *état-major*, a platoon not on the muster-roll (*hors rang*), twelve mounted batteries, and a detachment en dépôt. The four first regiments of artillery will have three batteries of

horse-artillery attached to them; the ten others, only two. The peace-establishment of a regiment will consequently comprise three batteries of horse-artillery, nine mounted batteries on foot, and a detachment en dépôt, consisting altogether of 70 officers, 1232 non-commissioned officers and privates, 36 followers (*enfants de troupe*), and 621 horses; the complement of the latter, which is allowed for the officers, being 80, and that for the privates, 540. The establishment for the regiments to which but two batteries of horse-artillery are attached, will be ten batteries of mounted artillery and a detachment en dépôt; the whole composed of 70 officers, 1832 non-commissioned officers and privates, 28 followers, and 583 horses, of which 81 are for the officers, and 502 for the privates. In the event of a war, the minister of the war department is authorized to fix the number of batteries of horse-artillery as well as of foot, which are to be raised. The number of squadrons for the park-train is fixed at ten; but in case of a war, the minister may augment them according to circumstances. Under these new arrangements, the French corps of artillery will have an effective strength of 192 pieces of cannon served by mounted companies, and 816 pieces served by foot-artillery.

INFANTRY.

Napoleon, so far from deeming the strength of infantry to consist in any other weapon than their fire, directed it to be confined to two deep; "inasmuch," he observes, "as the discharge cannot be otherwise calculated upon, and as it is an acknowledged principle, that the fire of the third rank is not only inefficient, but detrimental to that of the first and second."

SPAIN.

The Spanish army has been remodelled and reformed with astonishing effect under the direction of Santa Cruz, the minister of the war department; it is at this moment anything but despicable. Five-and-twenty thousand men were under arms when Donna Isabella was proclaimed, and no troops could make a finer appearance. The Guards have been organized on the model of the late French "Garde Impériale;" the provincial grenadiers, in particular, are a superb corps; but the troops of the line are greatly inferior to them, and not better than the worst of our marching regiments. They are, however, but indifferently officered, nor do they carry themselves well; their movements are sluggish, and their evolutions want promptitude and adroitness. As to the "Royal Volunteers," the less said of them the better.—(*Madrid, 14th October.*)

ITALY.

At the close of the splendid reviews of the Austrian troops in the plains of Medala in Lombardy, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of October last, divine service was performed in the centre of a square formed of 70,000 men. A temple was erected in the middle of this square, with cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, and bayonets. After mass was over, the troops fired by platoons, and defiled before the Archduke Ferdinand, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, the Duchess of Parma, and other illustrious individuals, besides a throng of between forty and fifty generals, and a number of officers belonging to various foreign services.

HOLLAND.

At the commencement of the present year the province of Holland contained 482,869 inhabitants, of whom 255,781 resided in towns, and 227,116 in the country districts. The population of the Hague amounted to 58,746 souls. In the province of North Holland, the militia (*Schutters*) and land-sturm consisted of 75,757 men; namely, 8235 belonging to the first ban or

moveable militia, and 61 to the second and third bans, or reserve militia. The remaining force was derived from the Landsturm, who are not called out excepting under circumstances of critical emergency.

BELGIUM.

GENERAL CHASSE.

A number of the inhabitants of Antwerp, with a view of testifying their gratitude to this distinguished veteran for having spared the town during the attack upon the citadel, have had a handsome medal struck and presented to him. It bears, on one side, the general's portrait, and the following inscription:—"D. H. Baron Chassé, Général d'Infanterie, Commandant en Chef de la Citadelle d'Anvers." On the reverse is seen a view of the bastion of Toledo, and a portion of the ruins of the Citadel; whilst, to the right, the town appears in every part intact. Above the breach are the words, "Valeureux en défendant," and above the town the words, "Généreux en pardonnant." The ribbon to which it is suspended bears the date "Décembre, 1832," and the arms of Antwerp are introduced in the lower part of the reverse of the medal.

SWEDEN.

Gustavus Adolphus was the first to appreciate the important advantages that would accrue from armed bodies of men, which could easily be set in motion, and directed on particular points, under the protection of musketry; he at once discerned their superiority over those ponderous phalanxes which had been modelled after the Swiss and Spanish systems, and maintained with an utter disregard of the improvements which had taken place in the construction of fire-arms. He ordered that the musketeers, whom he called "Manches," should be posted on the right and left of the pikemen, and invariably incorporated with the Swedish infantry as part of their order of battle. These musketeers were posted four deep, nor did Gustavus hesitate, when they were introduced, to diminish the depth of his pikemen to six rank and file. With his troops ranged in this apparently inefficient order of array, he measured their strength with the heavy masses brought up by Tilly and Wallenstein, and gained the field. The victories of Leipzig and Lutzen attested the efficacy of his system, and gave him full claim to be considered "the founder of the Modern School of Military Science."

GREECE.

AN OVERLAND COURIER.

Ernst, a Norwegian velocipedist, reached Trieste on his return from the Peloponnesus, at the end of August last. He performed the distance from Munich to Nauplia, passing through Croatia, Dalmatia, and Turkey, in four-and-twenty days; and the distance cannot be short of fifteen or sixteen hundred miles. He was forced to deviate to Scutari, Durazzo, and Janina, in consequence of being considered a spy, and was kept in limbo there for several days. He was attacked by banditti in the mountains of Montenegro, who shot at him without hitting him, and plundered him of all which he had of value about him, not excepting even his compass. He succeeded, however, in safely conveying the royal and private correspondence entrusted to his care, to their destination. In his route, he crossed twenty-nine rivers, and spent one or two hundred hours in traversing pathless mountain districts. His last arrest took place at a distance of seven miles only from the borders of Greece, whence he was removed to Janina; but at the expiration of six days he obtained his release. He says that he suffered severely on his journey from the excessive heats, was in perpetual danger from robbers, and was frequently in parts where he could procure no shelter for the night, but was compelled to take his rest under the bare canopy of heaven.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA.

(*From notes taken on the spot.*)—The town, which presents a wide area covered with buildings and tenements of snow-white limestone, lies on the eastern side of the port; and the southerly quarter of it is occupied by ranges of spacious storehouses, public buildings, and a regiment of stone windmills of a circular shape. A number of forts, some of which were erected by the French, command the place; they are raised on an artificial substructure of sandy acclivities, or masonry. The most prominent of these defences is Fort Caffarelli; the most powerful one, that which lies beyond the obelisks, or Cleopatra's Needles. They stand, however, quite isolated from each other; and though they undoubtedly command the town and port, have no pretensions to any formidable character; for they are open, in the rear, may be taken either in écharpe or from behind, and could scarcely be defended against a skilful assault even in front. An officer of the name of Ghiandi, though the Turk has sunk it in the more sonorous appellative of Chassim Aga, plays the part of leading engineer; he held a commission formerly in the Neapolitan service, but his performances here afford ample evidence that he has lived without learning even the rudiments of his profession. If Alexandria had not been protected by nature, which has beset the entrance into the port with dangers, its military defences, despite their formidable exterior, would add but little indeed to its tenability. The assailant, who is anxious to avail himself of the chances in his favour, would however select the coast of Aboukir for his place of landing, immediately set about cutting off the communications with the Nile, and then march straight on Alexandria. By this plan he would effectually blockade the town, and compel it to immediate surrender.

AUSTRIA.

THE MAXIMILIAN TOWERS.

This species of fortification consists of a connected series of towers, each of which is eighty feet in diameter, elevated thirty feet above the surface of soil, and contains a vault beneath ten feet in depth, which is designed for the storing away of ammunition, and is provided with a well. The tower itself consists of three floors, all of equal height; the lowest is appropriated to the housing of stores, the second affords lodging for the garrison, and the third contains missiles, shells, &c. The platform is armed with ten 16-pounders, mounted on carriages of so peculiar a construction, that they are not only worked with unusual facility, but are in no way impeded by the limited space allotted to them. The tower is surrounded by a ditch, and beyond it by a screen of earth or glacis, of similar elevation. Its internal arrangement is laid out with much cleverness; and its whole cost, inclusive of every appendage, does not exceed eighteen or nineteen hundred pounds. The first application of these towers was made at Linz, where the Traun falls into the Danube, a situation which the government justly considered as better adapted than any other, for covering the Austrian dominions against any western assailant, defending the entrance into the valley of the Danube, and preserving a secure passage across the latter stream. Those, however, who are acquainted with the locality of Linz, must be aware, that to have fortified it according to the customary forms, would have been attended with very serious difficulties, as well as enormous expense; besides necessitating the maintenance of a very numerous garrison. These obstacles have been obviated by fortifying this position with thirty-two towers, three-and-twenty of which lie on the left, and nine on the right bank of the Danube. The object has thus been effectually attained, at a proportionably trifling expense. Linz is now become an entrenched camp of the first order, and can bring 320 pieces of cannon to bear on any future besieger,

with this additional advantage,—that if its defence be entrusted to intrepid hands, each bulwark will require to be separately carried by the assailant. The towers derive their name from the Archduke Maximilian, who first proposed them.

C ***

THE TYROL.

Unterau is beginning to assume the appearance of a regular fortification, for which nature seems to have designed it. The works, which hundreds of hands are employed in raising, command the narrow vale of the Eisack, which forms the entrance into German Tyrol; when completed, a garrison of four thousand men will be enabled to close it for weeks against the stoutest force which can be brought against it.

HESSE-CASSEL.

MILITARY BUDGET.

We learn, from the statement made to the Chambers by the Minister at War, that this electorate is bound to contribute, towards forming the army of the German Confederation, a regular quota of 5679 men, together with a reserve corps of 1893, and a contingent for replacing casualties, of 947 men. The total expenditure for the effective troops of the electorate is fixed at 560,531 dollars, about 79,000*l*. Add to this sum, the civil expenses of the army, which are 53,895 dollars, and other disbursements for pensions, &c., amounting to 176,382 dollars, and we have a sum total of expenditure on the military force of Hesse-Cassel, of 790,810 dollars, or about 112,030*l*.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

AN ~~APPOLOGY~~ FOR THE ENGLISH SHIP-BUILDERS, SHOWING THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY THAT THE COUNTRY SHOULD LOOK TO THE NAVY FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTS. LONDON, 1833.

THIS is a pamphlet of great ability, and is written with more temper and judgment than some other discourses upon naval architecture which have recently been published, and which are more remarkable for assertion than sound argument or satisfactory proof. As we shall probably have to recur to this subject on a future occasion, we shall merely express our approbation of the "Apology" by recommending it to our readers.

The members of the School of Naval Architecture were naturally surprised at the appointment of a person to the head of their department who was understood to be unacquainted with the details of ship-building; but what made the appointment still more galling, was the coarse insinuations of their own unfitness, and want of *hereditary* respectability; and the unmerited abuse poured forth upon that old and tried servant of the public, Sir Robert Seppings. Whatever the merits or demerits of the members of the School of Naval Architecture may be, and whether the *new principles* be right or wrong, we are glad to see the cool and systematic method in which the author of the "Apology" analyses the points of contention; for we perfectly agree in the position of Bailey, that "there is nothing incompatible between esteem for the moral and even intellectual qualities of a person's mind, and a full conviction of the inaccuracy of his views and the unsoundness of his arguments." The defence is drawn up under eight distinct articles, which may be thus enumerated.

§ 1. On the Office of Surveyor of the Navy.

It is shown by a quotation from the "Board of Revision," that the principal duties of a surveyor require his being long experienced in the division of dock-yard labour, and conversant with the practical as well as the theo-

retical branch of the science; for which reason the superior class of apprentices were ordered to work a portion of their time with the shipwrights. From this very regulation an unfair inference has been drawn, that too close a connexion would ensue for the subsequent elevation of the embryo surveyors; that they would be too hail-fellow cronies with the other workmen, to be able to exercise any control over them: but the weakness of human nature acts inversely to this position, and has generally led rather to an undue and ungracious share of pride in persons greatly elevated. But the danger is visionary, since the school apprentices are no more confounded with the shipwrights than are midshipmen with the crew. And with regard to the appointment of a head to their department, from another service, the Apologizer very quaintly asks, how would the Navy stomach the placing of a yacht sailor in the command of a fleet?

§ 2. *On the Importance of a PRACTICAL Surveyor.*

To show how important such a man is in this department, and at the same time to avoid personality, the writer introduces a parallel case, in proof of the evil consequences of neglecting so necessary a point.

History is the argument of experience, and will of course have far more weight than the mere opinions of the writer, whose mind may be suspected to be warped by interested motives; we shall therefore quote the evidence of tradition, to show the evil consequences, in former times, of *not* having a surveyor of the navy conversant in practical ship-building.

In Pepys' "Memoirs touching the Royal Navy," which is rather a scarce little volume, there is an account of the ruinous condition into which the English navy deteriorated in 1684, and the deranged state of the British dock-yards, for want of a practical ship-builder to superintend them. In 1679, when his then Royal Highness the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) was Lord High Admiral, he went abroad, leaving the duties of his office to be executed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Mr. Pepys (who was previously Secretary of the Admiralty) was at that period confined to the Tower; and Sir Anthony Deane, former practical shipwright, was holding the office of surveyor of the navy; but in 1680 he "industriously flung up the charge of Commissioner of the Navy, from the early prospect of its falling into that condition in which his Majesty afterwards found it, and out of which he was therefore pleased finally to insist upon Sir Anthony Deane's return to his assistance in the 'rescuing it.'"

The opinions and foresight of practical ship-builders are just as valuable in their way as professional opinions in any other department; and we shall find that Sir Anthony Deane was far from being wrong in his prediction; for in the space of less than five years after he quitted office (1684) it was soon discovered, when the Duke of York returned home, that mismanagement and want of due attention to the inglorious duties of ship-carpentry, with its contingent business, had brought the navy into a shamefully neglected state. Accordingly, James and his Majesty King Charles II. set about ameliorating the condition of the British fleet; but at the end of twelve months, after expending 90,000*l.* (an enormous sum in those days), they found they were making but little progress in their object. Mr. Pepys was a stranger all this time to what was going on. Being, as he says, "wholly sequestered from that and all other public affairs, those of the navy became foreign to him, as having no other notices concerning them than what too often occurred in public conversation, touching the effects of inexperience daily discovering themselves in the conduct of them into whose hands the civil departments of the navy had fallen." However, in 1684, when James II. came to the throne, he sent for Mr. Pepys, and consulted him respecting the best method of extricating the professional branch of the civil department of the navy from the calamitous situation in which he had found it on his return from abroad. The counsel offered by Mr. Pepys was, to *recall* Sir Anthony Deane! His Majesty accordingly acted upon that advice, but Sir Anthony Deane "refused even to offence," so solicitous was he of not returning to office; and the ex-surveyor would have prevailed in his entreaty to be excused, had the king known where to find another individual equally practised in the art of ship-building. Mr. Pepys contended, and there are incontrovertible proofs to bear him out in his views, that the civil department of the navy should at least have *one* surveyor possessing "a practical knowledge in every part of

the works and methods of your navy, both at the board and in your yards, the not discerning of which appears to have cost your royal brother and you, within the fore-mentioned five years, above HALF A MILLION!!”

Sir Anthony Deane was originally a practical shipwright, and an eminent man in his profession. The same may be said of many of our late surveyors, who have distinguished themselves by their intelligence and professional skill, and were all as eminent in their time as Sir Anthony Deane was in his day. But they were all practical men.

§ 3. *That the Surveyors of the British Navy have not been found wanting in the necessary qualifications.*

The Commissioners of Naval Revision asserted that among the ship-builders were men of great intelligence and professional skill, considering the means afforded them; and that if they had but little knowledge of the science or theory of naval architecture, the blame must in justice fall upon government, “for not having formed any plan for their instruction.”

§ 4. *The School of Naval Architecture has been neglected.*

The author reverts to and agrees in the universal assertion that the French have built better ships than ourselves; but the reason is, because the science has been cultivated by them, whilst we have merely looked upon it as an art. It appears that, although the school has been in existence twenty-two years, its members have neither been heard nor tried, for they have never been permitted to assist in putting the English method of construction upon a scientific footing, so that the country cannot judge of the advantages to be derived from such establishment. And however eligible the present surveyor may be, it seems requisite that the country should provide some regular source from whence to derive her future surveyors.

§ 5. *The School of Naval Architecture has been falsely represented.*

The establishment is, at this very time, suffering under the erroneous impressions which have been conveyed to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and through him to the public, with respect to the length of service of its members, the situations they hold, the number of students unprovided for, and the nature of their qualifications. These are matters of fact, explained and set at rest by documentary evidence. Far from ascertaining what these gentlemen are equal to, and employing them accordingly, seven are still left to lament their disappointed prospects in life, being turned of thirty years of age, without the means of earning their livelihood. The Commissioners of Naval Revision, in 1806, recommended that the students should be sent to sea, to add practical knowledge to their theoretical; and this was acted upon till the present administration came into office. Why so useful a practice has been discontinued, remains to be explained; but so strong is this conviction that all branches of the requisite knowledge should be united in the Surveyor of the Navy, that when Captain Hayes was reported to be the successful candidate for the situation, the innovation was excused, under the plea of his having once been a shipwright. And here we may remark, in justice to the writer, that the charge of the “Apology” having been published to show that the Surveyor of the Navy ought to be selected from the School of Naval Architecture, is not founded on any passage in the pamphlet.

§ 6. *That Captain Symonds’ theory, as published in the “United Service Journal” for July, 1832, is incompatible with the principles of science.*

We hardly know how this section will be replied to, as the charge is countenanced by analytical demonstration; but we must suppose the writer of the paper on Naval Architecture, in the 15th number of the “Metropolitan Magazine,” has some grounds for his positive assertion that Captain Symonds is a “thorough mathematician, and a good algebraist.” The first four principles of the new theory, upon which the rest depend, are

minutely discussed, and with fairness; but, in the present stage of this discussion, we refer our readers to the pamphlet for the conclusions. It is asserted that Captain Symonds is himself gradually abandoning, or at least softening off in his later ships, those peculiarities which formed the "distinct features" of his earlier productions, such as that the protrusion or swell of a ship's side should be from six to thirty-six inches above the water's edge,—an unusual tumbling home, or fallig in, of the top sides, extending even to the bows,—and a remarkably lean after-body, causing a great flatness in the buttocks.

§ 7.—*The Naval Architectural Department are quite competent to explain, upon scientific principles, why LARGE ships ought to possess advantages over smaller ones.*

The great advantages that large ships possess over small ones is no new discovery; the records of experience show that the conviction has successfully been acted upon from time to time. But as British men-of-war have hitherto been restricted to a certain tonnage, according to their armament, the builders have been crippled to scale. The unprecedented tonnage now given to our ships is not, therefore, the development of a new principle, but the application of an old one, in the adoption of which we are imitating the Americans. Our fifty-gun ships were gradually increased from 704 tons to 968; and so far back as 1610, a beam of 44 feet was given to a ship only 114 feet in length. The reason of this principle not being acted on in later times, is the great difficulty of procuring large timber, and the rigid economy exerted by the Admiralty, till at once they ordered a frigate of 2083 tons! Professor Inman's earliest efforts in naval construction aimed at increased dimensions; that is, additional tonnage for such classes of ships as he was called upon to construct. In the lines which he proposed for the *Volage*, he carried them to 529 tons; and the drawing was rejected because the tonnage was *too great*, the Professor having been ordered to construct a ship of 500 tons only!

Captain Symonds is said to have developed some important features in ship-building, in having told the world that BREADTH gives stability; but it happens that the very ship (*Vernon*) which has been the subject of so much remark of late retains the same proportion of length to breadth, within the *hundredth place of decimals*, that 50-gun ships had 87 years ago. Mr. Phineas Pett, the first scientific ship-builder in the service of this country, constructed "that goodly ship the *Prince Royal*," in 1610, with a beam of 44 feet, although only 114 feet long, making the proportion of length to breadth in the ratio of 2.58 : 1, which is rather more than *twice and a half* as long as she was broad. Sir Walter Raleigh says, that 35 feet broad and 100 feet long is a good proportion for a large ship. This is rather more than *twice and three-quarters* as long as she is broad. And Mr. Pepys states, that "the builders of England before 1673 had not well considered that breadth only will make a stiff ship." This is going 160 years back.

We anticipate the question—"Then why have not the well-known principles of building large ships been boldly acted up to before, instead of cautiously creeping in with a little more length and a little more breadth, as if the advantages of increased dimensions were doubtful?"

Our reply is simply this; that it has hitherto been the policy of the Admiralty of England to confine the dimensions of men-of-war within the smallest possible limits, upon a principle of economy; for "it is well known that this country does not produce a quantity of timber sufficient to answer the demand for it; that the stock is gradually diminishing, while the consumption increases; and that our navy must soon depend upon distant countries for a considerable part of the supply." This was part of the Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry in 1806, since which time our dock-yards have been, and still are, filled with foreign timber. But although the ports are now open, peace will not last for ever; the ports may again be closed against the importation of foreign timber, and the alarm so often felt about the scarcity of oak in the event of a war, though forgotten for a time, may be fearfully renewed.

In the *Quarterly Review* for April, 1814, we find the following passage on this

important subject. The language is plain and unqualified, and the article of which it forms a part is written with an air of so much confidence, and with so much minuteness in detail, that we really think it may be relied on as an authentic statement. "The accounts (says the Reviewer) of the Navy Board, or Board of Ordnance, will show that, owing to an increased demand, and a failure in the supply, the price of oak timber has been trebled within the last twenty years. The accounts of the Navy Board will also show, that of the stock of timber in the King's dock-yards, five parts out of seven are of a description fit only for building of frigates and smaller vessels; and it might be shown that the supply of large and crooked timber has long ago ceased; and that a single line-of-battle ship could not now be built after the old manner; but recourse has been had, not from choice but necessity, to various expedients and contrivances, in order to supply the want of it by small timber. Such is the actual scarcity of large timber, that Mr. Seppings, whom we have already had occasion to mention as an ingenious shipwright, and who is now one of the Surveyors of the Navy, has contrived a plan for building a 74-gun ship entirely of frigate timber, in order to save from waste some part of the vast quantity of small oak timber now lying in his Majesty's dock-yards. It is a great mistake to suppose that we ground our opinion of a scarcity on this economical use of oak timber; it is not economy, but waste, which nothing short of absolute necessity could justify. It is a mistake to suppose that we ascribe this necessity to the great advance in price; we go upon stronger grounds—the utter impossibility of procuring large timber at any rate!" This is something like a reason, and a very powerful one too, why former naval administrations did not build frigates as large as line-of-battle ships, and why ships of all classes were restricted in their *tonnage*. If the policy of the past could be proved to be false on the simple score of economy, it would not at all invalidate the principles of naval science, nor remove the necessity of establishing a scientific method of construction, which consists in combining all the essential qualities of a ship in exact proportion to their actual importance, so that no one quality shall predominate at the expense of another.

§ 8.—*That erroneous views are entertained upon the present state of Naval Architecture.*

The Apologist submits, that a candid inquiry into the present state of the theory and practice of ship-building appears to be most desirable, as tending to establish some fundamental principles in construction, and thereby to perpetuate a correct system. Mr. Maurice O'Connell thinks any man may soon be fit for a controller of these matters; and Mr. Henry Warburton, one of the Burkers of the late Board of Longitude, told the House of Commons that he "could conceive a person, not educated as a ship-builder, and not having information upon the subject, (!!) but who shall yet be in every respect competent to discharge the duties of Surveyor of the Navy." Such opinions may be entertained by the make-weight philosophers of the Lower House, but we trust the nation at large expects something more efficient in cases which so vitally affect the best interests of Great Britain. It is true that there are very opposite opinions on the late dockyard transactions, and that both prejudice and ignorance have slipped into the ranks of the respective partisans; but it is quite proper that a candid inquiry should be instituted, to ascertain the real state of naval architecture, and thereby try to ensure its progressive advancement. We fear the whole qualities of a man-of-war—velocity, stowage, stability, strength, and beauty—have been too closely pinched by restricted dimensions and economy, to have allowed our builders a fair chance of launching "fancy" ships; but we never entertained a doubt of their ability. For the present we will conclude by subjoining a paragraph from the Apologist, which deserves attention:

On so important a question as a variety of opinions on the theory of ship-building, one would naturally suppose that some attempt would have been made to ascertain on what points projectors in construction differed. If naval architecture be a science, and if the laws of nature be not more capricious in their influence on ships than on other floating bodies, it is absurd to say that no clear distinction can be drawn between mere opinions and the absolute principles of science. But like rivals, playing the game of chance for the surveyorship, rather than like impartial

promoters of the truth, we find the official department of the service, a professor of mathematics, and two captains in the navy, entering the field of competition; and we do not hear that their drawings were produced, the tendency of their properties analysed, the general views of the constructors compared, their specific objects stated, or even first principles admitted! A temporary superiority in *sailing* seemed to be the desideratum, and on this point the whole question absolutely appears to have turned.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIOUS PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCHES, BY R. F. S. BLAKE, OF THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.

THE name of Mr. Blake is well known throughout the British navy, as one of the most ingenious and useful of our naval architects; and the pamphlet before us is an unvarnished and clear record of about fifty important improvements in ship-building, which, in the course of his long services, have occurred to him. Nearly the whole of these, after being duly submitted to the proper authorities, have been generally adopted, and Mr. Blake has been the means of occasioning an immense saving to the country.

It is well known how greatly timber rises in value in proportion to its size, and how difficult it has been to procure such timber at any price: observing the frequent delays occasioned thereby, our author successfully turned his attention to substituting smaller timber, chiefly by diagonal joints, for counter and stern-rails, cat-heads, compass-timber, cant-floors, and fore-step. He introduced an important saving in securing the shrouds to the ship's side; by making bolts proportionate to the strain they have to bear; and by substituting copper screw-bolts for other fastenings while a ship is building. He moreover suggested an effectual method of preventing a serious embezzlement of copper, by recommending that persons purchasing his Majesty's ships to break up, should be under obligation to return all the metal found therein, at a declared marked price. This judicious step has been acted upon ever since; and besides the immense saving it has proved to Government in thus keeping up a supply without fresh contracts, it has enabled the police to detect offenders with ease, who before generally escaped justice, by the plea held out of having purchased the article, bearing the king's mark, from a ship-breaker.

Mr. Blake complains of some pirates who have attempted to rob him of the merit of several of his discoveries, by claiming the reward of the Society of Arts, as for inventions of their own; but in each instance the deception was discovered in time. On the tender point of *round sterns*, he affirms that all the principal alterations introduced in 1817 were exemplified in the plans and models which he submitted to the Navy Board two years before. This increase of strength both in the form and armament of the *stern* having been adopted by other powers, likely to become our enemies, suggested the propriety of strengthening the *bows* of our ships; and accordingly, in 1827, our author sent in a model, showing that by making the bows broader, he could treble the number of chasers; and the *Vindictive* was built upon this principle.

Nothing, indeed, seems to have escaped the observant eye and inquiring mind of Mr. Blake. Everybody knows his patent Fid, his improved wind-sail, and his cat-head stopper; he prevented the chafing of the cables at the hawse-holes, by the simple remedy of making them bell-mouthed, and lining them with metal; he first recommended the dead-eye chains of such shrouds as were endangered by their proximity to the guns in action, to be fixed above the muzzles; and he was the means of introducing iron as an excellent substitute for wood and rope, in many instances. What have been his rewards we know not, or we should be happy to enumerate them; but to understand his clear title to notice, we recommend the reader to the pamphlet itself, where he will find the experiments compactly explained, and the description still further elucidated by distinct engravings and plain references.

PETER SIMPLE. BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE KING'S OWN," ETC.

Concluding that the generality of our readers have become acquainted with "The Fool of his Family," whose career has already figured *seriatim* in the pages of the Metropolitan, we shall not stop to analyse the plot and progress of a production which adds to the reputation of Captain Marryat as a vigorous and original writer of the Neptunian school. In nautical detail and description, of graphic truth and high power, these volumes are not inferior to their predecessors by the same author; in quaint and irresistible humour and skilful discrimination of character, naturally developed, without any apparent labour to produce effect, they excel them. In proof of the former we would instance the extrication of the Frigate, when embayed on the French coast, and set on a dead lee shore by wind and wave, (vide p. 229, &c. vol. i.)—a most powerfully told incident. The latter characteristics are fully attested by the sketches of the hero of the tale, Falcon the first lieutenant, O'Brien, master's mate, Chucks, the boatswain, &c., as well as by the general tenor of the language and narrative. The character of Captain Savage tends to raise our esteem for the responsible and important class of officers he is made to represent,—an object far more legitimate and beneficial than the vulgar and malignant depreciation of the Service by anonymous and cowardly caricatures.

Having briefly illustrated our opinion of "Peter Simple," we commend that original personage to the better acquaintance of the Service.

MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL NEY. VOLS. I. AND II.

As these volumes only bring down the career of Ney to the surrender of Ulm in 1805, and the most important and interesting portion of his eventful story is yet to come, we shall postpone our critical notice of these Memoirs till the sequel is before us. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking generally on the bad taste, bigoted spirit, and tone of rhodomontade which characterize the style of the first portion of a biography eminently calculated to interest and instruct. The preface especially is arrogant and offensive, and repels at the threshold all readers but those of the French revolutionary school. The British are held up to the detestation and jealousy of our peace-preserving allies of Antwerp, who, we have reason to believe, cherish towards us that cordial animosity becoming "natural enemies," and duly "reciprocated" by the vast majority of its objects—the only species of "free trade," we believe, in which there exists a national reciprocity.

The work is further disfigured by a strain of flippant exaggeration and thin sophistry which detracts from our highly-excited interest in the subject, garbles facts, and checks our confidence in the recorded memorabilia of an admirable soldier.

We shall resume the subject when completed. The mechanical execution of these volumes is creditable to the publishers.

TRAITS AND TRADITIONS OF PORTUGAL. BY MISS PARDOE.

"Pleasant Portugal!" is the euphonous apostrophe with which the accomplished authoress commences these graceful and characteristic volumes. To that heartfelt ejaculation we cordially respond. "Pleasant Portugal!" of how many buoyant and thrilling associations is thy name a talisman even unto us, seared and soured as we are by the cares and crosses of later life! We would not, for worlds, be divested of the memory of Portugal: 'tis a point of repose; even now, in its long lapse, that era of our existence offers images more bright than we can ever hope to look to ere the last volley peals our "*requiescat*."

Miss Pardoe accompanied her father in the expedition to Portugal in the years 1826-7. Endowed with talents highly cultivated, and an ardent imagination, the fair campaigner was naturally attracted by the romantic scenes and picturesque people of one of the most beautiful countries and climates

on earth, and has most graphically and agreeably recorded in these volumes the results of her personal experience and traditionary researches. We are conscious of a tendency to wander on this most interesting ground, but having, alas! too little leisure for matters of sentiment, we are driven to an abrupt conclusion, as the readiest mode of escape. In Miss Pardoe's delineation of localities and the natives we follow her step by step, recognising every spot of the ground, and every trait of the people she describes. She has, we think, introduced too many Portuguese phrases, which are frequently incorrect—misprinted, we conclude. A-propos, does not the fair censor couch a point of "satire in disguise" in the little tirade which reproaches the absolute Miguel with liberally loving that liquor so loved and honoured by the lovely *Liberales* of her own sex and country—need we name GIN—the bane of Home and Hymen?

THE KEEPSAKE.

The classic group of Sappho and "Young Love," which first met our eye on opening this "crimson-tipped" volume, intimated significantly enough the general character of the contents. This Annual abounds in pleasing and gracefully told tales in prose, with snatches of poetry by gentlemen and ladies who write with ease. The plates are generally good, though the subjects are scarcely enough varied: the repetition even of sentiment palls. "First Affection" is very beautiful and expressive—the View of Havre is equally excellent. The Keepsake will be found worth keeping.

FINDEN'S LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC. PARTS XVIII. AND XIX. WITH AN APPENDIX TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

Often as we have had occasion to express our admiration of this beautiful series, we still find in each succeeding Number fresh objects to invite our gaze and merit our critical commendation. How beautiful and true is that scene of the Rialto at Venice—of the Ponte Rotto at Rome—the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli—of Padua—of Madrid! A lovely engraving of Lady Jersey, and a most characteristic one of Southey, terminate the two Numbers respectively. The Appendix, by Mr. Breckedon, comprising a description of the subjects of these Illustrations, with an exquisite frontispiece of Rome and vignette of Lausanne, by Stanfield, is fully and judiciously executed, and forms a valuable companion to these most interesting engravings, the price of which has, with good faith to the public, been reduced.

THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY—ENGLAND. BY HENRY NEELE.

This is the first volume of a republication, in a neat and popular form, and with appropriate illustrations by Landseer, of the agreeable and ingenious series by several authors, and on various countries, already published and favourably received, under the title of "Romance of History." The present publication, executed with spirit, will prove an acquisition to modern libraries.

THE FAMILY CLASSICAL LIBRARY, NOS. XLVI. AND XLVII.

The first and second volumes of Livy, translated by Baker, form the 46th and 47th Numbers of this excellent and useful collection, which is to close with the present author. We shall offer a general opinion on the merits of this publication at its termination.

VALPY'S SHAKSPEARE, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. VOLS. XII. AND XIII.

Cymbeline, King Lear, Romeo and Juliet, &c. are contained in these volumes of a work which will prove one of the most national, neat, and popular yet undertaken.

We are still compelled, by want of room, to postpone many Notices already prepared.

•CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

• Portsmouth, Nov. 16th.

MR. EDITOR,—Taking up by chance the other day a number of the *Courier*, I perceived the Editor's *bonhommie* was aroused by the article in your last Number on "Naval Punishment." As a dexterous critic, he makes a partial extract, the one certainly least to the point, not intended to stand alone, and, being able to turn that rather against you, he thinks he has refuted your arguments. Criticism on so important a subject, especially when the subject is dispassionately treated, should be just. He has not even the fairness to observe that, while you uphold the necessity of corporal punishment, you radically oppose, and indignantly expose, the abuse of it. Quoting the instance given, of a man that refused to lie out on the spanker-boom in a gale of wind, for which he was punished, he goes on to say, "We have heard of officers, nay we have seen them, who, in such a case as that quoted, would have convinced the captain of the afterguard, by their practice, that there was no danger which it was not their duty to brave, and would have set an example by going themselves on the spanker-boom." Excellent argument! So, if a man refuse to wash decks of a freezing morning, because he is afraid of catching cold, the officer of the watch is to do it for him, in order to show him there is no fear of taking cold! So, if a man refuse to sponge out a gun, lest his arm be blown off by the remnants of the last cartridge by chance igniting, the officer of the quarters is to do it for him! So, if a sentry refuse to take an exposed outpost, in a North American campaign, for fear of being shot by a lurking Indian, his officer is to shoulder his musket for him!

Thank God! we are not come to that yet. Our men are not yet so like the "*Braves Belges*," or "*la Garde Nationale*" of Paris, as to require an officer to show them their ordinary duty. Methinks British seamen would not thank their officers for implying cowardice to them, as they would do if they wished to lead them on on every trifling occasion. Methinks an officer would strangely misconceive his duty if he were to take on himself the part of an inferior without an adequate necessity. But let a fitting occasion arise, and then you will see the officers act as well as speak. Let the ship be on her beam ends, her masts quivering beneath the ardent breath of the hurricane, who will be the first to go up her straining shrouds to cut away the topmast?—An officer. Let an enemy have to be boarded under all disadvantages, who will be the first to plant his foot on the hostile deck?—An officer. Let the dread cry "Fire!" even in the magazine, resound through the ship, who will be the first to dive into the fatal spot?—An officer.

Such are occasions for an officer to set an example. Such are occasions when an officer would lead. Such are occasions when "follow!" would be his only word of command. But for every-day work,—so paltry an occasion as reefing a sail,—is an officer to leave the quarter-deck, his post, to set an example? He would set an example most unbecoming an officer if he did; and he would find he would be called upon to repeat the same game nearly every gale of wind, in favour of some skulker. Really the writer in the *Courier* should get some more sane ideas about the duties of officers and men, and the nature of discipline, before he put his thoughts on the subject to paper. Of all the home thrusts made against discipline,—and there have been a good many delivered lately,—I know of none more calculated to subvert it than the doctrine he lays down, that an officer should request his men to do their duty, and if they object to it, he should then do it for them. Why, I would ask, are we alone, of all classes of society, to be so particularly accommodating to our inferiors? If a bricklayer, for example, were to refuse to mount a ladder, alleging the height of it, or some such

nonsense, would his master take his hod from him and go up in his room? Would he not; instead of patting him on the head (as is insinuated we ought to do), punish him on the spot by discharging him? In any other position of social life,—in the printing-house, in the lawyer's office, in the factory, in the mine,—would not the result of disobedience be the same? Then why, in the name of common sense, should the fleet and the camp be exceptions to the general rule!

The Courier goes on to say, "How are the officers so energetic as never to need flogging? and how are the men sometimes so skulking, sluggish, and inert, as to make flogging necessary? Our solution of the problem is, that the officers are all volunteers, the seamen are pressed and degraded by punishment." By what process he arrives at this result, on what data he works it out, I do not know. Such, however, being his opinion, he will be surprised to learn that many of our masters and nearly all our warrant officers—more valuable, perhaps, in their respective callings than any other classes in the service,—were originally "pressed men." We hate imprisonment; we trust that the progressive improvement in the situation of seamen will prevent a recurrence to the system; but we have yet to learn what there is in the mere act of being pressed that should alter the tenor of a man's character. C'est la fortune de la guerre. Is a man, because he have the ill luck to be captured and detained at Verdun for some years, to remain morally inferior the rest of his life to what he would otherwise have been?

The question—of deeper import than appears on the surface—"How is it that officers never require flogging?" is as easily disposed of. It may be answered by another question—How is it that such men as are raised from before the mast to the quarter-deck do not stand in need of the lash as officers, although they required it (at least in terrorem) as *foremast-men*? Because—this is the ready solution, exemplified parallelly in every situation of life—because the loss of a commission, the publicity attached to it, the blasted career, the ruined prospects, altogether form a punishment a hundred fold more severe than a few dozen lashes on a seaman's back, which punishment does not degrade him in the eyes of his companions; does not acquire publicity; does not deprive him of his situation. If rank, and the consequent standing, in some degree, in the eye of the public, can produce so salutary an effect on the mind of an officer who has risen from before the mast, is it not reasonable to expect more refined results in those who have advantages of education; who have had honourable principles instilled into them; a spirit of emulation kept alive among them; and who have been accustomed from boyhood, to view the flag at the main as a prize within their reach? Let the writer in the Courier consider this, and he will find no difficulty in coming to another conclusion than that, because officers do not require flogging, the men do not require it either. He will find that the solution of his problem does not depend on pressing or flogging, but on the broad principles of human nature. For he that will get drunk as a foremast-man, at the risk of being flogged, will not, as a lieutenant, get drunk at the risk of being cashiered.

TYRO.

** Our zealous Correspondent, whose able exposition of the point in question we insert for its own merit alone, has given himself unnecessary trouble in this case. We have a due respect for sound and honest criticism from *whatever source*; but were "Tyro" less a novice in Newspaper Craft, (we mean, of course, the Weathercock Press,) he would hardly waste his time by raising into notitious importance such flimsy clap-traps as those he has volunteered to demolish.—Ed.

Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1833.

* MR. EDITOR,—Numerous reports have been in circulation here relative to a naval force being equipped for service. The *Thunderer* and *Edinburgh*, of the line, and the *Blonde* frigate, have actually been commissioned, but nothing further. None of the two-deck ships in the Mediterranean and at Lisbon can be spared at present; indeed, their time is not yet up. The *St. Vincent* has been provided for by *H.M.S. Caledonia*. As to small frigates and sloops being brought forward, it is but natural to expect it, for when the East India trade is opened next year, a very large fleet of merchant-vessels will be despatched thither from all English ports, and of course the naval Commander-in-chief's force must be strengthened to protect them. It is possible Sir John Gore will require twenty sail of pendants under his orders, instead of his small force of only one line-of-battle ship, four small frigates, and three sloops (for the *Undaunted* and *Talbot* have completed their sea-service, and are ordered home); moreover, the *Mauritius*, being added to the East India command, must always have one or two ships stationed at that island to keep the slaves and their owners in check. So far from a reduction taking place in the naval force of the country, there is every reason to expect an augmentation: for a moment's reflection will satisfy the most sceptical, that the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spain, and the East and West Indies are far from being in a tranquil state, and where so much British property is at stake, it behoves the Government to afford every protection. In South America, the very extent of the command must always cause a respectable naval armament to be employed there.

H. M. S. Rattlesnake, Capt. Graham, came up to Spithead on the 30th of October, from South America, with a very large freight of specie, amounting to 400,000*l.* She left Rio on the 4th of September. The *Algerine*, a 10-gun brig, commanded by Commander the Hon. F. De Roos, arrived on the 16th inst., having quitted Rio about three weeks after the *Rattlesnake*. By her we learn, that the Commander-in-chief, Sir M. Seymour, with his flag in the *Spartiate*, had sailed for a short cruise, leaving Capt. Eden in *H.M.S. Conway*, as commanding officer. The *Snake*, Capt. Robertson, had sailed for Maladona, with provisions and stores for Capt. Fitz Roy, of the *Beagle*, who is surveying in that part of the world. The *Dublin*, Tyne, *Samarang*, and *Pylades* were cruising in the Pacific, and Capt. Smart, in *H.M.S. Satellite*, had sailed for Bahia to protect the British property in the northern ports. The *Rattlesnake* has since been paid off in this harbour, and the *Algerine* will be disposed of in the same manner at Chatham, whither she has sailed.

Among other things saved from the wreck of the *Thetis*, brought home by Capt. De Roos, is a gold seal, bearing in old English, the initials J. C. Capt. De Roos has left it with the publisher of the newspaper in this town, and I mention the circumstance, that the owner, should he see this notice, may know where it is, and have it restored to him.

H. M. S. Blanche was paid off on the 2d of November, and recommissioned by Capt. F. Mason, C.B.; but on being taken into dock for general repair, it was discovered that she would not be worth the expense, and the Admiralty have transferred the officers and crew to *H.M.S. Blonde*. It is intended she shall relieve the *Dublin* on the South American station.

The *Nautilus*, Commander Lord G. Paulet, came up from Falmouth, and was intended to be paid off, but has suddenly been despatched to the coast of Spain. The *Pantaloön*, Lieut. Dacres, has been refitted since her return from Lisbon, and will proceed in a day or two to the *Mauritius* with despatches.

The *Ætna* and *Raven* went to Spithead on the 2d of November, were paid wages, and have departed to resume their surveying operations on the coast of Africa.

The *Orestes*, Commander Sir W. Dickson, sailed on the 13th for Por-

tugal; she had orders to put into Falmouth to take on board Mr. Grant, the Secretary of Legation to the Embassy, and convey him to Lisbon.

The Jupiter troop-ship, commanded by Mr. Easto, arrived on the 7th of November, from the Isle of France, which place she quitted on the 11th of August, leaving H.M.S. Talbot there. Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, in the Melville, had sailed for Bombay about ten days previous. Everything was very quiet, and through the judicious arrangements of Major-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay, the excitement among the planters had been allayed. The Jupiter brought home upwards of 200 of the 82d regt., under the command of Major Marshall, from Ceylon, and several invalid officers and seamen from the men-of-war in the East Indies. She has come into harbour to be refitted for service. The detachment of the 82d regt. are occupying part of the Royal Marine barracks until a transport arrives to convey them to Leith, the head-quarters of the regiment being in Edinburgh.

The Catherine Stuart, Forbes, private ship, put in here from the eastward to embark Major-General Sir B. D'Urban and his staff, for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope, and she sailed on the 13th. Sir John Herschell, the astronomer, and Capt. Macdonell, of the 62d, and their families, were passengers also.

The Charybdis, Lieut. Crawford, arrived from the coast of Africa on Sunday. She was last from the Cape of Good Hope, having quitted Simon's Bay on the 6th of September. The Charybdis brought home Capt. Stow and the officers and crew of H.M.S. Badger, that vessel having been converted into a sheer hulk at the Cape. The Commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Warren, had his flag flying in the Britomart, the Isis being on a cruise. The Pelorus was daily expected at the Cape; and on her arrival the Britomart was to go to Ascension and Sierra Leone. The Charybdis, having so many supernumeraries on board, was compelled to touch for supplies of water at St. Helena, Ascension, and St. Jago, Cape de Verdes; at the latter place the flag of Donna Maria was displayed, and all parties appeared enthusiastic in her favour. It is reported that Lieut. Crawford is to be brought to court martial on charges preferred by the Master.

Some considerable change has taken place in the troops of this garrison during the last month. The 22d regiment were expected from Plymouth, but the depôt of the 87th Royal Irish Fuzileers have been sent up instead, being brought hither in H. M. steam-ship Salamander, and are for the present in Fort Cumberland. The depôts of the 65th, 77th, and 97th have arrived in H. M. S. Romney from Cork, and been landed at Gosport, and that vessel is expected to convey the depôt of the 7th Fuzileers to Dublin, and the depôts of the 51st and 94th will go to Cork in H. M. S. Jupiter, so soon as she is refitted.

The customary quarterly inspection of the Portsmouth division of Marines took place on the 8th inst., by Major-General Sir J. Cockburn. As this division is always in the most effective state for service, Sir James could only reiterate his praise of their appearance, &c. It is a great pity, however, some of the old officers are not allowed to sell their commissions, or presented with their retirement. When we see subalterns of upwards of twenty-four years' standing in the corps, and approaching to fifty years of age, the natural conclusion to be drawn is, that very many of the field-officers and captains are approximating to three score years; and it is, therefore high time that something should be done to keep the corps supplied with effective officers. It is currently given out that several of the field-officers will be permitted to sell; that the office of pay-captain at the several divisions be abolished, and about two-dozen of the senior subalterns made second-captains, like the Royal Artillery. These arrangements would be of most material benefit.

Captain Manby, of the Royal Navy, the introducer of the life-preserver on the English coast, has been here for some days, and last week tried in the dock-yard an apparatus, which he has invented, for extinguishing fire.

The result was very satisfactory as far as it went. It was considered that it might be advantageous in places where a fire-engine is not handy, particularly in country districts, and provided it is not complicated and expensive: the latter did not transpire. As to introducing it on board men-of-war, the present engine and fire-bucket is more useful, and better adapted to the capacity of the officers and crew, from their familiarity and simplicity. The description of this apparatus is too long for me to insert; and I doubt if many of your readers would be interested even if I were to do so.

The troops at present in Portsmouth and Gosport consist of the depôts and detachments of the following regiments:—7th, 51st, 65th, 77th, 82d, 84th, 86th, 87th, 94th, and 97th. The men-of-war in the port are the *Victory*, flag-ship; *Edinburgh*, 74, Capt. Dacres; *Blonde*, 46, Capt. Mason, C.B.; *Sparrowhawk*, 16, Commander C. Pearson—just commissioned; *Favourite*, Commander Mundy, very nearly ready for sea, and going up the Mediterranean; *Lynx*, Lieut. Huntley, for the coast of Africa; *Charybdis*, Lieut. Crawford, just returned from thence; and the *Jupiter*, troop-ship.

The following mates and midshipmen of His Majesty's Fleet have passed the mathematical examination for lieutenant, since those inserted in your October Journal:—

Mr. Edward P. Charlewood	late Favourite.
Edward Purse	Ocean
The Hon. Lionel Ashley	late Wolf.
Mr. Edward Holmes	late North Star.
James Aylmer D. Paynter	Victory.
Robert Jenner	Orestes.
W. J. Wiseman	Rattlesnake.
John Astle	late Blanche.
Alexander Hope Reid	late Tyne.
Edward P. P. Dunop Von	Edinburgh.
G. A. Ellerman	late Pearl.
F. W. Merewether	late Barham.
W. N. Russell	Raleigh.
T. Baillie	late Echo steamer.
Benj. Sharpe	late Magpie.
B. A. Wake	San Josef.
Robert Synge	Caledonia.
H. A. Storey	late Blanche.

Effendi Abdel Kerim, an Egyptian, serving as mate on board H.M.S. *Favourite*.
P.

Milford Haven.

THE monthly report from this station has less intelligence than usual, as little has occurred worthy of remark.—The *Firebrand*, steam-yacht, commanded by Lieutenant Buchanan, R. N., which has been for some time in attendance upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at Kingstown, near Dublin, was lately sent off in great haste to Waterford, to preserve the peace of the river Suir, several of the unruly Kilkenny boatmen having combined to prevent merchant vessels proceeding higher than the bridge at Waterford, by which means they hope to monopolize the carrying trade between that city and Carrick. Government, however, do not seem disposed to acquiesce in this *club-law* of the Irish bargemen; and accordingly the *Firebrand* was despatched from Kingstown to act as guard vessel above Waterford Bridge. There not being, however, sufficient depth of water for her to proceed beyond the city, Lieut. Buchanan moored her near the bridge, and keeps his boats rowing guard nightly, to prevent outrage. This service, as may be imagined, is extremely harassing, the *Firebrand* having but sixteen seamen, and there being, perhaps, seven hundred riggers to keep in order.

There seems to be considerable doubt, whether the *Firebrand* will be kept much longer as a Vice-regal yacht upon the Irish station, as there appears

to be no necessity for such an expensive plaything being attached to Lord Wellesley's establishment. Should her removal take place, she will probably be converted into a Mediterranean packet, and be stationed at Falmouth.

The Dove revenue cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Abraham Darby, R.N., has been removed back to her old station at Penzance; and the Skylark revenue cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Connor, R.N., returns from the Penzance to the Milford station.

It is reported that the recent order issued by the Admiralty, commanding all naval officers employed in dock-yards to wear their proper uniforms, had its origin in some misunderstanding between Sir James Graham and the Captain-Superintendent of a Royal Dock-yard, who, being in the constant habit of wearing a rough blue jacket, appeared before the First Lord in that unceremonious costume,—alleging, in excuse, the example set by Sir James himself, who usually visits the naval arsenals in a similar dress. There is, however, this difference in the two cases, namely, that Sir James Graham has express permission from the First Lord of the Admiralty to appear in any attire he may think proper upon such occasions, a privilege which has not been granted to the Captain-Superintendents.

William Harvey Hooper, Esq., Purser, R.N., and Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, whose death has just been announced in the newspapers, was with Parry in all his polar voyages; and being naturally of a pious disposition, like his excellent commander, he cheerfully undertook the superintendence of the school, established during the long polar winter, for the instruction and amusement of the seamen. To the hour of his lamented death, Mr. Hooper continued to receive letters from some of the adult pupils whom he had taught to read and write, expressing strongly their gratitude for being enabled to peruse the word of God, through the instrumentality of their worthy teacher. Lord Melville was so highly gratified by Sir Edward Parry's testimony of Mr. Hooper's conduct, that he first gave him an appointment to the Quarantine Establishment at Milford; and afterwards removed him to the Secretaryship of Greenwich Hospital, where he soon won the good will of Sir Richard Keats, by his steady and upright conduct. With a constitution originally delicate, he was but ill suited to contend against the rigour of a polar climate. Soon after he left Milford, being sent into Northumberland to inspect the Greenwich Hospital estates, he became alarmingly ill, with a cough that defied every remedy. He was finally removed into Devonshire for a milder climate, but death soon struck his victim; and this exemplary man has gone to receive the reward of a well-spent life, in that land "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Peace to his manes!

Sheerness, Nov. 20th, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—The naval occurrences at this port during the month have been as follows:—On the 3d instant, his Majesty's steam-vessel *Dee*, Commander Edward Stanley, (acting in the absence of Commander Oliver, on leave,) arrived at Sheerness, and passed on for Chatham. On the 4th, she returned with the Queen, convict-ship, in tow, and proceeded with her to Woolwich. On the 5th, the same steamer again returned to Chatham, to be paid off, all standing, and recommissioned for service at sea. On the night of the 4th, at about 11 o'clock, a vessel was discovered to be on fire, near the Nore Light; and although immediate assistance was sent out to her by the boats of the flag-ship and of the dock-yard, the fiery elements could not be got under until daybreak, when she was burnt to the water's edge, and finally went down. No discovery has been made as to the origin of the fire; but we hear she was the *Paragon*, of Stockton, with a cargo of hams, butter, &c., bound to London. On the 6th, the *Cruizer*, 16, Commander M'Causland, proceeded to the Little Nore, and her crew were paid the usual wages in advance, when they liberally subscribed

towards that excellent establishment, the Seamen's Hospital Ship, in the river. She sailed thence on Sunday the 10th, for the West-Indies, with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Commander-in-chief on that station. The Cruizer has since put in at Plymouth, to make good some small defects, before proceeding to her final destination. On the 7th, the Salamander, steam-vessel, Commander Austin, lying at Sheerness, proceeded to the Nore, and towed the Mountaineer, freight-ship, to Chatham; the next day she returned to this port, but was immediately ordered to convey troops from Chatham to Jersey. After having, on the 11th, embarked the dépôt companies of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, she proceeded to Jersey, whence she took the dépôt of the 73d regiment to Dover. She arrived at the latter place on the 15th, and has since returned with the 2d batt. of the Rifles from Dover. On the 8th Nov. the Dee steam-vessel, was paid off at Chatham, and on the following day, she, the Phoenix, and Jaseur, were commissioned; the two former at Chatham, by Commanders Stanley and Oliver; and the latter at Sheerness, by Commander John Hackett. On the 19th, the Hermes, steam-vessel, Lieut. Wright, arrived at this port, with some volunteers for his Majesty's ship Thunderer, 84, Capt. Wise, C.B.; and on the following day proceeded to Woolwich, to undergo a thorough repair. We have now the following ships in the Medway:—the Chatham, yacht, Capt. Sir James A. Gordon, K.C.B.; the Phoenix, new steam-vessel, Commander R. Oliver (*b*); and the Dee, Commander E. Stanley, at Chatham; and the Ocean, 80 (flag-ship); the Thunderer, 84; and Jaseur, 16, fitting out at Sheerness. It is generally reported here, that the Howe, 120, and Hercules, 74, are to be commissioned, but this rumour wants confirmation.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

BETA.

St. Helena, Aug. 24, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—*Pro bono publico*, I think it but fair to bring to general notice, through the instrumentality of your widely-circulated Journal; an old and absurd custom of stopping vessels of all nations entering this port. On approaching a battery called Banks's, a blank gun is fired, to notify that a boat must be sent to communicate; if this signal be disregarded, a shot is fired a-head, and repeated till the ship heaves to. As St. Helena lies in the trade winds, and a rapid current constantly prevails from the south-east, the poor stranger (often *greatly* in want of refreshments) falls to leeward, and either gains the anchorage after much exertion, or is compelled to continue her voyage from an utter inability to reach the harbour. It frequently happens too, that when a ship sends a boat, the latter is in such a leaky state, from exposure to the sun during a long voyage, that when she arrives near the battery she is almost sinking, and by the time she returns to the vessel is nearly swamped, and the crew so much exhausted from baling out the water, that it is with great difficulty they regain their ship. Indeed, I remember one instance of a boat being absolutely under water, and her men swimming about until rescued from an untimely death by assistance from the vessel. No ship is admitted to the anchorage after sunset; she has, therefore, the disagreeable alternative of beating to windward all night; and if the captain chances to be unacquainted with the strong currents off the island, ten to one but he will go to leeward. To confirm this remark, I have known vessels (which could otherwise have got into the bay in half-an-hour) to be two days before they came to anchor. The number of ships which annually visit our island, is about four hundred; and that number of blank cartridges, and a great many shot, are unnecessarily expended. For English ships, this expense is borne by the East India Company; but foreigners are compelled to pay for

every pound of powder and shot wasted on their account. I am too prolix on this subject, from the conviction that there is no occasion for all this inconvenience and annoyance to shipping; and I am confident that the grievance requires only to be known at the India House to meet redress. The agricultural and commercial interests of the community suffer materially from ships being frightened away in the manner above alluded to, and I have frequently seen vessels (when fired at on rounding the point) up helm, and indignantly dash away. To conclude these strictures on the inhospitable reception given to our sea-faring fellow creatures, I cannot avoid amusing you with the following incident. About the time that the throne of France was vacated by the Bourbons, a laughable scene occurred here; a French merchant ship was rapidly nearing the shore, when the startling gun was fired from the formidable battery. The poor, astonished, and terrified skipper doused his white flag, and up went the tri-coloured one in its place. "*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis.*"

I remain, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

A WELLWISHER TO SEAMEN.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

Grievances of a Veteran.

MR. EDITOR.—I entered the army in the year 1802, by the purchase of an Ensigny in the * * * * * regiment, and I thus have served my country upwards of thirty years as a commissioned officer; yet my present rank, which I have held these *twenty* years, is merely that of a humble Captain of Foot. Alas! I was not begotten by a lord or a banker,—and thus I have had neither interest nor money to push me on; and consequently, the leap-frog jumpings that have taken place over my head, were they to be related to military men of the continental armies, could, indeed, not possibly be believed by them.

When I entered the service, the regiment I was appointed to had two battalions, and in that regiment I obtained my present rank; but was reduced after the peace, upon the disbandment of the second battalions. However, after some lapse of time, I was re-appointed to the * * * *, wherein I now serve. Seven Ensigns in one run, and ten Lieutenants, purchased over me in my first regiment; and six Captains have, in like manner, jumped over my head as Majors in my present corps. Of the two Majors now in the regiment, one entered the army when I was already a Captain of some years' standing; and the other was then "puking in his nurse's arms;" for he is at this moment not above twenty-five years of age. But such is the British Service,—and I am by no means a solitary example of its parental tenderness for the welfare of its senior sons and operative classes.

I now have to state to you, Mr. Editor, and I state it with becoming pride, that I have, indeed, been an operative soldier of all works, and not at any time a *dépôt*, or as it is now called, a reserve, or rather *preserve* man. And although I have no medal on my breast,—for I am not a Waterloo-man,—yet in the record of my past services, appear the names of Copenhagen, Corunna, Talavera, ~~Basaco~~, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse, where, in the hour of deadly havoc, I can say that I behaved like a Briton; and, believe me, Mr. Editor, there was as little of joking in those bloody field-days as there was at Waterloo; and let me tell whom it may

concern, that every one present in any of the actions I have stated, and many others where I happened not to be, surely deserves a red and blue-edged ribbon, as well as the more fortunate Waterloo-man, who may not have been within *hearing* of the cannons' roar on that day of blood.

I now shall briefly conclude the enumeration of my services in the prescribed military record style, by stating, that after my Peninsular campaigns, I served ten years in America, two years in the West Indies, and the remainder at home. And, let me here observe, Mr. Editor, that home service in Ireland is not a joke either, as all my brother officers of the army, who have been marched and counter-marched by day and by night, in the counties of Galway, Clare, and Kilkenny,—who have been obliged to bivouac upon mountains and on bogs,—*ad terrorem* of Terry Alts, White Boys, *et hoc genus omne*,—will readily bear witness. All this, Mr. Editor, you will say is very bad, and so indeed it is. However, to recur to myself and my own sorrows, I can truly say that I am no longer an ambitious man. I have given up all gaudy fancies, and, if I may be allowed to paraphrase Hamlet's words to Guildenstern, "Ribbons delight me not, nor Crosses either."

An old Captain of thirty years' service is no longer perplexed with chimeras of ambition; but, like that of all old folks, his remaining faculties become quintessentially avaricious, and I confess it,—"*homo sum*." I am, therefore, most sorely affected by the continual paltry deductions made from our meagre pay. In former days, when an officer was sent on some travelling duty, he received 9*d.* a mile; now they give us but 6*d.* But I will not enter into a minute detail of the dirty parings, by and for the benefit of War-Office clerks. Depend upon it, they will not lessen the burden of John Bull; and that honest personage, I am convinced, does not sanction these miserable doings. He, indeed, does not profit or prosper by such paltrinesses, (to coin a new word.) I wish, Mr. Editor, that some regimental Paymaster would take pen in hand and give an account how these Secretary-at-War-Office harpies befool all the abstracts and pay-lists.

I have been told, that we are shortly to pay for some book of new field-exercises. In the name of goodness, is the War-Office also infected with the book-making mania of the day? Mr. Editor, we fought and we conquered the most warlike nations of Europe (not to mention those of Asia) under the system of old Dundas;—Dundas was my horn-book of military prowess in the days of my youthful ardour for glory and renown; and when laid in my coffin, Dundas, bound in morocco, shall be placed under my head for my sleeping-pillow. Well then, sir, some years ago the then adjutant-general compiled a work, which became the laughing-stock of military men;—the contradictions, blunders, and absurdities in that book were numberless indeed, and yet every officer in the service was bound to be provided with, and to show at all inspections, the said absurd book, for which we were charged by the orderly-room, 8*s.* Now, sir, when that book came out, there were about 140 battalions, taking veteran-ones, West India regiments, and colonial corps in the account; there was besides, the militia-staffs, the general staff, &c. &c.; moreover, the officers of the E.I. Company's numerous army, each of whom was obliged to purchase a Torrens; and I am within bounds when I say, that 8000 individuals paid 8*s.* a piece for that book. Now, 8000 at 8*s.* gives the sum of 3200*l.*; and a bookseller, an honest, good-natured fellow, with whom I sometimes converse, assured me, that 8000 copies of that book, paper, printing, binding and all, could not possibly have cost a thousand pounds. Into whose pockets then went the surplus 2200*l.*? The new book, which now is to supersede the blundering one of Torrens, I have no doubt, will be given to us at the prime and real cost; for I cannot bring myself to think, for one moment, that our present worthy Adjutant General could possibly become an abettor of pecuniary jobs, and allow anybody to pilfer any thing from the meagre pittance of an officer.

I fear, Mr. Editor, I have tired you with my doleful lucubrations, and shall

therefore conclude: but, before I do so, allow me to tell you, that the military world looks upon you as its protecting Hercules.—We all know that the club of that beneficent hero is in your possession, and that you are fully qualified to wield it, and although you have not hitherto seen cause to take that almighty club into your hands, I was glad to hear from an old trentagenarian neglected veteran, like myself, who for ever, poor soul, expecting better days, is on the look out, that some how or other he had perceived symptoms of your intentions to try, on some early occasion, the goodness of your club. How happy shall we be when, in strict imitation of your great prototype, we shall see you engaged in the immortal labour of cleansing the Augean stable of the army, and of knocking the hydras of selfishness, peculation, and injustice on the head!

Go to it then, most worthy Sir. The best wishes and, in time of need, the united energies of an uncorrupted army will assist you.

CENTURIO PENINSULARIS.

Patten v. Parke, in answer to Tyro.

MR. EDITOR,—The affair between Lieutenants Patten and Parke, discussed by "Tyro" in your last Number, should at least be fairly put before the Services, and then be judged by them; and I so far agree with "Tyro" in opinion, that by such judgment the parties should stand or fall. I have paid some attention to this subject, and, in the absence of Lieut. Patten from England, think it but justice to request you will insert these few remarks.

Various statements have been put forth by Mr. Parke and Mr. Lamont, and their friends, but the editorial remarks in the Morning Chronicle of the 17th of August last, is the only statement I have seen on behalf of Lieut. Patten; and I think those remarks must have satisfied a large portion of the military and naval public, that Lieut. Patten had done all that may become a man,—"who dares do more, is none,"—and not only a man but an officer and a gentleman. It is not my intention to trouble you, Sir, with a recapitulation of the circumstances which induced Captain Markland, of H.M.S. Briton, to bring his second lieutenant of marines to a court-martial. The proceedings of that court, which have been published at length, can always be referred to: and it is well for the sake of truth and common justice that they can, as I shall presently show. Taking "Tyro's" statement seriatim, he says, first, the assault on Lieut. Patten, for which Mr. Parke was recently tried at Portsmouth, "*was merely an issue between two persons occupying in society the position of gentlemen—merely a difference of opinion on the mode of answering an insult.*" "Tyro" affects a great concern for the honour of the service, and yet he upholds a man to the rank of a gentleman who has been dismissed the service for "conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman;" this being the second and proved charge against Mr. Parke. Indeed, the evidence of Mr. Coxé is represented in the proceedings of the court on this charge, and declared by the reporters of the press, to be too disgusting for publication; and yet a ruffianly attack by a person who had been thus dismissed for conduct unbecoming the character of a gentleman—an attack made from behind, and without any previous warning,—is described as "*merely a difference of opinion in the mode of answering an insult by a gentleman!*" "Tyro" then proceeds to say, that "argument at the gun-rooms table, it seems, waxed hot between the first lieutenant Patten, and the second lieutenant of marines, Lamont, *the former being Irish, and the latter Scotch*; and that Lieut. Patten closed it by saying, he would not be sworn at by such a cock-combical puppy as him,"—meaning Lamont. Now, Sir, it is impossible for any one who has read the court-martial, or is at all acquainted with the facts of the case, not to see through this. Let your readers refer to the court-martial published in the Portsmouth paper of February, 1833, and see if they find a tittle of evidence to prove the case, as the case is here put.

The conversation, it appears by the evidence, was upon the relative merits of the Duke of Wellington and Sir John Moore, Lamont defending Sir John.

To suit his purpose, "Tyro" makes Patten an Irishman in order to show that he had other motives besides purity of sentiment in supporting his opinion of the Duke of Wellington. "Tyro" pretends to know nothing of either party,—it may be so;—certainly he knows nothing of Lieut. Patten's birth-place, who has *not* the honour of being an Irishman, nor is he stated in the evidence to be one, although it might suit "Tyro's" purpose on the present occasion. Then, sir, "Tyro" would have us believe, that "Lieut. Patten insults Mr. Lamont, and afterwards shelters himself behind his rank." Here we must go again to the evidence. Lieut. Parnel, R.N. says, that during this conversation at the gun-room table, Mr. Lamont, addressing Lieut. Patten, said, "Who cares a damn what you say or think?" or words to that effect. Pray, sir, let me ask, was not this the first insult? Lieut. Patten's answer, it must be contended, was not an insult, or intended as such, *but only the reply to an insult*, proceeding from a person by many years his junior, setting aside his inferiority of rank, and that Lieut. Patten was his commanding officer at that table. Then, sir, what becomes of "Tyro's" conclusion to his own quære, viz., "ought Lieut. Patten, putting the service on one side, to have refused giving satisfaction," &c. Will "Tyro" take the trouble of referring to the evidence; and, if I have not misstated the facts, ask himself what *he* would have done had such an observation as the one above quoted, been addressed to him? "Tyro" states he views the matter as a "service question;" if so, he must know, that in *point of service*, it was his, Lieut. Patten's, duty immediately to have reported Second Lieutenant Lamont to the Captain. Did he do this?—No; his reply told Mr. Lamont at once, that he did not chuse to be sworn at, and he would not, and *did not take advantage of his rank* by reporting him. "Tyro" then next proceeds to say, with something of a jeer, "some officers there are, no doubt, who in Lieut. Patten's situation would have said," (said on a message being brought to him on the quarter-deck when in harbour at Portsmouth, by Mr. Parke,) "Wait, my dear fellow, till the ship is paid off, and you shall have your fill of satisfaction."

So, sir, the first lieutenant of a frigate is to be insulted by an inferior officer, which I have shown he was. He does not take advantage of his rank and report him, but merely tells him he will not be sworn at by him, and then he is to offer to give satisfaction when the ship is paid off!—Satisfaction! for what? "Tyro," in conclusion, "without" (he says) "in the remotest degree wishing to insinuate aught against Lieut. Patten, (!) holds him up to the service as a precedent where a senior officer at a mess-table may insult an inferior without other restraint than the prospective of a court-martial, (which for the sake of discipline will support him,) and without nevertheless affecting his 'caste' as a gentleman." The answer to this, sir, may be summed up in a very few words. I have already shown, that, in this case, the inferior officer was the person who gave the insult. I have also shown that the senior could not have meditated a court-martial, or he would immediately have reported the inferior to the captain; and I now add, that I have never heard his "caste" as a gentleman has ever been called in question by any one bearing that character, who has had the manliness to tell him so.

In conclusion, sir, I would wish to impress on the minds of the service in general, that the courts-martial, both on Mr. Lamont and Mr. Parke, were of their own seeking. "Tyro" seems to sympathise with Lieut. Patten for not having had a "sound friend" near him at the time. If, however, Mr. Lamont had had such a friend to whisper to him in "Tyro's" words, "Wait, my dear fellow, till the ship is paid off, and then seek your satisfaction," instead of that friend madly going (himself an officer in uniform), from the Portsmouth garrison to Lieut. Patten, on the quarter-deck, and, in the presence and hearing of the captain demanding it,—he had used this dis-

cretion, Lieut. Lamont and his friend, it appears to me, might not only have had matters properly arranged, but have retained their commissions to this day.

London, 16th Nov. 1833.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
CASTIGATQUE AUDITQUE. •

The Army of India.

MR. EDITOR,—In reply to the answer of "Brown Bess," to my letter in your Journal for last month, I desire to observe, it would have been better had he—for I presume it is a he who writes—confined himself to the question instead of diving into the Mahratta war, and passing useless remarks on the various capacities of men. To follow him would lead me into a discussion which would occupy more space than a paper of this nature could claim, as well as being inapplicable. I was not ignorant of what he mentions concerning some officers in my service. "In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," allowing for the mixture of a few *sots*. To separate the wheat from the chaff, to point out individuals of real merit, or corps which displayed great bravery during that contest, would require a reference to documents out of my reach. If the paragraph goes to condemn the many for the *faults* or the *failings* of the few, the writer must view men and matters on a very circumscribed scale. Let him take a retrospective glance into his own service, and he will find there were boys who, while at school, actually held commissions as captains, majors, nay, perhaps as colonels. These, doubtless, slept tolerably sound while the shot were flying and the cannons roaring; their only idea of glory being in counting their marbles, flying a kite, or playing a game at foot-ball. Who could be benefited by them? Not the army or the country, but their friends who drew their pay. I have frequently been told of a child while yet in the nursery, holding the rank of major; his mamma, one morning hearing a noise, inquired the cause, and was answered "it was only the major greetin for his porridge*." It is not long since the person alluded to died. Are there no officers high in the service, now drawing their allowances, who, whether from want of capacity to take a lead, I will not venture to say, never heard a gun fired, except on the anniversary of their king's birth, while drinking his health over a bottle of wine? So long as the present system of acquiring promotion obtains in the army, and merit, lacking money and interest, is kept in the shade, where there is one fit to command, there will be many who ought to be at school. I hope B. B. does not mean to insinuate that it is from cowardice in the native troops and their officers, that those in His Majesty's service "are always placed foremost in the ranks when anything is to be done." I believe, at least I have always understood, they claim this honour as their right. For bravery, none can surpass the native troops; their conduct at Blurt-pore, and during the Burmese war, will bear me out. These observations have been reluctantly called forth in consequence of the unflattering animadversions of B. B.; they form a digression at variance with the original question—why have King's officers not the benefit of staff-appointments in India? I repeat, the two services are distinct; they have ever been so, and must remain as they are so long as the Company keep possession of India. Each army is governed by its own laws; nor was it ever intended, I apprehend, they should be amalgamated. As well might the Company give up the rights of their charter, as the power of rewarding their own servants. It is absurd, the constant cry of King's officers about these appointments, who enter their own service with their eyes open, taking their chance of being ordered to the East Indies or the colonies, as may be. I have been misunderstood by B. B.; I spoke of an officer ex-

*Anglicised—Crying for his breakfast.

changing after being sent home, *not while in India*; but even were he to do so there, how it would cost him 500*l.* is beyond my comprehension. I need not recapitulate my last concerning camp-equipage. Such instances as Uhulcote rarely occur. Before applying the opprobrious term *pilfering*, in so sweeping a manner, the writer ought to have looked at home, where, perhaps, he would have found ample reason to suppress allusion to such a word. Abuses will creep in, and the strictest orders be evaded, for which allowances must be made in all armies and communities; but I am not aware of the existence of such practices as he mentions: granted there are a few, still I deem it sufficient if each officer produces the requisite camp-equipage on muster-day, and is ready to move on the shortest notice. If B. B. supposes I look to the mere matter of a name, when I speak of rank, his "*little phœ-to-so-phy*" is superficial.

I beg B. B. will peruse the letter from Madras presidency, of date the 1st Dec., 1832, alluded to by me, where he will see, that if the writer did not sit down with, or entertain feelings of envy towards the more "fortunate schoolboy," they must have been worse. If there are no envyings, why are so many comparisons drawn? but probably B. Bess is not a *sub* of *twenty-four years* standing, and has therefore not had his better feelings embittered by catching at a shadow while he left the fruit behind. I may offer the same excuse for my last as B. B. for his, and must submit to be criticised. I did not set out with the intention of keeping up a correspondence. B. B. started by observing that he had something to say in reply to me, but his letter does not contain a shadow of a reason why staff appointments ought to be wrenched from the Company's officers and bestowed upon those in his service; the whole production is splenetic and totally irrelevant, and has, consequently, drawn from me a longer reply than would otherwise have been necessary, and for which I crave to apologise.

I remain your most obedient servant,

A SUBALTERN H. E. I. C. S.,
on furlough.

9th Nov. 1833.

Adjutants of Reserve Companies.

MR. EDITOR,—Your correspondent O. P. Q., whose letter appears in the United Service Journal of this month, has thought proper to accuse me of cavilling (what does O. P. Q. mean by "cavilling with justice?") at the existing regulations relative to the appointment of Adjutants of Reserve Companies. As, however, in the next sentence, O. P. Q. agrees with me on the very point I brought forward, and then proceeds to suggest a palliative, I am bound to suppose that he has not fully considered the meaning and application of the word he has made use of.

But O. P. Q. has also chosen to draw for himself inferences from some passages in my letter, which appear to call for a few observations.

It never was pretended, as O. P. Q. wishes to be inferred, that all Adjutants of Reserve Companies are necessarily inefficient, and unequal to their duties; nor that every officer requires a two years' preparation for the Adjutancy. The remarks from which he assumes these inferences applied in direct terms to *young* officers, who are appointed, after only a few months' service, to fill a situation, which formerly was considered to require the experience of at least two or three years. The length of time employed in learning the specific duties depends entirely upon the capacity and application of the individual; and has, at any rate, no effect upon the principle of the argument; for, it will not be denied, that during the noviciate at least, whether it be long or short, the newly appointed Adjutant cannot be efficient.

It is granted, and the contrary never was asserted, that due attention is in general bestowed upon the selection of the officer who is to act as Adju-

tant to the Reserve Companies on their first formation; and that such officer is usually chosen from the lieutenants. The inconveniences and "objectionable part of the present regulation," to use O. P. Q.'s own words, only commence with the subsequent appointments, of which, according to the usual period of foreign service, there must be at least four or five. Now, it has sometimes happened, so difficult has it been found to procure even one good Adjutant, that not a single subaltern in an entire regiment has been considered fit for the adjutancy; and the appointment has, in consequence, been filled up from some other source. How then can it be expected that every regiment will, in future, be able to furnish such a rapid succession of ready-made Reserve Adjutants, who ought, each and severally, considering that their duties are, to say the least, fully as various and important as those of the Regimental Adjutant, to be, at the time of their appointment, already possessed of the requisite knowledge, experience, temper, discretion, in short, of the essential qualities and qualifications of an Adjutant?

The "pointless comments," of which O. P. Q. disapproves, are (unfortunately for the service) founded on fact, and serve materially to illustrate the argument,—the only *point* required or intended in this matter,—as O. P. Q. also seems to think, when he alludes to the "inert field-officer," and his "sturdy" assistant.

The "sweeping accusation against the discrimination of all officers about to form a reserve," exists only in the imagination of O. P. Q. Other readers, if there have been any, must have perceived, that the tendency of my observations was, on the contrary, to uphold the discrimination of the first selection, by advocating the permanency of the original appointment. If the officer so selected has been recommended to the situation, as is presumable, by *merit*, it is very improbable that he will be ever exposed to the pain of a resignation, arising from incompetency. Such an accident can only be the consequence of a premature and ill-judged selection; and is, therefore, less the fault of the individual, than of the system, (or the mode of its application,) whereby he may have been, as it were, hurried into a situation, before he can have had time or opportunity to make himself master of its duties.

Having endeavoured, Mr. Editor, to follow O. P. Q. through his somewhat unconnected sentences and perplexed inferences, I submit the foregoing observations to your better judgment, which will decide whether or not they are worthy of insertion in a future number of your Journal; and remain,

Your obedient humble servant,

A REAL FRIEND TO THE SERVICE.

London, 11th November, 1833.

Sir Hudson Lowe at St. Helena.

MR. EDITOR,—With feelings of disgust I have frequently perused in the English newspapers unwarranted attacks on the character of Sir Hudson Lowe; and as the authors of these misrepresentations must be actuated either by ignorance or prejudice, I consider it but bare justice to this distinguished officer, to occupy a small space in your disinterested and impartial Journal, to vindicate the conduct and principles of a man who is worthy of treatment very different from that which he has experienced from the vituperative pens of his calumniators. Sir H. Lowe occupied an extremely arduous post during the whole period of Bonaparte's residence here; and I can confidently affirm, that instead of exercising his high prerogative with harshness or tyranny, the reverse was the fact. His conduct to the illustrious prisoner was generous and humane; and he adopted every means in his power to render the exile's situation as comfortable and tolerable as cir-

cumstances could possibly admit. Napoleon's wants were minutely attended to,—he was supplied with every article he fancied,—and nothing whatever was withheld from him,—save liberty; and even that, to a certain extent, was granted,—permission being given him to go unattended within a circle of three miles, and likewise to visit all and every inch of the island, whenever he pleased, provided he allowed a British officer to accompany him. But the latter part of this arrangement either did not suit his views, or his high spirit could not brook it. And it is supposed that this alone was the source from which sprang all his discontent. Every body knows that Sir Hudson's orders from England were strict and peremptory with regard to the safe custody of his prisoner; and if, by any chance, he could have effected his escape, how serious would have been the consequences to Sir Hudson! The latter would then have had a party of a different stamp to contend with. When Bonaparte first arrived here, he frequently took a ride within the three-mile limit; and, by his condescending manners, and friendly chat on the road with persons (white and black), he so gained on their better feelings, that I am certain, if his liberty had been uncontrolled, he would have had very little difficulty in effecting an escape; and then, probably, the heartrending tragedies of Moscow and Waterloo, and a thousand dreadful *et ceteras* would have been acted over again; and there would have been myriads more of widows and orphans to bewail the untimely fate of their dearest connexions.

Sir H. Lowe's command here was not at all enviable—certainly it was no *sinecure*; for many a sleepless night and anxious day has he spent on this speck of the ocean. However, his character has always stood high amongst us, who ought to know him, and it was unimpeachable. His government was extremely mild, and he adopted numerous plans for the prosperity of the community. Slavery received its first death-blow from his hand, as he was the sole origin of the project which constituted children free who were born of slaves on and after Christmas day of 1818. He erected various edifices for the public good, and endeavoured to benefit the people by every means in his power. He left us in 1821, bearing with him the best wishes and sincere regards of us all; and when he revisited us in 1828, on his way from Ceylon, we were rejoiced to see him, and public dinners were given to him by the military and the inhabitants, to testify their high estimation of him.

Having made this feeble effort to redeem General Lowe's character from the obloquy which has been so unjustly cast upon it, I must candidly acknowledge, that any eulogium I can possibly bestow, falls very far short of the meed justly due to his merits; and I only regret that some person of better capacity than myself, has not, at an earlier period, undertaken a justification of this calumniated officer. I have no more to say than one word to those who affirm that Napoleon ought to have been permitted to range unconstrained about the island, and that one word is—
“Elba.”

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant,

VINDICATOR.

St. Helena, Aug. 24, 1833.

Military Decorations and Civil Merit.

MR. EDITOR,—In the article on Mechanical Power, in the United Service Journal for October last, the following passage occurs:—

“Mr. Babbage, after projecting that piece of machinery which approaches nearer to the results of human intelligence than any other; which staggers even persons habituated to mechanical operations; and which constitutes a wonder of the world, sold it to the Government for a small part of what it cost; and then was actually insulted with the offer of the lowest decorative order.”

As there is an important error in this statement, I beg permission to correct it.

The calculating engine, constructed by Mr. Babbage, was *never sold to the Government*. At the request of the Government, that gentleman undertook to carry his invention into effect, by superintending its erection, not for himself but for the Government, whose property the engine is.* During twelve years he has unceasingly bestowed his attention on that object; and in order that his time might not be diverted therefrom, he has declined to accept of several situations, productive of considerable emolument. I need scarcely say that those situations were not offered to Mr. Babbage by the Government;—for it is not in England, that public appointments are bestowed as the reward of high scientific or literary attainments. A part of the engine has been in action for twelve months, and performs calculations, the mathematical laws of which are beyond the present reach of analysis.

Mr. Babbage has never received the slightest pecuniary compensation for his labours; and whilst his fame is known throughout Europe, he has never obtained any mark of distinction from his own Sovereign. The offer to which the author of the article in question alludes, must, I presume, be of the *Third* or *lowest* class of the *Guelphic Order*, accompanied by English knighthood, which, according to report, was tendered to him when those honours were bestowed on Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, &c. Whether such offers were made to Mr. Babbage, I know not; but the proposition of conferring on one of the most distinguished philosophers of the age the *lowest class* of a *foreign* order, an inferior grade to that which is ever offered to the junior Major-General or Rear-Admiral*,—would indeed merit the appellation which has been justly given to it by the author of the article on Mechanical Power.

Why, it may be asked, cannot the King of Great Britain,—the Sovereign of *five Orders of British knighthood*†—reward such of his subjects as are eminently distinguished for their scientific or literary knowledge, or who have served the State in *civil* departments, without asking the king of Hanover to give them an Hanoverian decoration? It is an anomaly that the only country in Europe, which is *not* a *military* country, should present the solitary instance of being without an order of merit for *civilians*.

I am, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

12th November, 1833.

Z. Z.

Leave of Absence for Officers on Full and Half Pay.

MR. EDITOR,—In your Journal for this month, there is a letter from Captain Grover, with the sentiments expressed in which I perfectly coincide, and especially with respect to the value of the local knowledge of the Continent, and the acquisition of foreign languages. His remarks apply to half-pay officers who are allowed to live abroad. Now, in my opinion, it would be a desideratum that the advantage should be extended to those on full pay.

At present, an officer of the line, after he has once put on his red coat, has little chance of ever seeing the Continent; for, if he is sent to the

* Only one, and he a very young *Post-Captain*, even, has a lower grade of the *Guelphic Order* than the *second* class; and the *senior* Colonels of the Army have likewise received Knight Commanderies.

† The Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick, Bath, and St. Michael and St. George. The last, a petty Order, appropriated to the Ionian Isles, should be classed as "foreign" in the same sense as that applied here to the Hanoverian or Guelphic. The latter it may be observed, is distinguished by the peculiarity of combining the prerogative of sovereignty and the personal favour of the royal family, whose members are its life-patrons. The abuse of this honourable Order cannot be questioned, and, we fear, may have brought it into disrepute.—ED.

colonies, and particularly the East or West Indies, or America, it is, of course, out of the question, or, for various reasons, nearly so: and, supposing him to be some of his time on home service, his case is equally hopeless.

By the present system, the general leave does not commence till too late in the year, November,—even if there was time allowed for travelling, and especially for seeing (a great object) the large foreign encampments. So that, unless by the favour of commanding officers, who may in some cases apply, the generality of officers on full pay have no chance of seeing anything of the Continent.

Now, I think, in some measure, the system of the French might be adopted, by allowing a certain number of regimental officers on home service to be absent six months in the year, receiving half-pay; and by this method, a saving would accrue to the public, and an opportunity be afforded to those who chose it, of acquiring languages and improving their local knowledge of the Continent: nor would it, in peaceable times, impair the efficiency of the service.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

October, 1833.

PHILOSTRATUS.

Advantage of the Graduated Rope Drill to Light Infantry Detachments.

Palmar qui meruit, &c.

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both divide the crown;
He raised a mortal to the skies—
He drew an angel down."

MR. EDITOR,—Since so much merit seems to be attached to "*a graduated rope*," may an old Light-Bob be permitted to put in his humble claim for a small share, particularly as it appears to him that the use to which he applied that simple substitute for "*men in buckram*," is of more value to the light infantry officer, than to all the rest of the service put together.

But, not to fire before I am loaded, or, in other words, not to put the cart before the horse, allow me to mention, that I too, more than some half-a-dozen years ago, being then a somewhat zealous Light Infantry Captain, did, at divers times and places, make use of the said graduated rope in the drill of my company, in sundry parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without having ever heard of *Capt. Brews*, or any one else, having done so before me; and, certainly, without letting Lord Frederick Fitzclarence into the secret; so I take it we must all three be very clever fellows.

But "on their own merits modest men are dumb," you know, so I shall say no more on that head, but proceed at once to mention, in plain sober terms, that there is no part of the drill in which the graduated ropes can be applied with such advantage, as in that of a light company, particularly when a regiment happens to be so frittered away in detachments, (as is generally the case in Ireland, and, of late years, in the north of England,) that its light company can seldom have an opportunity of practising the various evolutions peculiar to extended order, in combination with the battalion. In Ireland, for instance, we had seldom more than half the regiment together; and in England, I have been detached with two companies. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary to adopt some plan to keep my young fellows in training, or be content to remain little better than common buffers; and I therefore naturally adopted the simple plan of forming nine, seven, or five substitutes for companies, according as desired, by selling off for each two steady men, who held the extremities of a rope, fastened in length to the strength or number of files then left of the company, and marked off in four parts with slips of rag, indicative of subdivisions and sections. Thus prepared, the whole fell in, in line, with the company on the left; and

the words of command being given, and the bugle signals sounded as with a battalion under arms, manœuvring in combinations with its light company, every light infantry evolution would be practised with the same, and even with greater precision than with a real battalion, because no part of a manœuvre need be bunglingly or confusedly hurried through, as is but too often the case with a young light company when out with its regiment; but every part can be explained, and even repeated over and over again, till thoroughly understood, and steadily, yet smartly executed. In short, by these simple, *independent* means, we were not only able to acquire the greatest precision in moving to the front, and taking up correct intervals in extended order, for covering lines of different given strengths, &c., but we found it particularly convenient in practising the more complex arrangements in covering the retreat by alternate companies, and wings, and other manœuvres, in which a young light company, for want of sufficient practice, are frequently at fault.

But, *verbum sat*,—for I conceive I have said quite enough to draw the attention of any zealous Light-Bob towards the peculiar convenience of the graduated rope-drill for his branch of the service, above all the rest; and that long all I have aimed at in this little “skirmish,” I beg leave at once to sound a “halt,”—“close,”—and “retire,”—without any “alarm,” and remain, “in reserve.”

Your once light-footed, but now clod-hopping humble servant,

CINCINNATUS.

Uniform of Naval Mates

MR. EDITOR,—The “Mates” of a gun-room ~~man~~ beg the favour of the insertion of the following letter in your valuable Journal, when a spare space occurs.

TO THE HON. GEO. ELLIOT.

SIR,—Permit me respectfully to ask, if an oversight has not occurred in the exclusion of the Mates of his Majesty's Navy from the distinction of a dress uniform, in common with the other officers of their own class, *i. e.* Second Masters, Assistant Surgeons, and Clerks, who are permitted to wear the full-dress coat of the rank to which they are aspirants, without the epaulettes.

In respectfully submitting their reasonable wishes to you, Sir, they presume not to dictate, but hope a revision in their present uniform, similar to the above officers, may be granted. And have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

AN OLD MATE.

Suggestion for the Equipment of Lancers.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to suggest a new mode of equipment for lancers which, I humbly conceive, will be found decidedly preferable to that, proposed by your ingenious correspondent, J. H. H., in the September number of your valuable Magazine.

Instead of attempting to combine the carbine with the lance, I would arm eight men in each troop with regulation rifles; and the remainder with fourteen-inch rifle pistols, provided with spring butts, the pistol to be worn in the girdle, the butt to be carried in the left holster. For the short heavy ashen lance now used by the British cavalry, I would substitute the long, and very light bamboo spear of the Dells, which, during the campaigns of 1827 and 1828, so frequently prevailed over the bayonets of the Russian infantry. The weighty curved sabre and ponderous steel scabbard, at present in use, I would also exchange for a light but effective Highland broad sword with a leathern sheath.

The ~~hand~~ grenade, except in very skilful hands, has generally been found more dangerous to those who employ it than to those against whom it is projected. I think, therefore, that instead of arming with it any portion of the cavalry, it would be better to furnish each squadron with a six-pounder rocket tube and to have four men (the smallest and lightest in the

squadron) equipped as rocketeers. ~~Each~~ regiment would thus be provided with from sixty to a hundred of those terror-striking missiles, a single discharge of which, if directed with ordinary skill, would so disorder any isolated body of infantry to which they might be opposed, as to render its destruction by an out and out charge with the lance far from difficult.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

JULIUS.

Dress, Grades, and Titles of Naval Officers.

MR. EDITOR,—Much has been said upon the subject of the improved dress of the masters, surgeons, and pursers of the Royal Navy, and of some of the *minor grades* of their respective departments, who are distinguished by epaulettes, *red collars*, *cuffs*, &c.

Perhaps, no officer in the service would complain of the *master* having a dress so much like that of the lieutenants, as he is a *sailor*, an executive officer,—and frequently performs the *duty* of lieutenant.

But a general dissatisfaction seems to exist among the “*mates* and *midshipmen*,” with respect to the dress of the *civilians*—the *surgeons* and *pursers*,—which is now very nearly the same as the lieutenants; while those of the *mates* and *midshipmen* have undergone no corresponding change.

They still have the *white* upon their collars; and have nothing to distinguish them from footmen, but their cocked hats and swords.

Have the goodness bear in mind, Mr. Editor, that the “*mates*” are *midshipmen* who have passed their examinations for lieutenants, (many of them, alas! years before some of these distinguished, *militarily-dressed civilians* entered the service,) and as vacancies occur, have to fill the places and to perform the duties of lieutenants. While, on the other hand, it may be seen by the “Regulations established by the King in Council, relative to his Majesty’s Service at Sea,” that *surgeons* and *pursers* are *not permitted* to take “military command” of any of his Majesty’s ships.

Justice then, and, I may say, the good of the service, require that this *invidious* distinction of dress should be removed.

The military dress should be given to the *military man*. Imagine a person totally unacquainted with the “ranks and ratings” on board a British man-of-war, viewing for the first time all the officers on the quarter-deck of a first rate. How wonder-stricken would he be at the sight of such an heterogeneous assemblage! And what a variety of questions he would be under the necessity of asking before he could form any idea of the characters before him!

The *white*-collared gentry, it may be easily conceived, would claim no small share of his attention; nor could he avoid expressing his surprise at the more officer-like dress of the *surgeons* and *pursers*, when their persons and their *respective duties* were explained to him.

Passing over many other observations which an acute observer might be supposed to make upon this subject, let us speculate upon the inquiries he may chance to make respecting some of the other officers. He finds the first person he points out is the “*master*.” Presently, he begs to be informed “who that is?” And is told, “he is the *commander*.” Again, he wishes to know who a third is, and he learns that “he is the *captain*.” He is puzzled by all he has seen and heard; and not a little so, to make out the meaning of the terms “*master*”—“*commander*”—and “*captain*.” But after some cogitation, he comes to the conclusion, that the *captain* must be subordinate to the *master*,—and imagines that the *commander* (as the word implies) is the *commanding officer*.

Great, however, is his astonishment, when he learns that the *master* is inferior to *all the lieutenants*!—and that the *commander* is inferior to the captain! Reflection can in no way reconcile to him the apparent contradiction.

All this confusion of terms could, I think, with advantage to the service, be easily remedied by giving the officers the *titles of their corresponding ranks in the army*: and by an alteration with respect to the "*mates*" (who have at present *no rank*) which I will briefly explain.

The midshipmen might still be so called, though it is certainly an insignificant appellation for an officer; but as soon as they have served their six years, and have passed their examinations for lieutenants, I would have them *styled* lieutenants, and placed upon the Navy List, and upon the books of the ships to which they are attached, as such,*—giving them the *red collar and cuffs, the same as the other officers*, and an epaulette upon the left shoulder.

The lieutenants in the same way should be styled captains.

The commanders—majors.

The captains under three years—lieut.-colonels.

The captains above three years—colonels.

The pay of these officers should continue the same as at present; and I am persuaded that the plan would give general satisfaction.

The mates would be pleased with this distinction, without any increase to the pay which they now receive as mates*, rather than wait, as many of them must do, years longer without that promotion which they deserve, but which the country cannot afford to give them.

The service would be greatly benefited by the increased experience which might be imposed upon that class of officers now called "*mates*," (which, it must be admitted, is a most *undignified* appellation for a *military officer*!) with their improved condition, and more respectable title of lieutenants.

I have suggested this plan to many of my brother officers, and have always found that it met their decided approbation.

If you think my communication worthy of a place in your useful Journal, it is perfectly at your service. Δ.

Bath, October 22, 1833.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

FULLY inclined ourselves to practise the doctrine which sayeth "Neither a borrower nor a lender be," we still find ourselves thwarted by the want of reciprocity on the part of our cotemporaries. To the former limb of the maxim we scrupulously adhere—would that our neighbours would not so unsparingly compel us to a breach of the latter! The fact is, that no practice in the present day has been carried to such unjustifiable lengths as plagiarism, unredeemed by any rational justification for concealment of the plundered originals. Once more, respected brethren, we repeat to ye, in good part—take what ye will from our humble stores, only say, as a *quid pro quo*, where you got it.

Circumstances induce us to defer for the present month the communication of R.

The further offer of our Sheerness Correspondent is accepted. A confidential communication is requested.

We cordially thank our friend "A Subscriber," and desire his more frequent correspondence.

We cannot pretend to furnish replies to each of our numberless communicants; but we assure them, if assurance be required, of our attention to their communications. To authors or artists, whose works, of whatever description, still remain for notice, we have only to plead the inadequacy of our space to the demands upon it. They are far from being overlooked, and remain on our roster.

* Which is considerably more than that of the midshipmen.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;
OR,
NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

• AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE inauguration of Mr. Littleton, as virtual Viceroy of IRELAND, has been signalized by the abrupt dismissal from the Commission of the Peace of Colonel Blacker, a popular Protestant magistrate, on the alleged ground of that gentleman's irreproachable conduct and character, both in his judicial and private capacity! At any period prior to the present, such a measure, so grounded, might have appeared somewhat incongruous and arbitrary, if not unconstitutional: it is now felt to be reconcilable with the tone of liberal government, as well as conducive to the march of "coming events," which "cast their shadows before." Those shadows are palpably of a portentous complexion.

The effects of Combinations on the one hand, and Commissions on the other, seriously menace the frame of Society in Great Britain.

We regret to find that the breach in the 15th Hussars, which we thought had been healed by the judicious and equitable interference of the General Commanding-in-Chief, has been re-opened. On the merits of the present case, though accurately informed, we refrain, of course, from pronouncing an opinion *pendente lite*; but we do not hesitate to observe, generally, that a system of government has been lately developed in the distinguished corps alluded to which is obviously at variance with the temperate and rational spirit inculcated at Head Quarters, and which, for the interests of the 15th Hussars and of the Army, must be checked.

The remarks which we thought it necessary to offer last month upon an occurrence connected with the married members of the Service have, we find, attracted that notice for which we designed them. In the Letter which we give below, the question of the "Married Interest," &c. has been prosecuted more in detail, and practically illustrated by an intelligent Correspondent, whose facts we commend to the attention of Authority. At the same time we would beg our wedded Comrades and their fairer Halves to feel assured, that we seek only to restore to the *single* those accommodations and privileges which, in the order of Hymen, may have been usurped by the *double* without desiring to infringe a jot upon the comforts of the latter, which we should rejoice to see legitimately advanced in the *two-fold* ratio of their condition. We may add, *en passant*, that our comrades at large may confidently rely upon our mediation and advocacy in every case of actual grievance, and within the bounds of respectful though firm remonstrance, as becomes Soldiers and Seamen actuated by a high moral sense of discipline.

Richmond Barracks, Dublin, Nov. 16th, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—In your last number, you have inserted some very judicious

and temperate remarks regarding the regimental married interest, and have briefly adverted to the late affair in the 59th regiment.

These have been read and acquiesced in by the most sensible and intelligent men of the British army; they have been copied into almost every provincial paper, and their effect has been to increase very much the reputation for independence that has always been the characteristic of the United Service Journal.

The case to which you have there alluded is not one that ought to meet the public eye; but the feeling it has created in the army in Ireland is without a parallel. You have well styled it an arbitrary act, it was also an unmanly one. But, thank God! it needs little comment. All who have heard of the case, in its various bearings, more especially those who were on the spot, have unanimously pronounced it one that requires no fuller opinion on its demerits. It has served, however, to remind the military public of the necessity of some regulations taking place, that may restrict the undue influence of the married officers, and the secret one of their wives. You say well that a barrack was not intended for a female community. But it is equally notorious that, at the present day, especially throughout Ireland, the feeling seems to be that it is *mainly* intended for them.

The *espionage* into the private affairs of single officers, the reports which are daily made to the commanding-officer regarding them, would appear incredible to an old campaigner. Fortunately for my own regiment, my commanding-officer is a single man. In others, where this is not the case, I have heard of many acts which may not have the unmanly traits that belong to that of the 59th, but are in themselves quite as arbitrary, and recognise the same summary principle.

I at first intended giving you, in this letter, a list of the many annoyances to which I am at this moment subjected, from the near residence of a married officer. These are not aggravated by the character of the lady, who is high-born, high-bred, and very good tempered; but are the natural consequence of the system of officers' wives and officers' children occupying barrack-rooms. My petty vexations, however, (many of them brought on by my wish to study this lady's comfort,) swelled so much under my pen, and yet appeared so light compared to what I have seen suffered by others, that I shall only shortly state that my comfort are greatly broken in upon, and my hospitality materially abridged.

Independent of the reports to the commanding-officer, and the system which, when he is married, seems almost universal, as to curtailing pleasures which *all* single men, whether civil or military, more or less indulge in, I could call your attention to the overbearing preponderance of the married interest, as regards quarters,—as regards regimental messes,—as regards regimental allowances for baggage.

On taking over a barrack, the rooms are chosen by seniority. Many are the tricks and hints (and sometimes from the married commanding-officer the latter are significant enough) as to married individuals getting the preference. From good-nature, many single men yield the point, and are generally little thanked for their kindness. But when officers go on leave, or on detachment, the system is frequently changed. The married officer then obtains from his married Colonel the authority to occupy two or three of the best quarters, to the prejudice of his seniors. This is unjust, and keeps up the prevalence of married people in barracks.

At the mess-meetings, how strongly the married men muster! how eloquent about expense, newspapers, and cooks! And yet they seldom give us the advantage of their society. In some regiments, where the married interest is strong, the whole of the mess-arrangements are under its surveillance.—This too is unjust!

Lastly, as regards baggage-allowances. Until lately, I had no idea of the distinctions here drawn: so strong, it seems, are they, that at a public

regimental mess table I heard an officer of the 80th regiment broadly assert, that "in his regiment the rate of baggage allowance for officers was altered, and that in *regimental orders* the *married* officer was permitted to carry more baggage than the *single* one of the *same rank*." An officer near him looked somewhat incredulous, when the same officer stated, that "in no one instance, since the regiment had come home from the Mediterranean, had a company on the march ever received his Majesty's regulated allowance of 1s. 6d. per mile." When asked where the surplus went, he professed ignorance; but supposed "it either went to the carriage of the quartermaster's stores, or to that of the baggage of the married men."

I cannot state positively that all this is true; but I *can* that I have heard it *publicly* asserted, *publicly* believed, and it ought to be *publicly* disproved. How many of these grievances, by a representation to the higher authorities, might be remedied! But we all know how cautious officers are ere they embroil themselves with those above them. The grievances themselves should not exist.

I shall now conclude. I trust your exertions will still continue in favour of the bachelors of the army: these form the most efficient, the most military, and the easiest pleased class of his Majesty's soldiers.

Yours obediently,

A SINGLE MAN.

Captain Ross and his nephew, Commander Ross, continue to run the round of popularity. Publicly and privately *fêted*, the former seems the Lion of the day, though, as he himself good-humouredly relates, there are dissentients from this enviable denomination. The Polar Navigator happened, a few days after his arrival, to be in a shop, of course *incog.*, when two gentlemen were discussing him. "Have you seen Captain Ross?" quoth one. "No," said the other, "but I'm told he's more like a *Bear* than a *Lion*." The magnifying power of the great Solar Microscope is a trifle to that of the Press, and the links of Material Creation dwindle in connexion and fitness before the creative powers of the Fourth Estate. Thus, was a change of linen, wrapt up in a handkerchief and forgotten in a Cab, magnified into the ample and inestimable MSS. of the Captain's Polar Adventures:—but not content with the startling effect of this "Pass-*presto*," the conjurors of the Broad Sheet employed a Policeman, who persevered in tracing the Cabman till he actually discovered that learned Theban reading the MSS. with great *gusto* to a literary Waterman on the stand! Wide-spread and grave has been the gossiping on this facetious fabrication.

At the first meeting for the season of the Geographical Society, on the 11th ultimo, Captain Ross was presented, by the Chairman, Mr. Hamilton, with the Medal bestowed by that Society for Geographical discovery. The award was announced and justified in a handsome preliminary address by the Chairman, and was conferred amidst the acclamations of a crowded assembly.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL has sailed from our shores upon his self-imposed pilgrimage to the Southern Hemisphere in behalf of Science. The best wishes and admiration of civilized Europe accompany that gifted man in his noble expatriation, and invoke his safe return with all his objects crowned.

On the 12th ultimo the King of the Belgians opened the Session of

the Belgian Chambers by a speech, intended as a pendant for that of the King of Holland, of which the only precise and statesmanlike passage is the following,—which we commend to the attention of our rulers :

"I am pleased to observe the progress and discipline of our troops. The army has, in consequence, acquired new titles to my solicitude. Projects of law will be submitted to you for fixing on *equitable bases* the situation of the military of different grades in which they are to be placed. I recommend to your attention the project of law, presented at the last session, for *fixing the military pensions*, and on the law for their obtaining them."—(Speech of the King of the Belgians, on opening the session, Nov. 12.)

The Civil Contest in SPAIN proceeds indecisively, but with a moral balance in favour of Don CARLOS, in whose cause, though he does not *personally* appear or move in the matter, one third of the kingdom is already arrayed in arms. To produce this result there must exist some strong and leading motive or principle, apart from the instigation, of mere partisanship or the consideration of self-interest. On the other hand, the most active efforts are made by the Queen Dowager and her party to *popularize* the person and pretensions of the former, and allure followers. General Saarsfield commands the main body of the Queen's forces in the North, having his head-quarters at Burgos, and being surrounded by bodies of Carlists, against whom he does not appear to have undertaken any active operations of moment. It is, however, extremely difficult to judge of the actual state of affairs in Spain, from the conflicting nature of the statements which reach this country principally through France—a partisan of the Christinos.

The position of Dom MIGUEL and the Portuguese army is securely maintained at SANTAREM. The occupation of that line was judicious. The Pedroites have appeared before it, but have not ventured an attack; while they have sustained a signal overthrow on the south of the Tagus, at Alcacer do Sal, having been attacked there on the 2d ult. by General Lemos, and totally routed with an acknowledged loss of 800 men. This has been the most severe defeat received by either party during the war, excepting perhaps the early affair of Souto Redondo, in which the Pedroites were also the sufferers. St. Ube's, in the vicinity of which this disaster occurred, was closely threatened.

The reports, just received and mentioned in our last, relative to the precarious situation of Dom Miguel and his army were unfounded. The movement upon Santarem was well planned and conducted.

Lisbon, November 10th, 1833.

MR. EDITOR,—My having been at Peniche for some weeks has prevented me from continuing to inform you of our military operations, which, though far from being decisive, have nevertheless been very important. Our army attacked the Miguelites at Laranjeiras, Campo Grande, and Fiores, on the 10th and 11th of October last; and though the Miguelites fought these two days better than ever, they were obliged to retreat to Santarem. But, owing to some false manœuvre on our side, they were able to retreat in good order to that town. Santarem is renowned in our history and wars, for its commanding situation on the main road leading from Lisbon to the provinces of Beira Alta and Beira Baixa. It is, nevertheless, an open town, with an old castle without any material importance in the system of modern warfare. But it is, in all cases, a good position, and even more; to an army numeri-

cally superior to that we can muster at Cartaxo. Unless some new insurrections may come to menace or to cut off the communications of the enemy with Coimbra, Golegã, Thomar, or Abrantès, we shall not be able to direct, with success, an open attack against them, without waiting till some new battalions lately raised at Lisbon may have joined the army. Whatever may be the result of this attack, true it is that nobody can yet flatter himself to foresee the end of this unfortunate war. Dom Pedro and his ministers have no influence at all in the country; their words and promises are not trusted, neither by the Miguelite army nor by the people, so that all the partisans of Dom Miguel stand yet by him. To prove how Dom Pedro is hated in Portugal, it will suffice to say that neither *his presence, his name, nor his promises* have, to this day, seduced or snatched away from Dom Miguel's party any man of any military or political influence in the country! The very same brothers of his favourites, Rocha Pinto and Renduffe, side with Dom Miguel. On this account our forces and chances are, in general, counterbalanced. If we have the advantage of the two greatest towns in the kingdom, the best fortress (Peniche), a squadron, some sea-ports, and, no doubt, better officers, Dom Miguel, on the contrary, may depend on the most part of the country, and dispose of all its resources:

“ Mulciber in Troiam, pro Troia stabat Apollo.”

This situation, inasmuch as it concerns my own party, is the fault of Dom Pedro and of his minions alone. Their behaviour has been such that *Miguelites* and *Liberals* have suspected that Dom Pedro had an *arrière pensée*—a secret intention to trample on the constitution and usurp the crown of his daughter. This distrust increases every day, in consequence of the unnatural violences of which the amiable and forlorn Donna Maria is the object and victim at her father's, or, to speak correctly, at her own palace. The poor innocent Queen is kept like a prisoner; no Portuguese is allowed to see her, and still less to address her a single word, but in the presence of her father's confidants, the Brazilian *Argus*. She was lately severed and deprived of all her old servants, because they dared to protest against the ill-treatment used against their Royal Mistress. The partisans of Dom Pedro, *viz.* the rabble, the *rump* of all parties in Portugal, from the Bonapartists to the demagogues of 1820, say that all those precautions were resorted to because there was a complot to put immediately the queen, Donna Maria, at the head of the government, for she is now fifteen years old, and, of course, able and entitled to govern by herself, according to the constitutional law enacted in the *Cortes* of Lisbon in the year 1674. If such a complot exists, it is, no doubt, a patriotic one. If Dom Pedro is to govern like Dom Miguel, as he really does—if there is no charter at all, no other law but the wild caprice of Dom Pedro's minions, then the sooner the Queen takes the reins of the government the better. This, or any other change in the government, *'tis a consummation devoutly to be wished*, as the only means to restore confidence, and to shake some partisans of Dom Miguel, who, from personal hatred to, and fear of, Dom Pedro, would rather perish than submit to him or to his ministers. If this change is not adopted, the civil war will continue to lay waste the country, and Portugal will be reduced to a heap of ruins.

I hear, just now, that Coimbra has proclaimed the Queen, and that the gallant Napier, even against the opinion and orders of the presumptuous Dom Pedro, has effected a landing at Nazareth, with 700 men, and has decided to proceed to begin the blockade of Madeira.

Your most obedient and obliged servant,

PORTUENSE.

Marshal Jourdan expired in Paris on the 23d ultimo, in his 72d year, after a career of some glory and a life without reproach. Inferior

in military talents to his brother Marshals, he surpassed them in disinterested and consistent patriotism; and has died the poorest of the Revolutionary Paladins. SEBASTIANI is said to aspire to the vacant *Bâton*.

The following is an outline of Communications which have reached us from the spot, descriptive of the Exercises of the Austrian Army in the North of Italy :—

In the early part of September, the manœuvres of the Austrian army in Lombardy commenced, by the passage of the Mincio, below Peschiera, (at which Fortress that river runs out of the Lago di Garda,) by Walmoden's Corps, 20,000 strong, advancing from the West, in pursuit of an army of nearly equal strength, and supposed to have been previously defeated on the Western, but now occupying some commanding ground on the Eastern bank of the Mincio. The movements of the *First* day embraced the passage of the River and the turning of those Heights.

On the *Second* day, Walmoden, flushed by his previous success, attacked and compelled the enemy to retreat gradually upon Peschiera, in which place, however, Walmoden now discovered that the Enemy's Reserve of 20,000 men had arrived from Verona on the previous night, and was ready to *debouche* upon him.

It became necessary, therefore, hastily to retrace his steps, and fall back in the direction of Mantua, with the view of rejoining a Corps supposed to have been previously detached by him across the Po. The Enemy, in his turn, assumed the offensive, and crossing the Mincio, by a second Pontoon Bridge, under the guns of Peschiera, formed a junction on the West Bank with their Reserve, which issued simultaneously from the Town, and, thus united, bivouacked in front of Walmoden's new position.

The operations of the *Third* day commenced by an attempt, on the part of the Enemy, to turn this position by its left, and concluded with a general action in a clear campaign country, over which Walmoden was driven. The scene of the previous operations had been rugged, intersected with vineyards, and unfitted for the movements of cavalry.

The Austrian infantry are described as splendid; especially the Grenadiers and Light Troops, both Croats and Tyrolese. The former are remarkable in many respects—their dress, like their complexion, is brown, they howl formidably, eat next to nothing, are forced by law to marry at seventeen, and march at the rate of six miles an hour over any country. They wear the sky-blue pantaloons of the Hungarians. The Yager corps have an admirable sort of grey uniform with a peculiar-shaped chako. It was universally admitted by those present, that they had never seen troops march so well or bear fatigue with so little appearance of it. A great portion of the Reserve from Verona had marched thirty miles, and were still singing joyously as they defiled at midnight through the villages adjoining Peschiera. The Artillery is heavily constructed, and slow in action, forming a striking contrast with the rapid movement and brilliant execution of the British. The Cavalry had little scope for display till the last day, nor did they then appear to particular advantage. They consisted merely of four regiments,—two of Hussars, one of Cuirassiers, and one of Dragoons. The latter appeared the best mounted. Many of the hussars were dismounted to accommodate, with their horses, the strangers,—English, Prussians, &c.—who were present at the Exercises. The latter were each attended by an orderly, who followed, like his shadow, carrying “creature-comforts” for their use, while artillery horses were employed to convey their carriages from quarter to quarter, with which (quarters) they were most attentively provided, being further most hospitably and cordially received by the inhabitants.

Nothing in short could exceed the polite attention shown to, and the substantial comforts provided for the Visitors by the Commander-in-chief, Ra-

datski, and the Austrian officers, who are described in language of grateful warmth, as divested of all affectation, essentially polite, frank, hospitable, and highly principled.

At the Grand Review, which closed the manœuvres, there were in line 60,000 men and 130 guns.

Orders have been issued to suspend the recruiting of the Army.

HALF-YEARLY PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE half-yearly public examinations at Sandhurst were held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of November, before a Board of Commissioners, at which there were present, besides General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, the Governor, and Colonel Sir George Scowell, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Institution, General Sir W. H. Clinton, Lieut.-Generals Sir John Lambert and Sir Hudson Lowe, Major-General Gardiner, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Garvoek, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The conduct of these examinations varied little from the usual course of proceeding, which has often been detailed in our pages; and, at the close of the third day, the following officers studying at the senior department, all of whom had acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, were presented by the Board with certificates of qualification of the highest class:—Major W. N. Hutchinson, 76th foot; Captain J. Michel, 64th foot; Captain W. Hope, 7th foot; Captain W. T. Timne, 8th hussars; Lieut. F. J. T. Hutchinson, 74th foot.

The examination of these officers embraced the most important subjects relating to pure and mixed mathematics, which enter into the course of study pursued at the senior department of the college; and among the propositions exhibited, and of which *extempore* solutions were given, were several which involve the application of the higher analysis in the theory of curves: examples of dynamical equilibrium among bodies, in respect of subjects connected with the science of the engineer; and demonstrations of several useful problems in practical astronomy, which seem, very properly, to form an essential element in the instruction given at the institution.

The whole of these officers had also taken advantage of an extension (lately granted) in the general period of residence at the senior department, to qualify themselves for a species of examination admitting greater exercise of mental power, than that afforded by one conducted *visd voce* alone: it consisted in the composition of written solutions to sundry propositions in mathematics and fortification, selected at hazard from papers printed for the purpose, and these solutions, which had been given on a preceding day appointed by the Governor, were now laid before the Commissioners, and appear to have comprehended several scientific investigations, relating to the higher departments of the military art, which could not have been so completely treated in any other manner.

The public examination of the officers in Fortification consisted in inquiries into the leading principles of the art; comparisons of the systems of Permanent Defence, invented by different engineers, with descriptions of the improvements recently introduced therein; the nature of field works of all kinds, the manner of disposing them for the purposes of defensive warfare, and the methods of constructing them in cases where defiling from commanding heights becomes indispensable; and lastly, the processes employed in mining, and the operations involved in the attack and defence of fortresses and field works, were stated with precision, and in such a way as to place before the mind a vivid picture of that most interesting and important branch of the military service.

The military surveys of ground, executed by various officers of the depart-

ment, which were laid upon the tables of the board-room, on the present occasion, were of unusual extent. For, besides the survey of nearly a hundred square miles on the Sussex coast, embracing Brighton and its environs, (noticed in our report of the last half-yearly examination,) and which, as having been executed in part by Captains Michel and Tinne and Lieutenant Hutchinson, was now again exhibited as one of the required tests of their ability; there were also shown two other surveys, including almost an equal surface of country: one of part of the Isle of Wight, by Captain Hope; and the other of the borders of Sussex and Hants, displaying some excellent drawing, by Major Hutchinson, Captain Townsend, 83d foot, and Lieutenant Strachan, 68th foot. Another plan was also produced by Captain Wilson, 96th foot, showing the progress made, during the present term, in the construction of a large bastioned fort, in rear of the college, for the practical improvement of the officers at the department in field fortification.

At the close of the examinations at the junior department, the following Gentlemen Cadets were recommended by the Board to the General Commanding-in-Chief, in the order of their merit, as given below, to receive ensigncies in the line, without purchase; and the first five of the number, having each passed an examination in one branch of study beyond the required course, were further presented with honorary certificates of approbation:—Charles E. P. Gordon; Christopher B. Cardew; James W. Hoste; Hudson Lowe; William M. De Butts; John J. C. Drake; John M. Daniell; Thomas A. Nixon; John F. A. Hartle; John Stuart.

By the result of the examinations, above forty other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying themselves for commissions, in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to military purposes; in permanent and field-fortification, and the attack and defence of places; in Latin, and general history; and in the modern languages. And fourteen had also, during the half-year, completed the course of professional education in military surveying, and fifteen in the actual construction of entrenchments and saps in the field, as well as in the formation of stockades, in hand-grenade practice, &c., with the assistance of the usual detachment of royal sappers and miners.

GRAHAM'S ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following is an account of a recent survey made of the Volcanic Island, which, in 1831, rose from the sea between the islands of Pantalaria and Sicily:—"The Volcanic Island, which has ceased to appear in the canal of Malta, has left in the same place a dangerous shoal of an oval figure, about three-fifths of a mile in extent, having its longest diameter in the direction from S.S.E. to N.N.W., and being something less in size than the base of the island itself when visible. The upper surface is composed principally of black stones, and some of a darkish yellow, exactly like those observed round the crater of the volcano, with a sprinkling of sand here and there. In the centre is a black rock of the diameter of about twenty-six fathoms, over which there are eleven feet of water, with the exception of two points in the line from N.E. to S.W., which have a depth of only nine feet. At the distance of sixty fathoms from the central mass, there are two and a half, three, four, five, and six fathoms water, the depth of which increases with the distance. At seventy-five fathoms from the S.W. of the central rock, there is a small detached rock with fifteen feet water over it. In every direction around this danger the depth is great. Neither the barrel placed there by Captain Swinburne, in 1832, and which could scarcely make any resistance, nor the discoloured water observed by him, are any longer to be seen. By means of a tolerably correct survey, made with an exact azimuth compass, the vessel being in the direction of the shoal (upon which a boat was stationed), and the highest part of the island of Pantalaria, these two points

were seen bearing N. 54 degrees E. and S. 54 degrees W. The latitude of the point upon which the boat was moored, was found to be 37 degrees 10 minutes N.; and with the assistance of a chronometer, whose daily progression was precisely known, the longitude was fixed at 12 degrees, 44 minutes, 59 seconds E. of Greenwich. The latitude of the volcano, taken by Commander W. Smith, of the English brig-of-war, *Philomel*, when in a state of eruption, was 37 deg. 11 min. N., and the longitude 12 deg. 44 min. E."

GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, ETC.

Admiralty, Oct. 28.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty hereby give notice, that a ball will henceforth be dropped, every day, from the top of a pole on the eastern turret of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, at the moment of 1 o'clock, p.m. mean solar time. By observing the first instant of its downward movement, all vessels in the adjacent reaches of the river, as well as in most of the docks, will thereby have an opportunity of regulating and rating their chronometers.

The ball will be hoisted half way up the pole at 5 minutes before 1 o'clock, as a preparatory signal, and close up at 2 minutes before 1.

By command of their Lordships,

JOHN BARROW.

Horse Guards, Oct. 10, 1833.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Chatham on the 31st day of July, 1833, and continued by adjournments to the 26th of August following, Lieut. Patrick Macfarlane, of the 16th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges:—

"1st. For conduct scandalous, disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that he, Lieut. Patrick Macfarlane, did, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 22nd of June, 1833, appear in the barrack-yard of the cavalry dépôt at Maidstone in a state of intoxication.

"2nd. In that he, the said Lieut. Patrick Macfarlane, did then and there conduct himself in an insubordinate and disrespectful manner towards Colonel Brotherton, Commandant of the said dépôt, his superior officer.

"All such conduct, as aforesaid, being subversive of good order, and highly prejudicial to the discipline of the army."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, together with the prisoner's defence, and the evidence he has adduced in support of it, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, is guilty of the whole of both the charges produced against him, being in breach of the articles of war.

"The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the whole of both the charges produced against him, does therefore sentence him, the prisoner, Lieut. Patrick Macfarlane, of the 16th regiment of infantry, to be cashiered.

"The Court, having performed the painful duty of passing sentence, trusts that it will not be deemed to be trespassing beyond the bounds prescribed by the custom of the service in most humbly recommending the case of the prisoner, Lieut. Macfarlane, to his Majesty's merciful consideration, on account of the length of time he has served, of his having received three wounds in the service (one of which was in the head, and from which he still suffers), as well as from the general debilitated state of his constitution, as evinced by a severe epileptic fit with which he was seized when before the Court, and on account of his having a wife and five children entirely dependent upon his military pay for their support.

"The Court does not, however, mention these circumstances as extenuating, in any degree, the great breach of discipline of which the prisoner has been found guilty, but as rendering him and his family objects of compassion."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

His Majesty has been further pleased so far graciously to consider the recommendation of the Court as to command that the value of an Ensigny should be granted the prisoner, under such restrictions as may be considered most beneficial to his family.

The General Commanding in Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Lieut. Patrick Macfarlane, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By Command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding in Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

Horse Guards, Oct. 12, 1833.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Chatham on the 26th of August, 1833, and continued by adjournments to the 11th of September following, Lieut. J. Waller Poe, of the 55th Regiment, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.:—

"For that he, Lieut. J. Waller Poe, of the 55th Regiment, being a passenger on board the *Cæsar*, on her passage from Calcutta to England, was, on or about the 12th of February, 1832, accused of stealing a 5*l.* Bank of England note and certain articles of wearing apparel, the property of one Thomas Ross, then acting as his servant, and which property the said Thomas Ross alleged had been taken out of his trunk in the said Lieut. Poe's cabin; and the aforesaid accusation against the said Lieut. Poe having thereupon been inquired into by Capt. Watt, commanding the ship, by Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, and other officers on board, they, the said officers, and the passengers, forthwith expelled the said Lieut. Poe from their table and society, not permitting him to enter the general cabin, or to have any association whatever with them, during the remainder of the voyage; nevertheless the said Lieut. Poe, under circumstances so degrading and disgraceful to him, neither then, nor at any time afterwards, took any measures, as became an officer and a gentleman, to vindicate his honour and reputation.

"All such conduct as aforesaid being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with the prisoner's defence and the evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, is guilty of the whole of the charge produced against him, in breach of the articles of war.

"The Court does therefore sentence him, the prisoner, Lieut. J. Waller Poe, of the 55th Regiment of Infantry, to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

"The Court, in coming to the above finding and sentence, trusts it may be allowed to add that it has considered the charge produced against the prisoner entirely in a military point of view, as affecting the good order and discipline of the army, and that it does not mean by its sentence to offer any opinion as to the original charge of theft of which the prisoner was accused by the man Ross."

His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

The General Commanding in Chief directs that the foregoing charge preferred against Lieut. J. Waller Poe, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's approval thereof, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding in Chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

Horse Guards, Oct. 14, 1833.

At a General Court-Martial held at Fort King George, Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, on the 11th day of June, 1833, and continued by adjournments to the 18th of the same month, Staff Assistant Surgeon Doctor Alexander Sinclair was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.:—

"1st. For having, on the 17th of January, 1833, at the town of Scarborough, in the island of Tobago, made an affidavit before Mr. Bennett, the Chief Justice of that Colony, the statement which such contained, written under his own hands, not being founded upon facts, but taken with the view of evading, by the aid of the above-mentioned magistrate, a fine incurred by him, Staff Assistant Surgeon Sinclair, for the trespass of his horse upon government ground, a penalty which, by the orders of Major-Gen. Blackwell, at the time Governor of, and commanding the troops in, the island of Tobago, had been attached as the consequences of such trespass.

"2nd. For having, by means of such affidavit, in which it was stated that the horse had been seized without lawful authority, induced the Chief Justice to give an order

for its delivery from the pound, in which, agreeably to the regulations of Major-Gen. Blackwell, as issued in a garrison memorandum, dated Tobago, October 9, 1833, and signed (by order) G. F. Murray, Fort Adjutant, it had been placed; and which horse was accordingly delivered up to him, Staff Assistant Surgeon Sinclair, without payment by him of the due fine—thereby disavowing the authority of, and setting at defiance the promulgated orders of the officers commanding the troops in the island aforesaid.

“Such conduct, as stated in the abovementioned charges, being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

“The Court, having carefully and fully considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution in support of the charges against the prisoner, Staff Assistant Surgeon Dr. Alexander Sinclair, together with what appears in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion, with regard to the first charge, that the prisoner is guilty.

“That, with regard to the second charge, wherein the prisoner is charged with having violated an order of Major-Gen. Blackwell, such order bearing date October 9, 1833, the Court, in consequence of the prisoner's having waived any objection on account of the error in date, find him guilty of having violated the order of October 9, 1832, and of every other part of the second charge.

“The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of war in such cases made and provided, does therefore, by virtue thereof, sentence the prisoner, Staff Assistant Surgeon Dr. Alexander Sinclair, to be cashiered.

“The Court, having performed the painful duty of passing the above sentence on the prisoner, take the liberty, before closing their proceedings, to state that the impression on their mind is that, at the time of the prisoner's having made the affidavit, he was labouring under great excitement and irritation from what he conceived to be injury, however imaginary.”

His Majesty has been pleased to observe that the finding of the Court could not legally be sustained, inasmuch as it is not justified by the evidence, but directly at variance with that part of it which applies to the charges and the real merits of the case.

His Majesty has therefore been further pleased, under such circumstances, to extend his most gracious pardon to the prisoner, and to command that the Staff Assistant Surgeon Dr. Alexander Sinclair be allowed to return to his duty.

The General Commanding in Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Staff Assistant Surgeon Dr. Alexander Sinclair, together with the finding of the Court and His Majesty's pleasure thereon, be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of the Right Honourable the General Commanding in Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

PRIZES ADVERTIZED FOR PAYMENT IN THE LONDON GAZETTES, AS REPORTED TO THE TREASURER OF THE NAVY, BETWEEN 19th MARCH TO 18th SEPT., 1833.

WAR OF 1803.

CERES, for Spanish vessel of war, name unknown, capt. 8th Feb. 1798.—pay. 26th March, 1833.—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, 13, Great George Street, Westminster.

PELOUS, for Segunda Teresa, capt. 22 March, 1832.—pay. 18th April, 1833.—Agents, Thomas Stilwell and Son, 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

SYLVIA, cutter, for seizures, between 23d June, and 5th Aug. 1832.—pay. 16th May 1833.—Agent, James Pinhorn, Portchester.

TRENT, for Spanish vessel of war, name unknown, capt. 8th Feb. 1798.—pay. 26th March, 1833.—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, 13, Great George Street, Westminster.

NIMBLE, for Guerrero, capt. 19th Dec. 1827, (bounty for slaves)—pay. 13th Aug., 1833.—Agent, J. Petty Muspratt, 9, New Broad Street.

HIND, for Saitia (a droit of Admiralty), seized 9th Nov. 1807.—pay. 13th Sept., 1833.—Agents, Thomas Stilwell and Sons, 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

ALACRITY, sloop, for a piratical misticco (molety of Hull, &c., and bounty money), capt. on the 11th Jan. 1829.—pay. 13th Sept. 1833.—Agents, Thomas Stilwell and Sons, 22, Arundel Street, Strand.

ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NAVAL AND MILITARY INQUIRY.

LETTER from Lieut.-General Sir *Alexander Hope* to Major-General Lord Fitz Roy Somerset.

MY LORD, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, May 30, 1832.

IN obedience to Lord Hill's directions, conveyed in your Letter of February last, I offer my sentiments for his Lordship's consideration on the question proposed, viz.

"How far it may be advisable to make any change in the present system of Clothing the Army, so that a great saving may be made in the expenditure without detriment either to the Colonel, or the Soldier, or the general interest of His Majesty's Military Service?"

This question is thus divided into—

1st, "Whether a great saving can be effected by changing the present system of providing Clothing?" and,

2d, "Whether this can be effected without detriment to the general interests of the Colonel, the Soldier, and the Service?"

The first division relates to public economy, the second involves the interests of the Army; but they are so interwoven as not to admit of separate consideration, and I therefore blend them in one discussion.

The sole responsibility of the Colonel for the pay and equipment of his regiment is the principle of military finance, who is held responsible in his fortune and in his character for the discharge of his duty, in providing the supplies of his regiment.

In the Report of the Finance Committee of 1798 it is admitted that the regulations of Queen Anne "have continued during the subsequent reigns;" and as the same responsibilities still attach to COLONELS, it follows that to remove the supplies from their superintendence would overthrow a system sanctioned by the experience of one hundred and twenty-five years.

The earliest proposal for providing clothing by a general contract was made by the Commissioners of Accounts in 1783, who, on remarking on the duties imposed by Queen Anne's regulations, state,—

"The Clothing Board may go one step farther than they do at present, as they pass judgment on the quality of the patterns, they are equally competent to judge of the price, and may therefore contract for the clothing of every corps."

This opinion is quoted and adopted by the Finance Committee in 1798, who report,—

"Your Committee fully concur in the general principle of clothing the Army by a single contract, made by the EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT, above recommended."

Although professing to be the same, an important distinction prevails, however, between the recommendation of the Commissioners and of the Committee; and which involves an important principle of the present inquiry.

The Commissioners recommend that the General Officers who compose the CLOTHING BOARD should make the contract, whilst the Committee assign this task to the EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

But it requires only to cite the 5th Article of Queen Anne's Regulations to show the difference between the two proposals.

By that Article it is enjoined to the Clothing Board—

"That in case of disputes relating to the goodness of the clothing, the same is to be determined by three indifferent persons, observing this rule, that the General Officers name one referee, and the Contractors another; and if these cannot agree, they shall chuse an umpire, and the General Officers and the Contractors are to oblige themselves to STAND SUCH AWARD."

But the powers of immediate remedy, the safeguard to the Army, thus provided for, in a contract under the Clothing Board, would have been entirely removed if the substitution of a contract made by the Executive Government had followed the suggestion of the Committee, which, instead of arbitration, would have shifted the appeal to an irresponsible body beyond control, and who would not have submitted the fulfilment of a contract made by themselves to the judgment of referees and the decision of an UMPIRE.

But these proposals were both disposed of by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry in 1807, who report their opinion:

"On the whole, we cannot but agree that it is expedient the Colonels should still continue to provide the clothing of their respective regiments."

And as the Committees of Finance of 1817 and 1819 are silent on this subject, the question may be considered to have been at rest from 1807 till now.

It is convenient next in order to investigate the probability of a public saving being effected by a change of system, and for this purpose to ascertain, as near as possible, the sum out of which it must be produced.

The right of a Colonel to the balance of the net off-reckonings, after satisfying the demands for the clothing and accoutrements of his Regiment, is coeval with the system of clothing.

The earliest document on this subject is a report of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1746, which examined the establishment of various regiments for a currency of forty-five years, from 1700 to 1745; and the right of the Colonel to his clothing emolument, therein pointed out, has ever since been acknowledged by Parliament.

Now the net off-reckonings being appropriated, in the first place, to provide the supplies, and the residue forming the Colonel's profit, we have two modes of finding the expenditure, on the amount of which a saving can be attempted.

1st. To ascertain the average cost of the supplies.

2d. To find out the average emoluments arising from clothing a regiment, taking corps of the same strength, and assignments of the same amount; and if the price of clothing is proved from bills actually paid, and the profits are shown from different but equally authentic documents, and a comparison is made between the sums found, the one proof will check the other, and afford the best evidence of which this intricate subject is susceptible.

The results to be looked for will be taken from a regiment of the line as affording the simplest test, and that most important to the public.

The difficulty of the question to be investigated is thus stated by the Committee of Finance:—

"Your Committee have been extremely desirous of being able to present to the House what they could consider as a correct comparison between the charges on the Clothing Fund, calculated per man on an average for any fixed period, either in Cavalry or Infantry Regiments, with the regulated allowances during the same period; but on a minute and attentive consideration of the articles composing the total, they feel it impossible to effect this purpose with that degree of accuracy which would be satisfactory to themselves."

After a review of these articles the Report proceeds:—

"Your Committee must further remark, that all these considerations tending to prove a constant and necessary fluctuation in the charges on the Clothing Fund, do not only apply to different regiments at the same periods, but also to the same regiments under different situations and service, and that not only from year to year, but, from the necessary vicissitudes of military service, from day to day."

But as this fluctuation in the charges equally applies "to different regiments at the same period," and "to the same regiment under different situations," it follows, that the same result will be obtained by examining the expenditure of a number of regiments for one year on a variety of service, as might be expected from examining that of the same regiment for a succession of years in its home and foreign stations.

The present Establishment of Regiments (not in the East Indies) is,

43 Sergeants	} Net Off-reckonings, £2186 7 2
14 Drummers	
36 Corporals	
703 Privates	

The charge for the provision of clothing, caps and accoutrements, founded on the prices paid in 1831, augmented by incidental expenses, such as packing, freight or transport, insurance, band fund and other trifling charges, were found to be for a regiment in

North America	£1581 4 2
Malta	1582 14 8
Jamaica	1011 1 2
Barbadoes	1088 8 8

It is calculated that the expense of a regiment at home is nearly the average of

the four stations given, as the transport of the stores by land equals the freight and insurance, therefore enough has been shown to establish by *this mode of proof*, that the charge against the net off-reckonings for the equipment of a regiment is nearly 1600*l*.

The Assignment being	£2186	7	2
Loss	1600	0	0

Gives Colonel's profit	586	7	2
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It is next proposed to show the cost of equipment by *establishing* the average yearly profits of a Colonel of Infantry.

In pursuance of an Address from the House of Commons, dated the 14th of May, 1830,—

The Colonel's profit on *fifty-nine* regiments was given in to Parliament, as arising between the

5th of January 1829 and
ditto ditto 1830

Under the influence of the variety of service, which belongs to the British Infantry, the clothing profits of the 59 Regiments vary from 183*l*. to 901*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

The *total profits* are found to be £34,572 10 5 .

Giving average for 59 Regiments	£585	19	6
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Profit to the Colonel's assignment, or net off-reckonings	2186	7	2
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Average profit on 59 Regiments for <i>one year</i>	585	19	6
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<i>Average Equipment</i>	£1600	7	8
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The two calculations submitted, having been grounded on documents *entirely different, both in point of time, and their contents, prove* that the average equipment of a regiment in 1831 cost nearly 1600*l*., and consequently the average profit to the Colonel nearly 600*l*.; and which round numbers will be applied, and be hereafter considered as *admitted*, when speaking of the equipment or profits of a regiment.

The next step is to separate the *clothing bill* from the other charges, which collectively make up the sum of 1600*l*. for equipment; and reverting to the bills of 1831, I find these to consist in

Freight	£19	5	3
Packing	39	2	0
Insurance	21	0	0
Yearly average of accoutrements	105	14	0
Yearly average of caps	157	12	8
Alteration of clothing, &c.	50	0	0

£392 14 4

These charges, whether they continue to be borne by the Colonel, or fall on the public by a change of system, must equally be deducted from the total cost of equipment (1600*l*.) and limits the sum, on which a saving can be attempted, to nearly 1200*l*.

The foregoing investigation has now brought the question to its true bearings, namely, Whether the public, by taking the supply of clothing upon itself, can operate a saving upon this great article of supply, which is now furnished with every advantage to the Army by the Colonel, for a sum (upon an average of foreign stations) less than 1200*l*.

Now let this question be looked into with the care which its importance demands, and I am persuaded it will be deemed impossible for any other party to provide clothing of equal quality, without increased expense to the public; for the Government could not, on a change of system, *inherit* the advantages now possessed by the Colonel, and by which alone he is enabled to find the clothing for the limited sum which has been stated.

That many heavy charges in providing the supplies are supported by individuals in relief of the Colonel's expenditure is so well known, and is so easy of proof, as to require but a passing notice in the present argument.

In support of this opinion it may be sufficient to point out—

That the clothiers are obliged to anticipate the wants of regiments by providing largely in advance, and the credit given by them for this purpose is shown by the following statement :

Indian Clothing provided in November	1829	} <i>Is paid</i> Half in April, 1831, Half in July, 1831.
North America, February	1830	
All other stations, April	1830	

An average credit of 15 per cent. is thus given by clothiers, which, upon a change of system, would be transferred to the public.

Again, all expenses for—

Warehouses,
Offices,
Clerks,
Porters,
Stationery, Coals, &c. &c. &c.

are now borne by the clothier, or *other tradesmen* of the Colonel, and with this additional advantage to the public, that no charge can be made for the original cost, or the repair of buildings, or any claim advanced for superannuated servants, as would follow a Government Establishment.

The expenses thus provided for are shared by a number of individuals, and not complained of; *having arisen out of the competition of trade*, and are *fixed by custom* on wealthy and responsible tradesmen. But exonerate those parties from the obligations which bind them to their Colonel, and throw their trade open to adventurers, and every charge supported by them in *diminution* of the *PRESENT PRICE* of *clothing* will be thrown upon the *public*.

But these are not the only expenses from which the public is protected, as the Colonel contributes, as well as his tradesmen, to ensure the economy of the present supply by providing from *his income* for the loss which is consequent to the *FLUCTUATION* in price of the *raw materials*, and more especially in that of wool, the extent of WHICH is shown by the following comparison:

		PRICES:	
		1815.	1831.
Prices of Messrs. Pearce.	Private's Coat	17s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
	Waistcoat	5 6	discontinued
	Trowsers	9 6	7 3
	Shoes	6 9	Boots 7 3
		£1 19 3	£1 7 0

showing a difference of more than 30 per cent. in the price of clothing during the currency of the last sixteen years.

It is not material to inquire how the Colonels have been affected by this fluctuation during these years, but it is important to show that the sum of £200L. assumed as the cost of clothing on the bills of 1831, has been founded on the *lowest prices* which the Colonel has paid, between the years 1815 and 1831 inclusive, and consequently, that his profit, taken at 600L., *will sink* below this sum in every future year, in proportion as the clothier's bill may advance beyond the times of 1831.

How this affects the interest of the Colonel is matter for future consideration; but the rise of prices in the present year affords a direct and *tangible* proof of the loss which a change of system would occasion to the public.

		PRICES.	
		1831.	1832.
Private's Coat		12s. 6d.	13s. 6d.
„ Trowsers		7 3	8 6
„ Boots		7 3	7 3
		£1 7 0	£1 9 3

being an advance of 9½ per cent., which, if taken at 10 per cent., gives an additional charge on the Clothing Bill of this year of 118L. above that of 1831, producing the following result:—

Brought in 1831.		Clothing in 1831.
£600.		£1200
118	Increase	118
Profit in 1832. £182	Cost 1832	£1318

By which it appears the Colonel suffers a loss of 118L. which would have fallen on the public, had the system been changed in the year 1831.

Nothing having been advanced in this argument which cannot be supported by evidence, I conclude that the Government could not remove the clothing from the Colonels, and thereby lose the advantages by which *the present system provides a cheap supply*, without occasioning a certain and heavy loss to the public.

But the question of economy is far inferior in importance to the risk which a change from the present system would bring upon the Army; and I cannot better show the danger which would follow to the interests of the soldier, than by referring to the resignation of the late Major-General William Wynyard and myself of our situations as Inspectors of Clothing, rather than take upon ourselves the responsibility of answering for the quality of *Contract Clothing*.

On this subject we thus express our opinion, in tendering our joint resignation to the Commander-in-Chief.

"As a matter of serious importance in the performance of our present duty, we next beg to notice the responsibility arising out of the inspections we are called upon to make, or to direct, of *Clothing or Great Coats contracted for by the Public*.

"Experience has taught us how difficult it is to ascertain, in every instance, the quality of the articles submitted to our inspection; and in the usual mode of regimental supply, we have always considered the *individual responsibility* of the Clothier to the Colonel and the power of the officer in command of the Regiment, to return deficient articles, an additional and valuable check upon the clothier, as also a strong guard against any deception being attempted upon the inspector. Whereas, in *contract clothing*, the signature of the inspection certificate at once disposes of the public money, and commits the comfort of the soldier, should the vigilance of the inspector have been eluded, and thereby an article of inferior quality been sent to the troops."

The above opinion, which was founded on the experience of a time, where an extended system of contract clothing prevailed, is also supported by considerations of a fixed and important character.

The *good quality* of the clothing is the governing principle of the Colonel, and the *cheapness* of the article is THAT which regulates a contract.

At present the *superior* quality of the clothing is guaranteed by the *personal honour* and *responsibility* of the Colonel, and not less so by the *individual* interest of the clothier and of the manufacturers, with whom he is connected in the clothing districts, and who prosper by the recurrence of annual orders, which ensure to him a *fair profit* and *certain employment*.

But in the case of a contract, *responsibility* cannot be fixed upon a Government, nor blame attached to those who vindicate the agreement, on the plea of having saved the public money; and this, although a false economy, may not only have damaged the military supplies, but have done injury to trade by introducing cloth of an inferior quality into the markets, both at home and abroad.

But passing from every other consideration, there is one argument with which I shall conclude, of such paramount importance, as in my judgment to decide the whole question, viz.

The clothing as now provided is furnished by a number of different individuals, by *separate contracts* for each regiment, and should PARSIMONY, FRAUD or any other cause produce inferior clothing, the injury is limited to the corps to which such clothing is sent, whilst the whole Army, the comfort of 100,000 men, must inevitably suffer by a similar failure of a general contract.

Having shown that public economy and the interest of the service are equally opposed to the clothing being taken from the Colonels, and provided by a general contract, I deem it misplaced to advocate the advantage which would follow such a change, by obtaining a fixed income to the Colonels, founded on a liberal commutation of their ancient rights on the surplus off- reckonings; and I shall therefore restrain what might be said on this head, to a statement which may be useful, should the interest of that body again become a separate question from the clothing, as was the case when Sir David Dundas was Commander-in-Chief, in 1809.

The fact to which I desire to draw the attention of Lord Hill is this, that the income of the present Colonels of Regiments is very much reduced from what it was between eighty and a hundred years ago.

The establishment of a Regiment of Infantry about the year 1740 was nearly the same as it now is; viz.

10 Companies of 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 70 Privates.

The assignment was also of nearly equal amount, being 2177*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

A singular correspondence is also found between the cost of equipment and the clothing profits of Colonels at that period and those of 1831.

Mr. Paterson, agent to Colonel Murray's regiment, gives the following evidence :

In 1744, Assignment	£2173	5	1
The Charge of Equipment	1594	17	1½
Clothing Profit	£578	2	11½
In 1745, Assignment	£2173	0	1
Charge	1602	19	4½
Clothing Profit	£570	0	8½

Now in 1831, though 600*l.* is assumed (for the convenience of argument) as the profit, and 1200*l.* for the equipment, the exact sums, on an average of statistics for that year, were—

For Equipment	£1180	0	7
Profit (average)	593	8	7

The numerical results are here shown to be nearly similar; and although the testimonies of other Agents are not so favourable to the Colonel's income, there is reason to suppose the diminution in these cases arose from want of management, as Colonel Murray's Agent adds this remark to his statement :

"If this clothing had been provided in the usual way by an undertaker, I really believe it would have cost the Colonel 200*l.* more."

The income of Lieut.-General Campbell, arising from clothing as Colonel of the North British Dragoons, from June 1735 to 1745 inclusive, making twelve years, averaged yearly 641*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

But the Colonels in those days had not only the above clothing profits, but received the vacant pay of officers and men, and occasionally the price of a commission. Amongst others, take the evidence of Captain Lovett:—

"The Colonel cannot sell a commission, but if the king accepts of his recommendation, he (the Colonel) is understood to dispose of such commission, and sometimes he gives it away, and sometimes sells it;" and other evidence shows such was the practice.

"In relation to the distribution of the vacant pay of officers, he said, 'That all vacant pay not respited is looked upon as the perquisite of the Colonel, and paid to him without a warrant from the King.'"

I pass from these two sources of profit, as being revolting to the feelings which now pervade the Officers of the Army. But I do submit, that when we find the clothing profits alone in 1776 to be of nearly the same numerical amount as those enjoyed by the Colonels in the year 1831, there is a strong claim upon the liberality of Parliament to increase the allowances of Colonels in a degree that will generally relieve them from the loss on clothing by the fluctuation of markets, and the increased expenses to which they are liable during war for freight and insurance.

I have already shown that a rise in price occasioned a loss to the Colonels in 1832 of nearly 118*l.* I shall conclude by observing, that if the prices from 1815 to 1831 inclusive be examined, it will appear they varied 30 per cent. during that period, and that the Colonels suffered an AVERAGE yearly loss of 15 per cent. equal to 177*l.* in the currency of those years, by the fluctuation which raised the markets in that proportion above those in 1831, which has afforded the favourable, but fallacious, clothing profit of six hundred pounds.

I have the honour to remain,

My dear Lord,

Your truly faithful servant,

Major-General, the Lord FitzRoy Somerset,
Horse Guards.

ALEX. HORE.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Knightsbridge.	39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
2d ditto—Windsor.	40th do.—Canterbury.
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park.	41st Foot—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoon Guards—Brighton.	42d do.—Malta; Stirling.
2d ditto—Nottingham.	43d do.—Waterford.
3d do.—Birmingham.	44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—Cahir.	45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
5th do.—Dublin.	46th do.—Canterbury.
6th do.—Dundalk.	47th do.—Mullingar.
7th do.—Cork.	48th do.—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoon—Dorchester.	49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
2d do.—York.	50th do.—Chatham; ord. to New S. Wales.
3d do.—Ipswich.	51st do.—Corfu, ord. home; Cork.
4th do.—Bombay.	52d do.—Belfast.
6th do.—Piershill.	53d do.—Gibraltar, ord. to Malta; Hull, ord. to Devonport.
7th Hussars—Glasgow.	54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
8th do.—Gloucester.	55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
9th Lancers—Longford.	56th do.—Jamaica; Kinsale.
10th Hussars—Newbridge.	57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.	58th do.—Ceylon; Fermoy, ord. to Plymouth.
12th Lancers—Manchester.	59th do.—Dublin.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.	60th do. [1st battalion]—Gibraltar; Limerick.
14th do.—Dublin.	Do. [2d batt.]—Dublin.
15th Hussars—Cork.	Do. do.—Ceylon, ord. to E. Indies; Cork, ord. to Chatham.
16th Lancers—Bengal.	61d do.—Madras; Chatham.
17th do.—Hounslow.	62d do.—N. S. Wales, ord. to India; Chatham.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Windsor.	63d do.—Cork; Mullingar.
Do. [2d battalion]—Westminster.	64th do.—Cork; Mullingar.
Do. [3d battalion]—Tower.	65th do.—Barbadoes; Portsmouth.
Queen's Own Guards [1st batt.]—Portman St.	66th do.—York, U. C.; Plymouth.
Do. [2d battalion]—Glasgow.	67th do.—Barbadoes; Templemore.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Knightsbridge.	68th do.—Newry.
Do. [2d battalion]—Dublin.	69th do.—St. Vincent; Waterford.
1st Foot [1st batt.]—St. Lucia; Londonderry.	70th do.—Cork; ord. to Gibraltar, Trieste.
Do. [2d battalion]—Glasgow.	71st do.—Bermuda; Fort George.
2d do.—Bombay; Chatham.	72d do.—Cape of Good Hope; Perth.
3d do.—Bengal; Chatham.	73d do.—Malta; Dover.
4th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	74th do.—Dublin.
5th do.—Gibraltar; Templemore.	75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	76th do.—Buttevant, to rel 33d Foot Barbadoes.
7th do.—Malta; Dublin.	77th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
8th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland.	78th do.—Ceylon; Pusey.
9th do.—Mauritius; Fermoy.	79th do.—Quebec; Dundee.
10th do.—Corfu; Plymouth.	80th do.—Naas.
11th do.—Zante; Brecon.	81st do.—Birr.
12th do.—Gibraltar, ord. home; Portsmouth.	82d do.—Edinburgh.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	83d do.—Dublin.
14th do.—Athlone.	84th do.—Jamaica; Portsmouth.
15th do.—Kingston; Carlisle.	85th do.—Sunderland.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	86th do.—Berberie; Portsmouth.
17th do.—New South Wales; Chatham.	87th do.—Mauritius; Portsmouth.
18th do.—Manchester.	88th do.—Corfu; Cork.
19th do.—Trinidad; Tynemouth.	89th do.—Cork.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.	90th do.—Kilkenny.
21st do.—Chatham; ord. by Detach. to N. S.	91st do.—Fermoy.
22d do.—Jamaica; Devonport, ord. to Hull.	92d do.—Gibraltar, Edinburgh.
23d do.—Gibraltar; Clonmel.	93d do.—Barbadoes; Brecon.
24th do.—Montreal; Kinsale.	94th do.—Malta; Cork.
25th do.—Demerara; Drogheda.	95th do.—Corfu; Chatham, ord. to Dublin.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	96th do.—Halifax, N. S.; Sheerness.
27th do.—Enniskillen.	97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
28th do.—Limerick.	98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth.
29th do.—Mauritius; Kinsale.	99th do.—Mauritius, ord. to Ceylon; Portsmouth.
30th do.—Galway.	Rifle Brig. [1st bat.]—Halifax N.S.; Chatham.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Do. [2d battalion]—Corfu; Jersey.
32d do.—Quebec; Templemore.	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
33d do.—Weedon.	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad.
34th do.—New Brunswick; Liverpool.	2d do.—New Providence.
35th do.—Blackburn.	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
36th do.—Antigua; Nenagh.	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
37th do.—Jamaica; Limerick.	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Newfd. Veteran Comp.—Newfd.
	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

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* To relieve 77th at Jamaica.

† 77th and 93d to return to England early in 1834.

‡ Corps next destined for foreign service.

ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY, 1807*.

Lieut.-Colonel Pack moved forward with the left wing of the light brigade (600 rank and file); he directed Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan to lead the rear half up, and to advance in a parallel street with himself. Scarcely had he approached the Franciscan Church, when he lost, by the fire of an invisible and completely unassailable enemy, almost the whole of the men composing the first division, near half of the next company, and a proportionate number of the others. Finding it impossible to penetrate to the great square and castle, the intended object of attack, or to gain an advantageous position in the neighbourhood, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack thought it right to desist, and ascertain the success of Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan's division. The latter had been equally unfortunate, and had even lost the gun by which it had been accompanied, and every man and horse with it having been killed or wounded. Some of the men had by this time taken possession of some buildings to the left of St. Domingo; and Brigadier-General Craufurd's column appearing at the head of a narrow street leading to the back of that convent, Lieutenant-Colonel Pack went to consult with him as to further operations; but the enemy having cut off the communication between the two wings, he could not rejoin his division, and was obliged to share the fate of Brig. Gen. Craufurd. Lieut. Col. Cadogan, who remained in command of the left wing, continued for three hours to defend the position he occupied, with the loss of more than 100 killed and wounded, but was at length compelled to surrender. The right wing of the 28th was commanded by Lt.-Colonel Duff, who was ordered by Brig. Gen. Lumley to proceed as far as he could, without making too great a sacrifice, and to endeavour to take possession of a church on his right. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff accordingly divided his battalion into two wings, each consisting of about 225 rank and file. The left advanced, under the direction of Major Vandeleur, and the right was led by Lieutenant-Colonel Duff towards the church. No opposition was experienced till within fifty yards of the building, when the enemy commenced a severe fire of musketry from the opposite houses. The column pushed on and gained the church; it entered the gate of the court in front; but the doors of the church resisted every effort to break them, and the troops were compelled to seek shelter by forcing open and entering three houses which had not been taken possession of by the enemy, but were commanded by them from houses adjoining. Surrounded on all sides by a numerous enemy, and having no hope of support, Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, about noon, thought it prudent to surrender.—Major Vandeleur, with the left wing of the regiment, proceeded rapidly through the town to reach the river; as he passed all the cross streets he was saluted by a destructive fire upon his flanks, and was likewise fired at in every quarter from the tops of the houses. In going down the last street, they met with a breast-work, composed of bullocks' hides made into sacks, and filled with earth from a ditch in front of it, six feet deep and twelve wide. As they gained the entrenchment on the reverse they sprung into the ditch, out of which they were obliged to assist each other, whilst a tremendous fire was kept up from the houses on both sides. On gaining the point to which they had been ordered, it was found that the street had no outlet at this end, but terminated in a descent to a wall, and a small slope leading down to the flat of the river, and enfiladed by the castle, which now opened upon them at the distance of two hundred yards. To retreat was impracticable.—half the division lay either dead or wounded; and the remainder surrendered.—The right wing of the 36th (six companies), led by Lieutenant-Colonel Burne, under the directions of Brigadier-General Lumley, moved down the street of St. Nicholas, and penetrated to the last cross street, contiguous to the river. Some houses were here forced open, and the columns of the 36th planted on one of them, as a signal to the other columns of the brigade. The enemy opened a destructive fire of field pieces and musketry upon the column in every direction. To add to this, some guns from the beach were likewise considerably advanced, and were covered by about 300 Spaniards, these, however, were charged by Lieutenant Colonel Burne, at the head of a detachment of 50 men, who drove them under the walls of the castle, and spiked the guns. At this time, Brigadier-General Lumley received directions to join Sir S. Auchmuty at the Planza de los Torros; he accordingly retired along the beach, still exposed to a heavy fire from the castle, and joined Sir Samuel's division with the remains of the 5th and 36th regiments. About noon the firing had ceased in all quarters. The British remained in possession of the Retiro and Residencia. About 70 officers and 1000 men were killed or badly wounded, and 120 officers and 1500 rank and file prisoners.—6th. The enemy proposed the evacuation of Monte Video and the whole of the Plata; and on the morning of the 7th, Lieutenant-General Whitelocke signed a treaty to that effect; in consequence of which the troops re-embarked, and the prisoners were exchanged.—10th. Brigadier-Generals Sir S. Auchmuty and Craufurd were sent to England with despatches, and were soon followed by the whole expedition.—23d. Lord Castlereagh brought forward, in the House of Commons, two military plans;

* Continued from p. 563.

† An officer from the enemy having approached with a flag of truce, the firing from the top of Lieut.-Colonel Cadogan's post was consequently ordered to cease, and the Spaniards, availing themselves of this circumstance, poured in such overwhelming numbers, as to render any further resistance unavailing.

‡ The unfortunate Commander-in-Chief of this expedition was tried by court-martial at Chelsea in the early part of 1809, and sentenced to be "cashiered, and degraded wholly and unworthy to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever." The plan of attack on Buenos Ayres, adopted by the Lieut.-General, it would appear, was none of his own contrivance, but one proposed to him by his second in command, Major-General Gower. This was declared by the General himself in his defence (Whitelocke's Trial at large, p. 541). And Major-General Gower admitted, in his evidence, that the basis of the plan adopted by the Lieut.-General was very much like his. Indeed,

one for transferring a portion of the Militia to the Line, and another for raising a Supplementary Militia*.

August.—Expedition against Copenhagen, under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier†.—14th. The fleet between Elsin'ur and Helsingberg. Calms and contrary winds. Transports assembled by brigades, each under the charge of one of his Majesty's ships.—15th. The fleet worked up to Vedbeck, the reserve anchoring nearest the shore, covered by the Surveillante and by several gun-boats and bombs. Major-General Spencer's brigade, under convoy of Admiral Essington, with a division of the fleet, anchored higher up the Sound, to make a diversion. Coast reconnoitred, and dispositions made for landing.—16th. The reserve landed at five in the morning, with the ordnance of a light brigade, and occupied the heights; the remainder of the infantry followed, with the ordnance of another light brigade; a squadron of the 1st light dragoons, horses for the brigades of artillery and for the staff were also disembarked. A flag of truce was received from Major-General Pyeman, Commander-in-Chief in Copenhagen, requesting passports for their Highnesses the two Princesses of Denmark, nieces to his Danish Majesty, to go from Copenhagen to Colding, which were granted. In the evening the army marched by their left in three columns, by Nerun, to Lapi'yl; the centre, by Hermitage and Fortuna to Jagersborg; the left by the coast to Charlottenberg, and lay upon their arms.—17th. At daybreak the army marched by their right, in three columns, to invest the town. The left column established a post at Bagerves mill, and extended from Freborg to Erndrup; that from Jagersborg, by Gladsacks and Venloes, to Fredericksberg, extending to the sea on the right, and towards Falcomergard on their left. The reserve, from Lyngbyl, marched by Bangede and Erndrup, and occupied the space between the two other divisions. Two brigades of the King's German Legion remained at Charlottenfurd, to cover the disembarkation of the cavalry and park of artillery. Major-General Spencer's brigade landed at Skoreshard, and marched into their post on the left of the line. All the divisions giving piquets to the rear, to prevent surprise from the country. Head-quarters established at Hellerup. Transports assembled at Skoreshard, where the cavalry commenced disembarking. Princesses of Denmark came out of the city on their route to Colding, and were received with the honours due to their rank by the brigade of guards, near the palace of Fredericksberg. The piquets of the left town and the town were attacked about noon. At the same time the enemy's gun-boats rowed out of the harbour, and cannonaded the left of the line with grape and round shot. The piquets drove in and pursued the enemy, and resumed their posts, part of the line having advanced to sustain them. His Majesty's gun-brigs and bombs, having been towed as near the harbour as they could, opened a fire, at a considerable distance, upon the enemy's gun-boats, which, after a long cannonade, retired into the harbour.—18th. At daybreak the gun-boats renewed the attack upon the gun-brigs, trusting to the superior weight of their guns. The latter having, during the night, exchanged their cannonades for 18-pounders, the gun-boats retired, but advanced again with increased numbers. A brigade of 9-pounders, from the park, having been brought to the mill, took them in flank, upon which they turned their fire to the lines, and, after cannonading for some time, were driven in, together with their field-pieces, which advanced upon the road. Engineers' tools, &c. &c. having been disembarked, a work was begun at the mill, and considerable progress was made. The same day, the cavalry moved to their quarters at Charlottenberg, Jagersborg, and Venloes, with piquets in the country, and a chain of posts supported by the 1st battalion King's German Legion, from Lorgenfree and Kollekolle, under the direction of Brigadier-General V. D. Decken.—19th. The works carried on by parties of 600 men, relieved every four hours. The gun-boats attacked at day-break, but were driven off by the field-pieces, which were now protected. Some of the pipes were discovered which convey fresh water to the town from Erndrup. The frigates and gun-brigs, having a favourable breeze, took their station near the entrance of the harbour, within reach of throwing shells into the town. Four 24-pounders were brought into the battery at the mill; great progress was made in the work at that place, and on a howitzer-battery in the rear of it, with traverses and cover for the men. Brigadier-General Decken surprised and took the post of Frederickswork, commanded by a major, aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince, who capitulated with 850 men and officers, with a foundry and depot of cannon and powder. The King's household, with part of his Danish Majesty's wardrobe, plate, wine, and books, were suffered to come out of the town, to follow his Majesty, who had withdrawn to Colding, passports having been requested. Some gentlemen residing in the district of Copenhagen, and in the Bailiwicks towards Elsin'ur, having offered their services to accept the office of magistrates and superintendents of police in their respective districts, under the Commander of the Forces, an order was made for that purpose, and sent to be printed and published, and a commission was given in reference to a proclamation printed and published in German and Danish on the day of disembarkation.—20th. Further progress made in the works. More ordnance landed and mounted. A patrol on the left having reported that a body of cavalry, with a corps of infantry in their rear, had been seen in front of Roeskelde, Colonel Røden sent a squadron to reconnoitre them, which found

Lieut.-General Whitelocke appears, from his trial, to have been very undecided and wavering in his conduct, and in that state of mind which reposes on the counsels of others; and yet (in the words of the Secretary of State for the period) he was selected for this command "as an officer of high rank, as well as talents and judgment."

* Long and animated debates took place, at different times, in the House of Commons, on the comparative advantages of the different modes of recruiting the army; but, eventually, Bills according to the plans submitted by his Lordship passed the two Houses of Parliament.

† See Naval Annals of this year. For the military operations we shall avail ourselves of a most excellent journal, kept by the commanding general, Lord Cathcart. The publication of similar journals would be of the highest advantage to the Service.

them assembled near that place, and immediately charged and put them to flight, leaving sixteen or eighteen men killed, and taking three prisoners and twenty-nine horses. The dragoons pursued the enemy to the gates of Roskilde, where they were received by a heavy fire of infantry, and returned to their quarters. The Admiral came to head-quarters in the morning, and returned to his ship.—21st. Lord Rosslyn's corps disembarked in the north part of Keoge Bay, with two batteries of artillery, sending round the remaining transports to Skoreshard. A strong patrol of cavalry and infantry were sent to cover his landing. Progress made in cutting off the water. Further arrangements made with gentlemen of the country. Passports granted to Prince Frederick Ferdinand of Denmark and his preceptor. Notice given that no more passports can be granted; at the same time a recommendation urged to the commanding general, to consider the dreadful consequences of making a capital city of such extent stand a siege and bombardment like an ordinary fortress. Great advance made in perfecting the works already in progress, which cover our left. A trench pushed forward, and a new battery erected, 300 yards in advance. Brigadier-General Macfarlane's brigade landed at Skoreshard. Great progress made in landing the battering train and stores for the siege. Fascines made for a new battery on the right. These works being completed, will take the enemy's line of advanced posts in reverse, and will cover and secure the advance of the army to a new position.—22d. Brigadier-General Macfarlane's division joined the army and encamped in rear of head-quarters. Lord Rosslyn's division marched from the place of debarkation to Damhuis and adjacents. Arrangements and distribution settled for forming the park, and progress of providing for mortar batteries.—23d. Lord Rosslyn's corps joined the army, and took its position in the second line, covering the centre. The advanced squadron of his Majesty's gun-brigs and bomb-vessels, having taken a position near the entrance of the harbour, within the Crown battery, were attacked, at ten in the morning, by all the enemy's gun-boats and praams, supported by the fire of the Crown battery, blockship, and some of the works. Having maintained this position for several hours, they at length retired, some of them having been more than once on fire by red-hot shot. The batteries near the mill having acted with effect upon the gun-boats, the latter turned their fire upon them, but were obliged to retire with considerable loss.—24th. At three in the morning the army was under arms. The centre advanced its position to the height near the road which runs in a direction parallel to the defences of Copenhagen, to Fredericksberg, occupying that road and some posts beyond it. The Guards at the same time occupied the suburbs between Fredericksberg and Copenhagen, flanked by a detachment of the 79th. They dislodged a piquet of the enemy, who, in their retreat, concealed thirteen 3-pounders, which have since been found. All the piquets of the enemy fell back to the lakes or inundations in front of the place; our piquets occupying their ground. In the afternoon the garrison showed itself on all the avenues leading from the town, apparently with a design either to recover their ground or to burn the suburbs. The several Generals immediately drove them in, each in his own front, and at the same time seized all the suburbs on the north bank of the lakes, some of which posts are within 400 yards of the ramparts. Sir David Baird's division turned and carried a redoubt, which the enemy had been some days constructing, and which was that night converted into a work against him. The enemy set fire to the end of the suburb nearest to the place, the upper part of which was occupied by the Guards, and was now defended by them. In consequence of this general success, the works which had been intended and begun by us were abandoned, and a new line was taken within about 800 yards of the place, and nearer to it on the flanks.—25th. The mortar batteries in the advanced line made considerable progress. A heavy fire was kept up by the garrison on the suburbs and buildings near the lake, which were strengthened as much as circumstances would allow. The navy and artillery employed in landing ordnance and stores, and forwarding them to different parts of the line. Lord Rosslyn's corps, which had a considerable share in occupying the suburbs, relieved the reserve, which moved into second line. The enemy's gun-boats made their appearance in the channel between Omahoe and Zealand, and cannonaded the Guards in the suburb. Progress made in preparing a battery to protect the right from the gun-boats. Frequent skirmishes with sharpshooters on the right and centre, and several shells thrown from the lines.—26th. Sir Arthur Wellesley, with the reserve, eight squadrons of cavalry, and the horse-artillery, under Major-General Linsingen, the 6th battalion of the line, King's German Legion, and the light brigade, of artillery belonging to the reserve, marched to Roskeld Kroe. The gun-boats made an attack on the left of our position, and were twice driven in by the windmill batteries, one boat having blown up; and several others having suffered considerably. The Guards severely cannonaded by the gun-boats; the enemy likewise attempted a sortie, but was quickly driven back.—27th. At day-break, the battery of four 24-pounders opened on the right, and drove in the gun-boats, one of which was much damaged. Sir Arthur Wellesley marched in two divisions to attack the enemy in front and rear at Koenerup; but he had moved up towards Keoge; upon which Sir Arthur took a position to cover the besieging army. General Pyeman applied for an armistice of thirty-six hours, to remove the patients from St. John's Hospital. Four hours were proposed to him, which offer he did not accept, and several shots were fired through the hospital.—28th. Progress made in landing and bringing forward ordnance and stores, as well as in making batteries and communications.—29th. Sir Arthur Wellesley marched to Keoge, where he completely defeated and dispersed the enemy, taking upwards of 600 officers and 1500 men, 14 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of powder and other stores.

* "I trust it will appear that the affair of the 29th at Keoge is as useful as it is brilliant."—Lord Cathcart's Dispatch. Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his Report, observes—"I cannot avoid to mention particularly the 92d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Napier; the 1st battalion 95th regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett; the British artillery, under the command of Captain Newhouse; the Hanoverian Hussars, under Colonel Redgn, and the Hanoverian light artillery, under Captain Sympter, as a corps that had particular opportunities of distinguishing

The patients of St. John's Hospital were removed to the chapel at Fredericksberg and adjacent houses his Danish Majesty thankfully acceding to this removal, and declaring that it was not fired upon by his order, or with his knowledge.—30th. Batteries nearly finished, platforms laid, and two-thirds of the ordnance mounted. A new battery planned and begun near the chalk-mill wharf.—31st. The enemy attempted a sortie on the right, before sunrise, and were stopped by a picket of the 50th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Light. They persevered for some time, and were repulsed by the pickets with loss. Sir David Baird twice slightly wounded, but did not quit the field. The Danish General Oxholm, arrived with his officers at head-quarters, when they were put on parole, and sent to their respective homes. In the evening, 1500 prisoners were distributed in the fleet. The batteries in progress, all armed and completed, except the chalk-kiln battery, which is close to the enemy. The gun-boats attacked the in-shore squadron of light vessels, blew up one of them, and obliged the rest to retire; the gun-boats, as well as the block-ship, having apparently suffered considerable damage from the batteries at the windmill.

September 1st. The mortar-batteries being nearly ready for action, the place was summoned. The answer arriving late, accompanied by a desire on the part of the commanding general to take the pleasure of his Danish Majesty, the reply could not be sent till the following day. During all these days the enemy has fired from the walls and the outworks, with cannon and musketry, upon the advanced posts, and has thrown many shells on all parts of the line; but has had no success, except in setting fire to some houses, and cutting some trees on his own side of the lakes. At half-past seven in the afternoon, all our batteries opened for the first time, and the town was set on fire by the first general flight of shells. It was afterwards on fire in another quarter.—2d. "The firing, which lasted three nights, from his Majesty's batteries, was considerably abated on this day, and was only renewed on the 3d, to its full vigour, on supposing from the quantity of shells thrown from the place, that there was a determination to hold out."—DISPATCH.—5th. In the evening, an armistice was proposed by the Danish General, for the purpose of preparing an agreement on which articles of capitulation might be founded. This was declined, as tending to unnecessary delay; and it was explained, that no proposal could be listened to, unless accompanied by the surrender of the fleet. In the night between the 6th and 7th, the capitulation of the town and citadel of Copenhagen, including the surrender of the Danish fleet and arsenal, in the port, was drawn up, and ratified in the course of the morning.—"The zeal, spirit, and perseverance of every rank in the army, have been truly characteristic of the British nation; and the King's German Legion are entitled to a full share in this commendation. All the generals, and indeed each officer, has rendered himself conspicuous in proportion to his command and the opportunities which have occurred, and opportunities have occurred to all."—DISPATCH. The following casualties occurred in these operations:—Killed—4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 36 rank and file; and 8 horses. Wounded—6 officers, 1 serjeant, 128 rank and file, and 24 horses. Missing—1 serjeant, 4 drummers, and 19 rank and file. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted (in January, 1808) to Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart, "for the judicious and decisive measures which, after exhausting every means of negotiation, were employed by him in effectuating the surrender of the Danish navy and the arsenal of Copenhagen." Thanks were also voted to Lieutenant-Generals Sir Harry Burrard, Bart., the Earl of Rosslyn, the Honourable Sir George James Ludlow, K.B., Sir David Baird, K.B., Major-Generals the Honourable E. Finch, T. Grosvenor, Sir A. Wellesley, K.B., Sir Thomas Blomfield, Bart., Frederick Baron Dreschel, Charles Baron Linsingen, and Brent Spencer; Brigadier-Generals R. Macfarlane and Henry Warde.—23d. The British troops setting sail from Alexandria, returned to Sicily.—(See, April.)

November 18th. Investment of Comona **, in the Doonaab, (East Indies.) Trenches having been

themselves." Major-General Linsingen, who commanded a division on this occasion, in his report to Sir Arthur, says, "I beg leave to bring to your notice Colonel Holmstedt, who commanded the infantry; Colonel Aken, who led the cavalry; and Lieutenant Wade, at the head of the rifle corps and light infantry, who all three, by their zeal and attention, greatly assisted me."

* This officer had retreated, with a part of the Danish militia, from Kiøge to Helsingø, but subsequently surrendered to Colonel Alten and his corps, the 2d Hussars K.G.L.

† Conclusion of Lord Cathcart's Journal.

‡ For list of ships, see Naval Annals of this year.

§ The services of Colonel D'Arcy, chief engineer; General Blomfield, royal artillery; and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, 82d, (whose post at the windmill was the most exposed to the gun-boats and batteries of the enemy,) were particularly noticed in this dispatch.

|| His Lordship had been previously, for this service, rewarded, 3d Nov. 1807, with a Baron; and Viscountcy of the United Kingdom; and, at the same time, Lieutenant-General Burrard and Major-General Blomfield were created Baronets.

¶ The disaffection of the inhabitants, and the approach of a formidable force of infantry and cavalry, determined Major-General Fraser not to attempt any defence. He accordingly sent out a flag of truce, announcing, that on the condition of the delivery of the British prisoners, the army under his command should immediately evacuate Egypt; which condition was complied with without hesitation.

** A chief named Dundie Khan had received a tract of land, in addition to that which he held of the Company for his neutrality during the war with Holkar and Scindiah. This man being called on in 1806 to pay his tribute, said, he was not then able to do it; alleging in excuse, that his ryots (tenants) had not brought him his treasury money sufficient to pay the demand. He was treated gently; but in this year (1807) a complaint was again made against him to the Judge and Magistrate of the district, who sent him a subpoena, commanding his attendance in the court, by a messenger, who is a messenger of the lowest class. This indignity was so offensive to Dundie, that he ordered the man's head to be cut off. For this atrocious act of contumacy, he was again summoned before

dug, and a breach that had been made reported to be practicable, about three o'clock, p.m., four companies of his Majesty's 17th regiment of foot, with some companies of Sepoys*, went down to the breach. At the same time, an attack was made on a fortified garden to the right of the fort, which was repulsed with great slaughter, on the side of the storming party. When our men descended the head of the glacis, they saw a ditch twenty-eight feet deep and forty-four broad; but found numberless obstacles in the way of their ascending to the breach; for, at the bottom of the ditch, the enemy had dug pits, which they had filled with powder, and on these they threw lighted choppers, coverings for huts made of dry wood and straw, and cemented with pitch, by which numbers of our men were blown up. Exposed to this furnace, while bastions still were completely unassailed the whole of the storming party, our troops remained for two hours, leaving nothing untried that the most determined bravery could suggest, for getting into the fort, without effect. They were at last called off from this murderous scene—not without difficulty. Next night (19th) the enemy evacuated the fortress of Comona, and proceeded to that of Ghurnowrie. The loss of the British at Comona was, 35 officers killed and wounded, and 700 men, of whom 147 were Europeans. On the 24th, regular approaches began to be made to Ghurnowrie, and when these were sufficiently advanced, shells were thrown, which so annoyed the troops of Dundee, who had no garden to retreat to, as at Comona, that he eventually abandoned the fort and escaped to the Jumna.

December 23d. The Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz surrendered, without resistance, to a force under General Bowyer and Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane †. The 70th, 96th, and 1st West India regiments were on this expedition.—21th. Madeira surrendered, without resistance, to a force under Major-General Beresford and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood ‡. The 3d and 11th regiments were employed on this service.

OBITUARY.

Jan. 2.—Field-Marshal Charles Duke of Richmond¶, K.G. aged 73, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

—6.—Colonel Francis Robson, F.S.A., aged 70, late Lieut.-Governor of St. Helena.

—12.—At Southampton, Major-General John Stewart, Royal Artillery.

—18.—Lieut.-Colonel Michael Monypenny, 73d regiment.

Feb. 6.—General John Reid, Colonel 88th foot, aged 87.

—7.—Lieut.-Colonel Vassall, killed at Monte Video. See Annals¶.

—22.—General William Dalrymple, Colonel 47th foot, and Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, aged 72.

March 15.—General Francis Jarry, aged 75, Commandant of the Senior Department in the Royal Military College.

—18.—General Charles Crosbie, Colonel 53d foot.

—31.—Major-General Wauchope, killed at Rosetta. See Annals.

April 17.—Lieut.-Colonel McCaugh, 96th foot.

—29.—At Blackheath, Lieut.-Colonel Nathaniel Moorsom, Royal Marines.

the civil tribunal, and again refused to make his appearance; whereupon a military force was called out, under the command of Major-General Dickens, and encamped before Comona, his principal fort. But instead of attacking it immediately, as the General advised, the government procrastinated the siege, and allowed Dundee one month to deliver himself up. During this interval he employed himself in widening his ditch, strengthening his walls, and making every other preparation for a determined resistance. At the expiration of the period, he sent word that he would deliver up both himself and the fort to the General, provided he was assured that his life was safe; but he would never consent to appear before a judge, as his government was not subject to our civil jurisprudence. Accordingly the place was invested.

* The 1st battalion of the 9th, 1st and 2d of the 13th, 1st of the 23d, 1st and 2d of the 27th, (and from which a grenadier battalion was formed,) were the Native infantry corps employed on this service. The pioneer corps was likewise there.

† This took place about seven in the evening of the 10th of December.

‡ See Naval Annals.

§ See Naval Annals.

¶ For many years he took an active part in politics. In the early part of Mr. Pitt's first Administration he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, in which situation he continued for several years. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew the Hon. General Lennox, father of the present Duke of Richmond.

¶ In addition to what appears in a preceding part of these Annals, we have here to record that heraldic honours were granted to the descendants of this officer, commemorative of his glorious death. The Vassall arms were a cap and fur; a ship for a crest. The representatives of the gallant Colonel are allowed to assume the following: the sun rising in full splendor from behind the breached bastions of a fortress, and above the same the words "Monte Video;" the number "38th" on a canton argent, within a branch of cypress, and another of laurel, the stems uniting in saltire; and for their crest, on a wreath of the colours upon a mount rest, a breached fortress, thereon hoisted a flag, gules, with the inscription "Monte Video" in letters of gold; motto, "EVERY BULLET HAS ITS BULLET," supported by two colours on each side, half furled.

The remains of Colonel Vassall were, as already stated, first interred at Monte Video, but were afterwards, by desire of his family, conveyed to England, and deposited in the family vault of St. Paul's, Bristol, in which church his widow has consecrated to his memory a beautiful piece of sculpture, designed by Flaxman, and executed by Rossi; with an epitaph from the pen of Mrs. Opie.

June 5.—In Eccles-street, Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, Bart.*.

— Lieut.-Colonel William Carter, 8th West India Regiment.

July 18.—General Richard Whyte†, Colonel 24th foot.

— At Ford, Northumberland, Robert Sanderson‡.

Sept. 14.—At his seat, Rainham, Norfolk, aged 84, Field-Marshal — Marquis Townshend§, Colonel 2d Dragoon Guards, and Governor of Jersey.

— At Binfield, General William Rowley, Col.-Commandant of the 60th foot.

Oct. 31.—James Lack¶, aged 105.

Nov. 14.—At Alnwick, Northumberland, General the Rt. Hon. Charles Earl Grey,* K.B., Col. of the 3d Dragoons, and Governor of Guernsey, aged 79.

Nov. 25.—At St. John's, Antigua, Major-General William Caulfield Archer, commanding the troops of that island.

— 31.—Major David Barclay**, late West Lowland Regiment of Fencibles.

— At Sicily, Lieut.-Colonel E. W. V. Salisbury, 1st Foot Guards.

* He was created an Irish Baronet, 30th Nov. 1782, and was the descendant of a respectable family, a junior branch of the ancient baronial family of Roche, Viscount Fermoy. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself in America, particularly at the taking of the Moro Fort, at the Havannah. On leaving the army he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he was constantly in his place; and such was his humour and drollery, he could at any time change the temper of the house, through his pleasant interference, the most angry debates frequently concluded with peals of laughter. Sir Boyle Roche was master of the ceremonies at Dublin Castle. He married the eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., but had no issue.

† He commanded, many years, the 3d, or King's Own regiment of dragoons, and raised the 96th regiment of infantry in the American war.

‡ He was orderly-serjeant to General Wolfe at the memorable attack on Quebec; and the person represented in the well-known picture of the "Death of Wolfe," as supporting the General after he had received his fatal wound.

§ The Marquis was a grandson of George the First; he served under George the Second at the battle of Dettingen, and attended the person of William Duke of Cumberland at the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafoit. He was second in command at the memorable siege of Quebec, under General Wolfe, and, consequently, his successor in the command in Canada. He also served a campaign in Portugal, and commanded the British forces sent to the assistance of that country against Spain. In 1767 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, where he continued till 1772, when he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, which situation he retained for ten years. He was considered an admirable caricaturist, even at the time when Hogarth flourished.

¶ He served as a private soldier under George the First and Second; was in the German wars in the reigns of these two monarchs; and attended General Wolfe in his last moments, at the siege of Quebec; and though he had been in fifteen engagements and twenty-five skirmishes, he had not received a wound.

** He served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under General Wolfe at Quebec. In 1782 he was appointed commander-in-chief in America; but, in consequence of the peace, did not proceed to the Continent. He served in 1793 at the relief of Ostend and Nieuport, and afterwards proceeded to the West Indies as commander-in-chief. He succeeded in capturing Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. In 1801 he was created Baron Grey de Howick, and in 1806 advanced to a viscountcy and earldom, as Viscount Howick and Earl Grey. His Lordship was the father of the present Premier.

*** He was Captain and Paymaster of the late 76th or Mac Donald's regiment of Highlanders, and was made prisoner at the surrender of York Town in Virginia, in October, 1781. He was included in the thirteen British Captains who, in May 1782 (in violation of the capitulation), had lots cast for one of them to suffer death in retaliation for an American Captain, who was executed by the Royal refugees; and when the lot fell upon the late General Sir Charles Asgill, then a Captain in the Foot Guards. See Sir John Philipps's Royal Military Calendar, Memoir of Sir Charles Asgill.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAIN.

P. D. H. Hay.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

J. R. Dacres..... Edinburgh.

F. Mason, C. B..... Blonde.

COMMANDERS.

J. Parson..... Thunderer.

W. F. Lapidge..... Ringdove.

W. P. Stanley..... Edinburgh.

— Morgan..... Rodney.

J. Hackett..... Jaseur.

R. Oliver (b)..... Phoenix.

E. Stanley..... Dec.

C. Pearson..... Sparrowhawk.

E. Young..... Melville.

LIEUTENANTS.

I. T. Jones..... Edinburgh.

J. M. C. Airey..... Do.

H. B. Young..... Do.

F. Blair..... Do.

S. Poyntz..... Blonde.

Hon. D. W. A. Pelham..... Do.

G. W. C. Lydiard..... Do.

T. Carpenter..... Do.

A. Wakefield..... Thunder.

A. C. Dawson..... Do.

J. A. Abbot..... Do.

E. J. Bird..... Do.

T. Hender-on..... Speedy, cutter.

G. Traill..... Leveret.

G. H. P. White..... Jaseur.

D. B. Bedford..... Do.

G. W. Smith..... Phoenix.

J. E. Smith..... Do.

F. Coppin..... Dec.

E. E. Owen..... Do.

B. Driffield..... Excellent.

S. F. Harmer	Sparrow hawk.
J. Towne	Do.
E. T. Harries	Do.
W. Maclean	Blonde.
G. Bott	Excellent.
C. Pearson	Vernon.
W. E. Ashley	Coast Guard.
G. Snell	Do.
H. Hockin	Do.
D. Rymer	Do.
C. A. Thordike	Do.
J. Sanderson	Do.

MASTERS.

G. Patson	Edinburgh.
W. D. Brown (acting)	Jaseur.
W. Wheeler (acting)	Phoenix.
J. Napier (re-app.)	Ocean.
R. Lord (acting)	Dec.
J. Hood	Romney, T.S.

SURGEONS.

J. Dixon (a)	Thunderer.
W. A. Bates	Edinburgh.
J. Johnston	Blonde.
P. Reid	Jaseur.
T. W. McDonald	Dec.
J. Rankin	Sparrowhawk.
D. P. Williams	Ætna.
Alex. Neill	Phoenix.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

W. P. Folling	Edinburgh.
J. A. Dunn	Do.
H. Morris	Blonde.
Jas. Rogers (sup.)	Victory.
Alex. Browning	Jaseur.
J. Moody	Thunderer.
A. C. H. Threshie	Do.
J. Whitmarsh	Dispenser, at Malta Hosp.
Jas. Kittle	Constance.
S. Allen	Sparrowhawk.
J. Peters	Isis.
J. C. Sablin (sup.)	Victory.
J. Rogers	Dec.
H. D. Shea	Phoenix.
J. Andrews	Rolla.

PURSERS.

R. Bromley	Edinburgh.
B. Loden	Blonde.
J. Collins	Thunderer.
W. Morton	Jaseur.
James Chimmo	Phoenix.
R. Barron	Dec.
E. R. Huggins	Andromache.

CHAPELLAINS.

Rev. A. Watson	Blonde.
Rev. A. H. Small	Thunderer.
Rev. P. Kitson	Edinburgh.

ROYAL MARINES.

APPOINTMENTS.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Quested	Edinburgh.
R. Gordon	Thunderer.

FIRST-LIEUTENANT.

John Fraser	Blonde.
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SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

T. D. Fosbrooke	Edinburgh.
J. T. C. McCarthy	Do.
C. J. Hatfield	Blonde.
H. F. Merton	Thunderer.
H. Arnold	Do.
C. C. Hewitt	Do.

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 25.

Royal Regt. of Horse Guards—Lieut. C. D. Hill to be Capt. by p. vice Villiers, app. to the 25th Foot; Cornet W. C. Nethercote to be Lieut. by p. vice Hill; Hon. C. H. Maynard to be Cornet, by p. vice Nethercote.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cornet F. Blake to be Lieut. by p. vice Singleton, who retires; J. Clark, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Blake.

16th Foot—Lieut. J. Macdonald, from the 39th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Macfarlane, cashiered by the sentence of a court-martial.

25th Foot—Lieut. J. J. Grove to be Capt. by p. vice Hay, who retires; Ensign E. Ethelstone to be Lieut. by p. vice Grove; S. P. Penocke, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Ethelstone.

26th Foot.—Lieut. J. E. T. Hutchinson, from the 86th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hamond, app. to the 67th Foot.

39th Foot—Ensign H. W. Hassard, from the 62d Foot, to be Lieut. without p. vice Macdonald, appointed to the 16th Foot.

40th Foot—Lieut. E. H. Mortimer, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Keane, appointed to the 86th Foot.

41st Foot—Ensign R. Butler to be Lieut. by p. vice Arata, who retires; A. R. Whittell, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Butler.

62d Foot—E. Scobell, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Hassard, promoted in the 39th Foot.

63d Foot—Ensign H. Mulligan, from h. p. of 56th Foot, to be Ensign, without p. vice Chater, who resigns.

67th Foot—Lieut. R. C. Hammond, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Mortimer, appointed to the 40th Foot.

79th Foot—Ensign J. Douglas to be Lieut. by p. vice Scobell, who retires; R. Ferguson, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Douglas.

86th Foot—Lieut. G. Keane, from the 40th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hutchinson, appointed to the 26th Foot.

Hospital Staff—Hospital-Assistant W. Candan, from the h. p. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pine, appointed to the 26th Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 30.

Royal Artillery—First Lieut. W. C. Lindsay to be Second Captain, vice Hunter, retired on h. p.; Second Lieut. Alex. F. W. Papillon to be First Lieut. vice Lindsay.

2d Somerset Regt. of Militia—R. E. Perrott, Gent. to be Ensign.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 1.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. H. Creighton to be Capt. by p. vice Osborne, who retires; Cornet Fred. Thompson to be Lieut. by p. vice Creighton; Wm. D. Fleetwood, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Thompson.

16th Dragoons—Cornet G. W. Key to be Lieut. by p. vice Garrett, whose appointment has not taken place; W. G. Waugh, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Key.

23d Foot—Second Lieut. F. Granville to be First Lieut. by p. vice Wilson, who retires; H. T. Butler, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by p. vice Granville.

53d Foot—F. M. Owen, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Mulligan, who retires.

56th Foot—J. Forbes, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Le Geyt, who retires.

79th Foot—Lieut. Hon. J. Forbes, from h. p. unattached, to be Lieut. vice T. C. Cameron, who exch. receiving the difference.

84th—Assistant-Surg. R. A. McMan, from the 10th, to be Surgeon, vice Johnson, dec.

Nov. 5.

Memorandum.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 5th instant, inclusive, upon their accepting a commuted allowance for their commissions:—
Ensign J. Spence, h. p. 90th Foot; Lieut. J. Ruckel, h. p. 72d Foot; Lieut. D. Frost, h. p. 8th West India Regt.; Lieut. Col. Sir E. A. de Herzberg, K. C. B. h. p. Brunswick Infantry.
East York Militia.—Lieut. Col. C. Grinston, to be Colonel, vice Arthur Naister, dec.

Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry.—Salisbury Troop.—The Hon. Geo. Aug. Craven, to be Cornet, vice Henry Everett, resigned.

Nov. 8.

Lieut. Thomas Wigham, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieut. vice H. R. H. C. Elwe, who retires upon h. p. of the 90th Foot.

53d Foot.—R. B. Low, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Levett, who retires.

55th Foot.—Lieut. C. W. Webster, from the h. p. of 46th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ritchie, whose appointment has not taken place.

57th Foot.—Lieut. J. Russell, from the h. p. of the 27th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Latham, whose appointment has not taken place.

68th Foot.—Ensign W. C. Harris, to be Lieut. by p. vice Douglas, who retires; H. Bleunt, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Harris.

78th Foot.—Lieut. J. Ker, from the h. p. of the 90th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Wingate, app. to the 2d Foot.

80th Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Morris, from the h. p. of the 1st Foot, to be Lieut. vice F. Crowther, placed upon h. p.

89th Foot.—Major G. E. Jones, to be Lieut. Col. by p. vice Sir E. Miles, who retires; Capt. L. A. Daring, from the 98th Foot, to be Major, by p. vice Jones.

Ceylon Regt.—Lieut. Wm. Caldwell, from the h. p. of the 3d Foot, to be Lieut. vice Loft, whose appointment has not taken place.

Memorandum.—Major William Holmes Dutton, on the h. p. unat. has paid the difference which he received from Major Burdett, when he exchanged from the 4th Foot, on the 5th July, 1827.

The King's Regt. of Cheshire Yeomdilly Cavalry.—Cornet Wm. Caister, to be Lieut. vice Radcliffe, resigned.

Nov. 12.

The King was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Lieut. General Phineas Riell, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

2d Regt. of Royal Surrey Militia.—Ensign R. M. Chadwick, to be Lieut. vice Lee Boo Sharp, resigned; H. D. Herrott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Chadwick, promoted.

Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.—The Hon. R. H. Clive, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice the Earl of Plymouth, deceased.

Nov. 15.

4th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Col. J. Scott, from the h. p. unat. to be Lieut. Colonel, vice N. Wilson, who exch. rec. the diff.

6th Drag. Guards.—F. R. Freeling, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Erskine, who retires.

Goldstream Foot Guards.—Capt. J. D. Rawdon, to be Capt. and Lieut. Colonel, by p. vice Bowen, who retires; Lieut. J. F. G. Langton, to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. vice Rawdon; G. J. Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by p. vice Langton.

10th Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Gregor McGregor, to be Assist. Surg. vice M'Munn, prom. in the 68th Regt.

11th Foot.—Ensign G. C. Dunlevie, to be Lieut. by p. vice Boyd, whose promotion has not taken place; E. L. Blasse, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Orlow, who retires.

12th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. H. C. Elwes, from the h. p. of the 90th Regt. to be Lieut. vice A. Knight, who exch. rec. the diff.

17th Foot.—Staff-Assist. Surg. P. Stewart, to be Assist. Surg. vice Newton, promoted.

23d Foot.—Lieut. H. Seymour, to be Capt. by p. vice Beauchamp, who retires; Second-Lieut. J. L. Phillips, to be First-Lieut. by p. vice Seymour; H. G. Anderson, Gent. to be Second-Lieut. by p. vice Phillips.

64th Foot.—Staff-Assist. Surg. A. Maclean, M.D. to be Assist. Surg.

76th Foot.—Staff-Assist. Surg. W. Cannan, to be Assist. Surg.

98th Foot.—Capt. S. Keat, from the h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice During, prom. in the 82d 1st West India Regt.—Ensign J. Winn, to be Lieut. without p. vice Montgomery, deceased; W. Doran, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Winn.

Unattached.—Lieut. F. V. Montgomery, from the 78th Regt. to be Capt. by p.

Hospital Staff.—A. Smith, Gent. to be Staff-Assist. Surg. vice Stewart, app. to the 17th Regt.; D. Dyce, M.D. to be Staff-Assist. Surg. vice McGregor, app. to the 10th Regt.

Memoranda.—The dates of the undermentioned officers' commissions are to be 10th June, 1829, instead of the 31st December, 1829:—

49th Foot.—Major H. S. Ormond, Capt. J. Otter, Lieut. H. Parker.

The exchange between Lieut. Garnier, of the 65th Regt. and Lieut. Butler, of the 77th Regt. on 18th Oct. 1833, has not taken place.

The Christian names of Ensign Fairtlough, who was restored to full-pay, in the 63d Regt. on the 19th Sept. last, are William Harper.

The appointment of Mr. W. Brown, to the Ensigny in the 11th Regt. on the 18th October last, is vice Dunlevie, and not vice Boyd, as stated.

Northamptonshire Regt. of Militia.—J. C. Mansel, Esq. to be Capt.

Repton and Gresley Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—W. Mansell, Gent. to be Cornet.

East York Militia.—Major Geo. Hamilton Thompson, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Charles Grinston, prom.

Royal Foresters, or Nottinghamshire Regt. of Militia.—John Franklin, Esq. to be Capt. Surrey Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq. to be Capt. vice Hope, res.

Nov. 22.

5th Foot.—Gent. Cadet Francis Pyner, from Royal Mil. Col. to be Ensign, without p. vice Beamish, app. to the 19th Foot.

9th Foot.—Lieut. Wm. Henry Hill, to be Capt. without p. vice Evans, dec.; Ensign Franklin Lushington, to be Lieut. vice Hill; Edmund E. F. Hartman, Gent. to be Ens. vice Lushington.

19th Foot.—Ensign Samuel Geo. Beamish, from 5th Foot, to be Ens. without p.

45th Foot.—Capt. Francis Octavius Montgomery, from h. p. unat. to be Capt. vice Frederick Charles Eblhart, who exch. rec. the diff.

61st Foot.—Lieut. Joseph Richard Lamert, from 70th Regt., to be Lieut. vice Irving, who exch.

66th Foot.—Lieut. George Maxwell, from the 2d West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Francis Taylor, who ret. upon h. p. of 46th Foot.

70th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Irving, from 61st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Lamert, who exch.

74th Foot.—Lieut. Frederick James Taggart Hutchinson, to be Adjut. vice Augustus Ansell, prom.

76th Foot.—Lewis Master Jones, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Murray, who retires.

1st West India Regt.—Lieut. James Delomel, to be Capt. without p. vice Keogh, dec.; Ens. John Francis Grant, to be Lieut. vice Delomel; Ens. Lewis Soudes Demay, from h. p. unat. to be Ens. vice Grant.

2 West India Regt.—Lieut. John Wood, from h. p. 46th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Maxwell, app. to 66th Foot; Ens. Alexander Edgar, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hunter, whose prom. has not taken place.

Memorandum.—The half pay of the under-mentioned officers has been cancelled from the 22d instant, inclusive, upon their receiving commuted allowances for then commissions:—

Lieut. Richard Barnett, h. p. 62d Foot; Ens. Alleyne Sacheverell Bateman, h. p. 44th Foot; Ens. John Court Lett, h. p. Royal African Corps; Capt. Maximilian De Foster, h. p. Brunswick Hussars; Ens. William Crossley, h. p. 38th Foot; Hospital-Assistant Temple Pearson, h. p.

The undermentioned officers have also been allowed to retire from the service, receiving commuted allowances for their commissions:—

Lieut. Henry M'Fadden, of the 88th Foot; Staff-Assist. Surg. Phillip O'Reilly, of the Hospital Staff.

3d Regt. of the Shire Militia.—Commission signed by His Majesty.—Capt. J. Woodford, to be Adjut.

Norfolk Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry.—J. Banks, Gent. to be Surg. vice Rudgejies.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

At Devonport, the Lady of Capt. Hawkins, 83d Regt. of a daughter.

Oct. 20, at Langstone, the Lady of C. Andrews, R.N. of a daughter.

Oct. 25, at Glasgow, the Lady of Major H. Herbert Farquharson, Royals, of a daughter.

Oct. 28, in Hertford Street, May Fair, the Lady of Major the Hon. George Keppel, M.P. of a daughter.

At Portsmouth, the Lady of Capt. Thos. Fred. Hart, 94th Regt. of a son.

In Dublin, the Lady of Capt. J. Harrison, 83d Regt. of a daughter.

Nov. 3, in Liverpool, the Lady of Lieut. R. T. Furlong, 90th Regt. of a daughter.

Nov. 11, at Nottingham, the Lady of Lieut. James Salmond, 2d Dragoon Guards, of a son.

In Dublin, the Lady of Capt. Johnston, 83d Regt., of a daughter.

At Tynemouth, the Lady of Lieut. Young, 21st Regt. of a son.

On the 15th inst. at his residence, Pond House, Twickenham Common, the Lady of Joseph Chappell Woolfrough, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, of a son and heir.

In Montagu Square, the Lady of Capt. Rose Henry Fuller, R.N. of a son.

At Tor Point, near Devonport, the Lady of Capt. Rodney Shannon, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In Bengal, Capt. T. Blundell, 11th Light Dragoons, to Quintilla, daughter of Lieut Col. Kennedy, 5th Native Cavalry.

Oct. 17, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieut. J. Telford, 96th Regt., son of William Telford, Esq., of Greenville, Kent's County, to Caroline Frances Mana, daughter of the late Col. Welsford.

At Chiffort, Capt. T. de la Condomme, unat. to Janet Mary, daughter of the late William Agnew, Esq.

At Sidmouth, Commander Alfred Matthews, R.N. to Emily Rosetta, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Bernard, of Sidmouth.

Captain Francis Rungler Thomson, Royal Engineers, to Sophia Harriet Cotton, widow of the late G. H. Macarthur, Esq. and niece of W. A. Brooke, Esq. Chief Judge of Benares.

At Colbidge, Capt. A. W. Coadock, h. p. 15th Regt., to Georgiana, third daughter of the late Capt. Erasmus Browne, of Elm Villa, county Down.

Oct. 23, at Topham Church, Capt. W. J. D'Urban, 25th Regt., son of Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., to Mary Elizabeth Stewart, only child of the late Samuel Mitchell, Esq., of Newport, Devonshire, and of Hope Vale, in the island of Grenada.

At Lamsey Chapel, in the county of Durham, Capt. Trotter, 2d Life Guards, and of Dyham Park, Hertfordshire, to the Hon. Char. A. Liddell.

At Wash, Lieut. Colonel Ashworth, to Harriet, only daughter of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. By special licence, at the Palace Chapel, Lieut. Gerald Bailie Hamilton, Royal Fusiliers, to Augusta, fourth daughter of the late Colonel A. Morshead, of Widley Court, near Plymouth.

Nov. 5, Capt. Richard Learoyd, late of the 62d Regt., to Miss Elizabeth Whitlark, of Leeds.

Nov. 6, at Juppollits, Lieut. Colonel Shawe, Coldstream Guards, to Jane Grace, second daughter of Peter Horvey Lovell, Esq., of Cole Park, Wilts, and Juppollits, Herts.

In London, Lieut. John M. Hewson, 89th Regt. to Genevieve, relict of the late John Beaumont, Esq. of Madras.

Nov. 9, at Dublin, Lieut. Crofton Thomas Vandeleur, 34th Regiment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry.

Nov. 12, at Booterstown Church, Lieut. Francis Brown, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late W. Ransford, Esq. of Elm Park.

Nov. 13, at Dublin, Lieut. Melville Gore Matson, 59th Regt. to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Butler, Esq. and grand-niece of Osmar Colclough, Esq. of Intern Abbey, Wexford.

At Marylebone Church, Capt. John T. Talbot, R.N. to Christian, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Kidd, Esq.

DEATHS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Sept., Congreve, h. p. 70th Foot, Dunkerque.

CAPTAINS.

March 4, Downing, h. p. R. Mar.

July 18, Koch, h. p. 2d Huss. Ger. Leg.

Aug. 2, Wyld, h. p. R. Mar.

Aug. 13, Simpson, late of do.

Forshall, h. p. do.

Sept. 21, Gould, h. p. 77th Foot.

Sept. 24, Rumanney, h. p. 24th Drag.

Sept. 28, McKean, h. p. 33d Foot.

Oct. 7, MacLeod (Adjut.), Ross, Mil. Dingwall.

Oct. 13, Fullarton, h. p. 30th Foot.

Oct. 22, Murray, R. Mar.

LIEUTENANTS.

Dec. 5, 1832, Kentish, h. p. B. Mar.

Feb. 9, Scott, h. p. R. Mar.

April, Vincent, 16th Drag.

April 16, Ogden, R. Mar.

April 13, Cahane, h. p. R. Mar.

April 24, Garrett, 16th Drag. Cawnpore, Bengal.

May 8, Knight, 6th Foot, Bombay.

June 16, Taylor, h. p. 82d Foot.

June 24, McFarlane, h. p. R. Mar.

June 29, Joseph Martin, h. p. R. Mar.

Aug. 18, Cleeve, R. Art. St. John's, New Brunswick.

Sept. 8, Hopper, h. p. Nova Scotia Fencibles, Grenville Canal, Canada.

Sept. 16, Creaghe, h. p. 7th Gar. Bat.

Sept. 18, MacLeod, h. p. 71st Foot.

Sept. 19, Pigon, h. p. 3d Drag. Guards, Torres.

Sept. 24, Cargill, h. p. 52d Foot, Perth.

Oct., Colepepper, late 1st R. Vet. Bnt. Loudon.

Oct. 8, Duff, h. p. 64th Foot.

CORNETS, SECOND-LIEUTENANTS, AND ENSIGNS.

May 15, Lord, 6th Foot, Bombay.

Sept. 19, Wainwright (Adjut.), 2d Life Guards, Windsor.

Aug. 30, Edman, h. p. 19th Drag.

Wynn, h. p. R. Mar.

PAYMASTER.

Oct. 22, Bates, 65th Foot, Worksworth.

QUARTER MASTERS

May 26, Jenkins, 2d Foot, Chisleah, Bombay.

Aug. 29, Holmes, late 8th Foot.

Sept. 26, White, 12th Dragoon, Winchester.

SURGEON.

Johnstone, 85th Foot.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Doherty, 49th Foot.

COMMISSARIAL DEPARTMENT

Oct. 22, Dwyer, Com. Gen. Manby, h. p.

June 3, at Berthampten, Lieut. Col. S. Mitchell, C. B. 3d Buffs.

Aug. 31, at sea Lieut. Robert Alexander Hunter, 2d West India Regt.

Sept. 12, at Newfoundland, Lt. J. B. R. N.

Oct. 20, at Southampton, George Ridsdale

Basden, Esq. Purser, R. N.

At Lahan Dublin, Capt. W. Blair late 2d Life Guards.

At Bishopstone, Major Farncombe, late of the 76th Regt.

At Towbridge, Lieut. T. Lanthorne, R. N. in Ireland, Capt. W. I. Stewart, ret. h. p. R. M.

Oct. 29, Sir William Franklin, K. C. II., Principal Inspector-General of the Army Medical Department.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, Major General Samuel Warren.

Nov. 1, at Nana, co. Kildare, Capt. Benjamin Carter, R. N. in his 61st year.

Nov. 7, at Chertsey, C. Stirling, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

Nov. 12 at Limerick, Lieut. John Rose h. p. 96th Regt.

Nov. 17, at Bath Admiral Sir Hubert.

Sawyer, K. C. B. in his 70th year.

At Walsworth, Commander Robert Pettit, R. N. aged 67.

At Norwich, Commander Barwick R. N.

Commander Bentham, R. N.

At Edinburgh Lieut. the Hon. Charles Henry

Murray, R. N. brother of the late Lord J. Murray.

Nov. 18 at Killybegny, Capt. the Hon. J. G.

Howard, 90th.

Major General William Binks (whose death was announced in our last Number) entered the service as Second Lieutenant Royal Marines 11th July 1776. First Lieutenant 2d August, 1778. Captain 26th April 1781. Brevet Major 29th April 1802. Major Royal Marines 21st December 1803. Lieutenant Colonel 23d March 1807. Brevet Colonel 4th June 1814, and Major General, 13th July 1821. He was on unattached pay.

Lieut. General John Croker (whose death at his house in Biggot street Dublin was notified in our last) became a Lieutenant Colonel in the army 28th January 1786. Colonel 1st January 1805. Major General 23rd July 1810. and Lieut. General 12th August 1814. He served in the West Indies for some years, and was on the Staff at St. Vincent.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BFDIOR.

OCT 1833.	Six's Thermometer		At 5 P. M.			Ther- mometer Inches	Bar- ometer Inches	Wind & S. M.
	Maxim Degrees	Minim Degrees	Buon Inches	Thermo Degrees	Ther- mometer Farts			
1	63.7	49.8	30.25	61.8	338	—	078	N N E It is beautiful day
2	63.4	49.3	30.22	61.7	40	—	065	N by E It is beautiful day
3	62.8	48.7	30.19	60.2	455	048	062	N E It is beautiful day
4	62.4	49.8	30.13	57.4	536	—	057	N E It is beautiful day
5	60.3	50.4	30.12	56.8	539	—	060	N N E It is beautiful day
6	59.0	51.2	30.13	57.2	546	—	065	N by E It is beautiful day
7	59.8	50.5	30.07	57.8	512	—	066	N by E It is beautiful day
8	60.7	49.3	30.03	58.6	538	—	068	N N W mod wind clear
9	60.3	48.7	29.94	58.2	560	—	067	N N W mod wind clear
10	59.5	47.4	29.91	59.0	572	—	058	N N W mod wind clear
11	58.0	45.6	29.85	56.2	599	0.0	060	S W It is beautiful day
12	56.2	45.2	29.87	52.3	584	—	058	S W to N W var mod fine
13	55.3	44.3	29.99	51.6	565	080	062	S E It is beautiful day
14	55.8	49.0	29.48	54.3	612	107	067	S W It is beautiful day
15	54.7	48.2	29.53	53.7	570	060	070	S W mod wind clear
16	54.4	47.6	29.64	56.7	582	103	060	N N W fresh & squally
17	54.0	47.8	29.72	53.4	595	190	057	N N W with showers
18	54.0	48.0	29.54	52.0	596	020	060	N N W mod wind & clear
19	54.0	48.6	29.43	51.5	589	065	095	S W It is beautiful day
20	54.0	48.4	29.72	50.3	550	020	106	S W mod wind & clear
21	54.0	47.8	29.59	55.0	847	083	067	S W It is beautiful day
22	54.0	48.2	29.62	56.7	682	047	073	S W squally weather
23	54.0	50.4	29.62	56.5	715	283	060	S W fresh & clear
24	54.0	49.0	29.59	56.3	760	165	092	S E mod wind & clear
25	54.0	53.0	29.48	56.3	742	080	097	N E mod wind & clear
26	54.0	52.9	29.54	57.6	604	—	092	S W It is beautiful day
27	54.0	51.4	29.88	56.2	708	057	050	L by N It is beautiful day
28	54.0	53.8	29.78	56.7	510	108	028	L by S It is beautiful day
29	54.0	53.0	29.76	57.5	780	100	072	S E It is beautiful day
30	61.8	51.9	29.99	60.4	716	—	050	S by W It is beautiful day
31	59.7	50.0	29.86	57.8	690	—	050	S W mod wind & foggy

